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THE HOYES OF MARYLAND

BY

CAPTAIN CHARLES E. HOYE

Member, Maryland Historical Society

First President, Garrett County Historical Society

Good reader, blame not the wrytter for
that that is myssing in this Booke is not his
faulte. What he hath faounde ————— as
nere as possybell he coulde he hath set downe.

—English Parish Register of 1582.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR

SANG RUN, MARYLAND

PRESS OF THE SINCELL PRINTING COMPANY
OAKLAND, MARYLAND

1942

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Good reader, blame not the writer for
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fault. What he hath found — as
none as possibly he could he hath set downe.
—English Parish Register of 1592

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FOREWORD

AS A YOUTH, tho residing in the Hoyer settlement in the mountains of Maryland, I was lamentably ignorant of our family history. My interest in the matter began in 1898 while visiting great-uncle Daniel Hoyer at Kirksville, Missouri. He and aunt Kate asked many questions about their kinsmen in the East. I regret that I did not ask uncle Dan and others of his generation more questions. At that time I drew a family tree.

The Spanish War took me to Florida. Next year I sailed to the Philippines, and not until my return from the Islands did I take up in earnest the study of our family history.

Fifty years ago we were told that our immigrant ancestor was Paul Hoyer of Frog Harbor—father of William Waller, who mightily increased the population of the Sanging Ground. Search of the records revealed that two generations had been forgotten: the immigrant was Paul Hoy of Patuxent River.

At last we followed the trail to Ireland, where we found Hoyes in the neighborhood of Ballycarry. We believe our Scotch-Irish ancestors lived there, in the Valley of the Muttonburn.

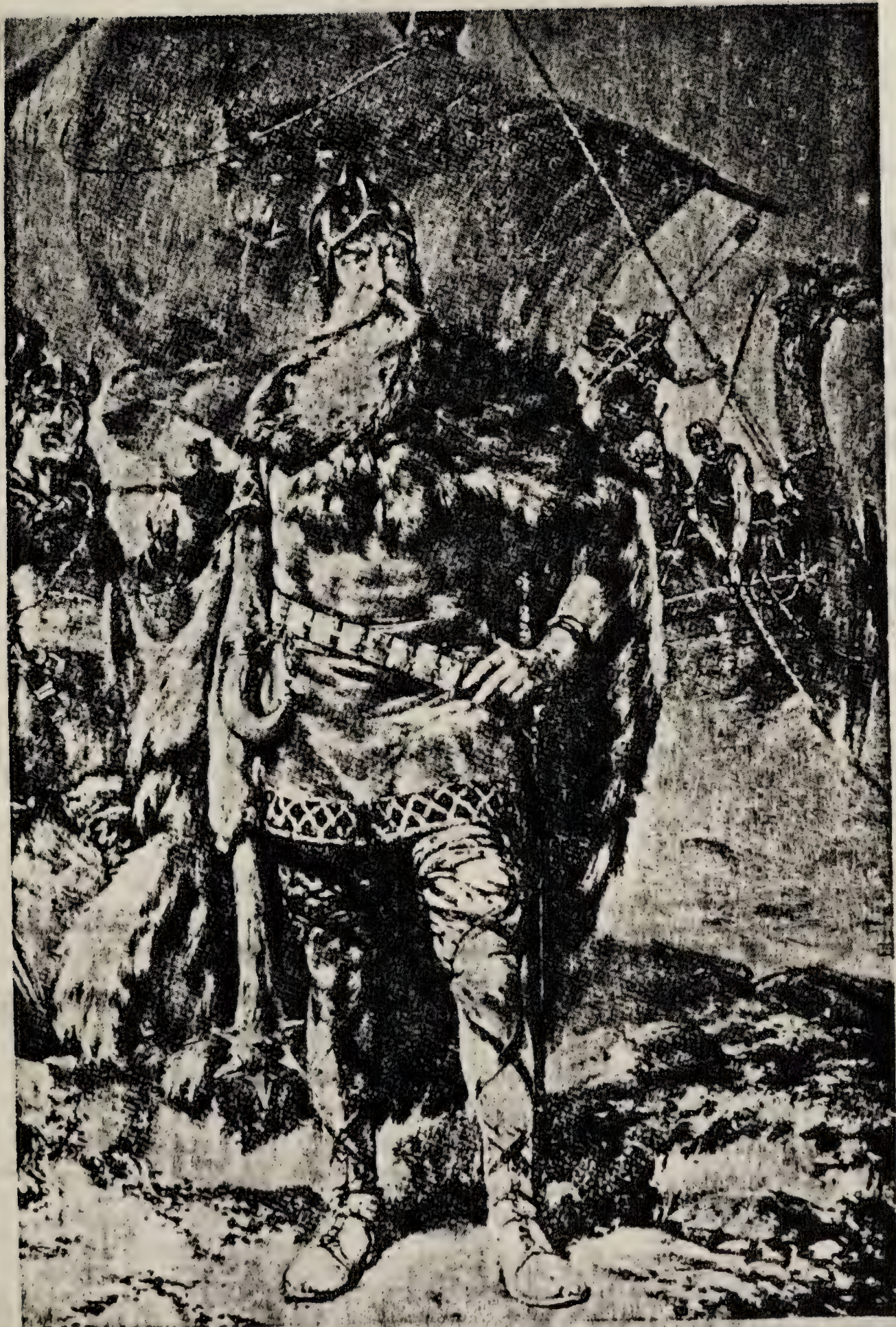
Further back the trail is dim, but the names Hoy, Hoey, Hoyer, derived from the Norse ha-ey (high isle), indicate descent from old Viking pirates who settled the Orkneys and other Islands.

The labor of gathering the scattered threads of history and of weaving them into this book has been a pleasure to the author. Reader, may its perusal be of some interest and profit to you.

Dedicated to the youth of this and of future generations—descendants of Paul Hoyer, Gentleman.

CHARLES EDWARD HOYE

Done at the Sanging Ground
In the Glades Country
Of Mary Land
This 28th February, A. D. 1942.



A Great Viking.
(From the picture by H. W. Kookkoek.)

OUR NORSE ANCESTORS

OUR FAMILY NAME HOY, Hoye—a place name—is derived from the old Norwegian ha-ey, *ha* meaning “high” and *ey* “isle”; therefore ha-ey or hoy means “high isle.” The Island of Hoy, just off the north coast of Scotland, is the second largest and most lofty of the Orkney group; there are other “high isles” on the Scandinavian coasts, and the word “hoy” appears frequently as place or family name in Scandinavia and the British Isles.

Another indication of our Norse ancestry is the prevailing blond type among our ancestors of whom we have record; even today, mixed as we are, occasionally we find young people among our connections blessed with brilliant red Viking hair.

The ancient Norse song “Rigspula” says of the lady whom the god Heimdall visits:

Her eyebrows were light,
her bosom lighter,
her cheek whiter
than the white snow.

Of her son it says:

Light was his hair,
bright were his cheeks,
and sharp his eyes
like the serpent's.

Such were our ancestors—of fair complexion, light or red hair, blue eyes, a tall strong race—living in the olden times on the rocky coast of Norway, “the Northern Way.” Probably their forefathers came from a mountain country of western Asia, the ancient Bactria. The Norse arrived in Scandinavia prior to the second century B. C., after perhaps centuries of fighting their way across Europe.

On this far western shore they found a temperate climate, wooded mountains, little valleys, the fiords—excellent harbors, but the first Norse knew nothing of ships; they could go no further.

MYTHOLOGY

According to one of the Norse sagas, Odin was the chief who led them into Europe. A wise leader and victorious warrior in life, when he passed away the people said he was not dead, but had returned to Asia from whence he watched over the fortunes of his people and sometimes visited them.

So Odin (AS. Woden, hence Wednesday) became the highest Norse god. He dwells with the gods in Asgard, where he receives in his shining hall, Valhalla, all those who die in battle. This is the Norse heaven, from which the warriors come out every morning to fight with each other until evening, when their wounds heal, and they return to Odin's hall to spend the night feasting and carousing, waited upon by the maidens of the god, the Valkyries.

In Odin we recognize the spirit of the Viking Age: a chieftain—tall, one-eyed, grey-bearded, clad in a blue mantle, armed with spear and shield. He loves war but is also the god of learning: he forfeited one of his eyes for the privilege of drinking at the fountain of wisdom; by great suffering he discovered the runes, the ancient Norse characters found until this day on old grave and temple stones. But our ancestors in Norway had no written language, no books, and their beliefs changed somewhat to suit the time and place. In earlier times it appears that all the dead went to the goddess Hel, who ruled a cold and dreary region called Nifleim, but it was thought that warriors who died in battle deserved a better fate, so the Valkyries selected those who were to die and carried them directly from the field of combat to Valhalla.

Thor (hence Thursday), son of Odin, god of war, hurls his enormous hammer at fleeing giants; the rumble of his cart and the thud of the striking hammer men call thunder. Frigg (Friday), wife of Odin, shields from danger those who call upon her. Freya, goddess of beauty, is our northern Venus: she seeks her lost love, and to her lovers pray.

The gods and goddesses lived happily together until there came among them three powerful maidens, the NORNS or fates. Gold, woman, and witchcraft brought discord. From two trees the gods created man and woman, named Ask and Embla (ash and elm).

The pagan Norse had no priests; the chief for his people and the father in his home exercised the necessary priestly functions.

LIFE IN Our forefathers lived in Norway more than one
NORWAY thousand years; therefore hundreds of our
 grandparents had their homes in that stern but
 beautiful land.

GRANDFATHER NORSE lived in Halogaland on his gaard (farm) in a little valley at the head of a fiord. He had fields of barley, oats and hay, plowed in season by sturdy oxen. Cattle and goats sheltered there in winter and were driven into the mountains to pasture in summer.

Grandfather Norse and his family welcome the visitor in front of the skaale (great hall) which is built of logs, a door in each end and open spaces in the gables, covered with a thin membrane, which serve as windows. The middle of the hall is occupied by open fire places, the smoke escaping thru an opening in the roof; on one side of the room is the "high seat" for the head of the house and ranged around the walls are benches for guests in front of which tables are placed during feasts. Men also sleep upon the benches, while the women sleep in a room at one end of the hall. Weapons and hunting trophies hang upon the walls; the rafters above are black with soot.

Says the "Havamal" in the "Elder Edda":

Fire needs he
who enters the house
and is cold about the knees;
food and clothes
the man is in need of
who has journeyed over the mountains.

It is the time of one of the three great festivals—autumn, winter, spring—and tonight gather at the hall most of the people of the HERRED or hundred—the THANES and KARLS, free men. The pine knot fire lights the great room, while, quoting again the "Rigspula": "Then took Mooir (lady of the house) an embroidered table cloth of white linen, and covered the table, took she then thin loaves of white wheat-bread and put on it. And she set filled dishes and silver plated vessels on the table; and fine ham and roasted fowls; wine was in the can; they drank and talked till the day ended."

We learn more of Grandfather Norse and his times. He had more than one wife; many men had been killed in the wars and polygamy was common. Marriage was usually arranged by the bridegroom with the parents of the bride; men often exchanged wives and divorce was easy. Yet women in Norway were held in high esteem and exerted great influence in their homes; they also often accompanied their husbands to war and sometimes fought as soldiers by their men. When the authority of kings and jarls became more firmly fixed in the land, and wars at home less frequent, the population increased rapidly; many young Norse from necessity or choice sailed away to foreign lands.

EIRIK OF NORWAY Grandfather Norse had many children. The farm, the sea, the hall was their school. The daughters learned to plant, to weave and the household duties. The sons were taught to run, swim, row, sail and to fight; in season they worked in the fields and herded the cattle. But most important was their training for war; before they could handle the battle ax and spear, they pommelled each other with sticks: their bodies became strong and hard; they became men early.

Now it was the rule for a man to divide his estate equally between the sons and to give doweries to his daughters at marriage. But the homestead was not divided. When Eirik (red), the second son, was about eighteen years of age, Grandfather Norse called his family together in the hall and said to them: "My eldest son, who is already married, will inherit my farm. Eirik is now also a man. To him I give his share and he must henceforth fend for himself." Then he gave Eirik a new suit of clothes, silver and gold, his own shield, spear and great battle ax.

At this time wonderful tales were told in Norway of plunder gotten by raiding the people of the islands in the West. So Eirik took his inheritance and joined a party of Vikings (warriors) who were preparing a ship, and when spring came, they sailed away toward the western isles.

Some years passed before the Vikings returned—their ship loaded with loot taken in the western isles. Eirik had so distinguished himself in battle that his companions had given him

the nickname Blodox (Bloody-Ax) referring to the heavy ax he wielded so skillfully.

When winter came Eirik Blodox became restless and sailed away to the south of Norway where his mother's people dwelt. Arriving at his cousin's farm at the time of the winter festival he was made welcome, and sat at table in the great hall. During the feast one came to wait upon him—a tall slender girl, with golden hair over her shoulders, the daughter of his host, and Eirik's second cousin. They looked long into each other's eyes, but their spoken greeting was brief. Her name was Frida and she was engaged to marry the eldest son of a man of wealth.

During the week of sports and feasting that followed, Eirik's admiring eyes often met Frida's frank gaze, but they were never alone and few words passed between them. Loving and desiring her, he determined to learn if she cared for him; so one evening as she passed his horn of ale he whispered: "Meet me tomorrow afternoon under the pine tree on yonder peak." She looked into his eyes but did not answer. The next afternoon Eirik climbed the peak which overlooked both fiord and sea. Presently Frida came and met him under the lone pine, and he told her of his love. "But I am promised to another," she said. "No matter, if you love me," he urged. So they talked as lovers talk, even today, and as the sun set, separately they returned to the skaale.

Now Frida's mother, already suspecting that her daughter admired their handsome cousin, noted the girl's absence and saw her return by the peak trail; so she told her husband. Next morning he called Eirik aside; with stern face and harsh voice he said, "Eirik, before this sun sets yonder ship sails north. Therefore I bid you farewell. Carry with you my regards to my cousins, your parents in Halogaland."

Understanding all the brief speech implied, Eirik thanked his host for his hospitality and prepared to depart. But before the ship hoisted sail he contrived to speak with Frida: "When the spring festival comes watch for my ship with the sign of the ax upon the sail. Leave the skaale door unlatched. I will carry you hence." She looked from him toward the fiord and open sea but said nothing.

MARRIAGE BY Winter passed. At Frida's home the first
CAPTURE flowers bloomed as the snow receded; flocks of geese flew northward. Great preparations to celebrate the spring festival had been made. The bridegroom had arrived in his ship and tomorrow he would claim his bride.

After midnight all was still in the hall, for men sleep soundly after eating and drinking well. But the bride did not sleep. Silently she left her bed and watched the fiord below thru an opening between the logs of the wall. Yes, a ship was coming, its sail shining in the moonlight. Frida quickly dressed and made a bundle of her other clothes and dearest treasures.

As Eirik's ship grated gently on the sand, he sprang ashore and hastened to the door of the skaale; it opened at his touch. Lighted by the smoldering fire, he passed the sleeping men on the benches and pushed open the door of the women's apartment. In the dim light there a woman waited. Seizing her with one arm and grasping her bundle, he hurried thru the hall to his waiting companions outside.

Then a woman screamed. Frida's mother sympathized with her daughter's preference for Eirik but she dared not cross her husband. Perhaps at the critical moment she delayed giving the alarm until the elopers were outside the hall, but now all was confusion—running, shouting, arming, orders to man the ships.

Soon both the father's and bridegroom's ships were pursuing the fleeing vessel down the fiord. But Eirik's men at their oars were fresh and wide awake, and his ship on the open sea proved the fastest; as the sun rose over the mountains, the angry father and disappointed bridegroom were left far behind and gave up the hopeless pursuit. Then Eirik at the helm, with his wife "by capture" seated on the deck by his side, steered his vessel toward the Isles of the Western Sea.

NOTE:—In the summer of 1938 the writer and his wife visited Norway, crossing the North Sea on a new Norwegian motor ship, the "Vega," from Newcastle, England, to the beautiful city of Bergen, Norway; thence sailing on the "Finmarken" up the coast to Trondheim, the ancient capital, and from there by railroad across the mountains to Ostersund in Sweden. We were impressed by the rugged beauty of the country; the evidences of stability and well-being of its people, their progressive government and their frank friendliness.

You shall do well to include Norway in your travels. And whether or not you visit this land, you will enjoy reading its history.



THE OLD MAN OF HOY



OLD CRUCIFORM CHURCH, BALLYCARRY.



II

OUR ANCESTORS IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

The whole personality of an individual—his qualities, his character—is determined by birth and environment, by inheritance and education. —Fridtjof Nansen.

HOY ISLAND, the Norse *Ha-ey*, faces the stormy Atlantic; from its heights may be seen the coast of Scotland across Pentland Firth. Long Hope is its harbor and Scapa Flow, where the Germans sank their navy at the close of the World War, is a large bay to the northeast. Hoy's Ward Hill rises to 1,564 feet and high cliffs skirt the northwest coast. Here the detached pillar or stack, called the OLD MAN OF HOY, has always been a well known landmark for sailors; it is said that the "Old Man" once had two legs but one was worn away by the waves.

The Old Man of Hoy Looks out on the sea
Where the tide runs strong and the wave rides free,
He looks on the broad Atlantic sea,
And the Old Man of Hoy
Hath this great joy,
To hear the deep roar of the wide blue ocean,
And to stand unmoved 'mid the sleepless motion,
And to feel o'er his head
The white foam spread
From the wild wave proudly swelling;
And to care no whit
For the storms rude fit,
Where he stands on his old rock-dwelling,
This rare Old Man of Hoy.

The Old Man of Hoy Looks out on the sea
Where the tide runs strong and the wave rides free,
He looks on the broad Atlantic sea,
And the Old Man of Hoy
Hath this great joy,
To think on the pride of the sea-kings old—
Haralds and Ronalds and Sigurds bold—
Whose might was felt
By the cowering celt
When he heard their war-cry yelling.
But the sea-kings are gone,
And he stands alone,
Firm on his old rock-dwelling,
This stout Old Man of Hoy.

—JOHN STUART BLACKIE
In "The Orkney Book."

THE NORSE ARRIVE AT HOY

Knowing he dare not now remain in Norway, Eirik steered his ship to the "high isle," where he and his companions had rested while raiding during the preceding years. He made this wild island his home.

Years passed. The Norse firmly established themselves in Hoy and all the other islands of Orkney; their sheep and cattle grazed the hills; they fished, farmed and frequently raided the coasts of Britain and Ireland. Many of their sons fell in battle; others settled in the conquered lands—in Ireland, in Scotland.

It was in the time of Earl Sigurd that Olaf, King of Nor-

NOTE:—In the 9th Century the Northmen came in force to Orkney and displaced the ancient Picts. The Islands became headquarters for pirate raids on the nearby coasts. Hostile "Danes" first appeared on the Irish coast in 795; in 839 they defeated the Picts in Scotland.

NOTE:—(1) The first Norse invasion of Britain was in 793, when they attacked the Island of Lindisfarne, south of Tweedmouth, Scotland. Simeon of Durham thus describes this raid: "In the same year of a truth, the pagans from the northern region came with naval armament to Britain like stinging hornets, and overran the country in all directions like fierce wolves, plundering, tearing, not only sheep and oxen, but priests and levites, and choirs of monks and nuns. They came, as we before said, to the church of Lindisfarne, and laid all waste with dreadful havoc, trod with unhallowed feet the holy places, dug up the altars, and carried off all the treasures of the holy church. Some of the brethren they killed, some they carried off in chains, many they cast out naked and loaded with insults, some they drowned in the sea."

(2) "From the fury of the Northmen, deliver us, O Lord."

—From an old English Prayer Book.

(3) ARMS AND CRESTS. Hoy or Hoey of Ireland:

Arms—Argent, three garbs gules, a chief of the last.

Crest—A pheasant proper.

(4) "Irish Pedigree," by O'Hart, says the family descends from Niall, 48th King of Ulidia, whose son Eochaidh (a knight or horseman derived from "*each*," horse) gave the name to the family. The descendants of Eochaidh took the name of O'h-Eochaidh ("O'h," grandson of, finally written "O"). After the Norman invasion of Ireland the Irish were forced to anglicise their names, and O'h-Eochaidh became O'Heoghy, Hoey, Hoy, Howe, Haugh, etc.

(3) Origin of the names of Hoy, Hoe, Hoyer, Hoey. (From "Surnames of the United Kingdom"):

Eng. var. of Hoe. Dweller at a bluff or hill (O.E. *ho*).

Scand. rel. to Hoy (Orkney), 13th century Haey—the High Island. (Old Norse *ha-r-ey*.)

Celtic for the Irish O'h-Eochaidh—descendant of Eochaidh, horseman.

way, forced the people of Orkney to accept Christianity, but not until the final defeat of the Pagan Norse by the Irish King Brian in the year 1014 at Clontarf near Dublin, did the inhabitants of Orkney really become Catholic Christians and stop raiding their neighbors.

In the meantime Eirik and Frida lived on their little farm in Hoy while children and grandchildren grew up around them. Scarred in many battles, reckless of his life, yet from every danger on sea and land Eirik Blodox had returned to Hoy and home. So sixty years passed. Frida died. Eirik was old: the skin hung on his bones, his joints were stiff and sore. To his children he said:

"O that I had died in battle in the days of my prime! Then would have I escaped these pains and sorrows; even now I would be in Valhalla with brave companions. Shall I die here in bed and never sit at Odin's great table?"

One evening he asked them to take him to the cliff overlooking the Atlantic; so the whole household rowed their boats up Hoy Sound to the cliffs on the west. Two sturdy grandsons half carried the old man up the steep slope. On the summit he gazed long over the ocean toward the setting sun. Then he said very gently, "Go away a little. I would be alone." And when they had left him, he stood on the edge of the cliff, raised his arms and face toward the sky, as if talking to Odin, then suddenly dropped over the precipice like a withered leaf in autumn. Looking over, the family saw his body on the rocks at the foot of the great stone pillar, but before they could reach the shore a high wave rolled in and carried the remains of Eirik Bloody-axe to rest in the depths.

The sun set red in its place, and silently the company returned to the great hall. As there they mourned that night one said, "Surely Father will sit tonight at Odin's table." "No," said the wise man of the Island, "He cannot enter Valhalla, but his spirit will abide forever in the great stone pillar."

FROM SCOTLAND TO IRELAND

It is a tradition in the Hoyer family of Maryland that our European ancestor came to America from County Antrim, Ireland.

We note two distinct racial strains in the Irish, viz. the

dark-haired, blue-eyed Celtic stock, and the blond, often red-haired, type of Norse descent; our family name and physical characteristics indicate that we are descended from the latter.

Since the Norse blood in the Scots and Irish came by way of the Orkneys, how did our ancestor come from those islands to northern Ireland? He may have settled in Ireland during the Viking period, the 9th and 10th centuries; many Norse did so, and in time became "more Irish than the Irish"; in 919 many Norse arrived in Ulster. He may have settled in Ireland and later crossed into Scotland. Or he may have come direct from Orkney to Scotland; there have been Hoys in Scotland since very early times. William Hoy, born in Scotland, and his son, William, served in a North Carolina regiment during the American Revolution. In 1938 the writer visited H. Spencer Hoy at his home in Edinburgh; his family came from Inverness.

However, tho family records of this period do not exist, it appears reasonably certain that the Hoy ancestor finally emigrated from Scotland to Ireland before or at the time of the Ulster plantation.

THE ULSTER PLANTATION

In order to understand the times of our ancestors read the history of Ireland, especially of the six counties known as "Ulster," now Northern Ireland. We here note briefly leading events of the period of special interest to us.

Ireland was nominally under English rule from 1172, the time of King Henry I, but the British yoke was heavy and the Irish were always rebellious. In 1573 the Earl of Essex was appointed Governor General of Ulster; his headquarters were in Carrickfergus Castle on Belfast Lough. Settlers were encouraged to come from England and Scotland, but for thirty years the country was in turmoil and little progress was made. In 1795, O'Neill, the Irish chief, joined the rebellion. He was killed, and his lands, including most of County Antrim, were forfeited to the English Crown. The country was laid waste; the surviving Irish were forced into the mountain bogs and glens. King James I then granted the good lands of Ulster to English and Scotch landlords, who settled them chiefly with

tenants from Scotland. This was the Ulster Plantation, beginning in 1606.

The colonists built cabins of sod and saplins, thatched with rushes. The land was ditched; fences of sods and stone were built; grains, flax and potatoes were planted. Later the sod cabins were replaced by small stone houses; orchards were planted, water mills built.

The native Irish were poor cultivators of the soil; they depended largely for their scanty living on their cattle, sheep and pigs. They left behind them only ruined huts and churches.

DALWAY'S MANOR AT BALLYHILL

John Dalway landed at Carrickfergus in 1578, an officer in the army of the Earl of Essex. He married an O'Neill and in 1791 obtained from his wife's relative, Shane O'Neill, a grant of the greater part of Broadisland and Kilroot in County Antrim. His title being worthless when the O'Neill lands were confiscated, he obtained a new grant for the property in 1606 from King James, on condition that he build a castle with a "strong bawne about it" for defence. The "bawne" was a stone wall 16 to 23 feet high with stone turrets at each of its four corners. Within this enclosure the people of the neighborhood, with their cattle, took refuge from the wild Irish who lived in the bogs and glens northward.

Dalway's Castle was at Ballyhill (now Bellahill), ten miles from Carrickfergus. The Castle was destroyed long ago, but the great walls of the bawne now inclose a dairy.

THE HOY SETTLEMENT IN COUNTY ANTRIM

There is a tradition among the Hoys in County Antrim that their ancestor came from Scotland as groom in charge of

John Dalway's horses, sometime between 1578 and 1606. As a groom, most of his duties were at the castle and bawn (barn), but in time he leased from Dalway a farm about a half mile northeast of the castle on the hill overlooking the Muttonburn valley. This farm, or part of it, now belongs to his descendant, Isaac Hoy, and the present Hoy home here was probably built by the original Scotch settler.

**BALLYCARRY
and the
MUTTONBURN**

The Muttonburn (burn—creek) flows south into Belfast Lough northeast of Carrickfergus, draining part of Dalway's Manor. From high ground near Ballycarry the beautiful little valley is in view, a bit of the Lough and County Down in the distance.

During the last century Hoys were numerous in the Muttonburn Valley; so numerous and so devoted to such Christian names as James and John that some of the descendants of William and Alexander Hoy changed their name to "Hay."

BALLYCARRY VILLAGE is on Fort Hill east of the Muttonburn, on the old road from Carrickfergus to Larne. From the village we look eastward across Lough Larne, over Islandmagee and the North Channel to Scotland. Here the Channel is only 20 miles wide and on clear days the whitewashed stone cottages of Scotland are visible. Blackhead and its lighthouse at the entrance of Belfast Lough are nearby. Ships from Belfast to New York and elsewhere pass in plain view.

Ballycarry (from the Irish, meaning "town at the causeway or weir") is on the site of an ancient Irish village. In the village graveyard stand the stone walls of its first church, built about 1622, evidently on the foundations of the earlier Irish Catholic Church.

In 1613 Rev. Edward Brice from Scotland organized a Protestant congregation here, said to be the first Presbyterian congregation in Ireland. There are today two Presbyterian churches in the village—the "Non-Subscribing" (Unitarian) and the Regular. St. John's Templecorran Parish Church (Episcopal) is also nearby. Until recent years each Presbyterian Church maintained a school but now there is only a Government school—a master and two teachers—located in the Non-Subscribing school house.

There are about forty houses in the village, including a Masonic lodge, a post office, an Orange Hall, branch bank, tea room, three stores, and two public houses, almost all on the highway or main street. Some of the houses are of brick and are modern, but most of them are very old stone buildings—slate roofed. Lovely wooded Altfrakyn or Old Mill Glen on the Red Hall estate is nearby, and the "Salt Hole"—a large sink by

the road—is pointed out as the hiding place of the wild Scottish Highlanders when they ambushed and defeated the English under Sir John Chichester in 1597. Here Sir John lost his head as well as the battle.

A neat little farmers' cooperative dairy is located at the edge of the village; dairying is the chief occupation of the farmers and most the country around is meadow and pasture: bright green—truly the Emerald Isle! We must not neglect to mention the Irish potato, which thrives in this moist climate and the humble pig which brings home the famous bacon.

The writer spent a week at the Hotel Esplande at Whitehead, watching the people "on holiday" and the ships in and out of Belfast Lough; then three weeks he lived at John McKee's and John Hay's in Ballycarry, roaming the country round about where our ancestors labored, frolicked and fought for one hundred years. Exactly who these ancestors were is a secret buried with them in Ballycarry graves, but in 1938 we found their descendants and their neighbors' descendants on the green hills of Broadisland friendly and hospitable people.

BALLYCARRY GRAVEYARD

The Hoy graves with lettered tombstones are on the east side of the old church ruins, the tombstones facing east toward Scotland. Headstones mark the graves of the

following Hoys:

Joseph Hoy, d. Aug. 31, 1835, aged 64.

James Hoy, d. July 4, 1880, aged 64.

Samuel Hay, d. Jan. 21, 1780, aged 72.

James Hay, d. Jan. 10, 1811, aged 64.

It is probable that the father of Paul, our immigrant ancestor, was a James Hoy; that he died about 1700 and was buried in Ballycarry graveyard in an unmarked grave.

FAMILY RECORDS IN IRELAND

Records of the nobility and of the clergy of Ireland are fairly complete, but for the common folks, most of whom were poor tenants,

there are few records of past generations either on tombstones or in government offices. Ireland has suffered much in loss of records, as well as of lives, in wars and rebellions, the last being the Republican rising in Dublin in 1922, when the Four

Courts and Records offices were dynamited and partially burned. In the early days rent rolls were kept by the landlords and land leases were not officially recorded. Church records of baptisms, marriages, and burials are also either non-existent or incomplete. Our records in Maryland are better than the Irish records of the same period.

THE HEARTH MONEY ROLLS

The oldest partial list of the common inhabitants of Ulster we found at the Presbyterian Church House in Belfast. This is the Hearthmoney Rolls, a list of those having houses with "hearths" with or without chimneys, subject to a tax of two shillings per hearth.

In the Roll for County Antrim, dated 1668-69, when the father of our immigrant ancestor was presumably living, there is no name "Hoy." However there were other spellings of what were doubtless the same name, as follows:

John and William Howey, Creganee, Magheramorne Parish.
James Howey, Faughanvale Parish, Co. Londonderry.
Thomas and Arthur Howy, of Co. Antrim.
James Howy of Ardigon, in 1668 paid tax—£5:9:9.

In this roll there appear eleven householders named "Hay" and "Hayes." We cannot determine definitely whether or not our ancestor appears in the Hearthmoney Roll.

PROTESTANT HOUSEHOLDERS, 1740

This is a list of heads of Protestant families of 1740, long after our ancestor emigrated to America. In Co. Antrim it contains no "Hoys," but lists Andrew and Arch Howey; also John, David, Samuel, and James Hooey.

WILLS

In the Hall of Records, Belfast, an index of Wills (Dioces of Connor) includes the following: 1769 John Hoey, Parish of Templecorran; 1788 James Hoey, Ralloo; 1774 Samuel Howey, Carrickfergus; 1807 Samuel Hoey, Carrickfergus; 1780 Samuel Howie, Broad Island; 1788 John Hoy, Belfast; 1740 Patrick Hoy, Ballynure; 1733 William Huey, Billy. The preceding in Co. Antrim. Also wills of John Howey, Sr., merchant, in 1712, and of John Howey, Jr., both of

Kilrea, Co. Londonderry. Only the index of these wills exists; they were recorded in Dublin but the record was destroyed.

From the records available we are convinced that the Hoy clan, variously spelled—Hoy, Hay, Hoey, Howey, Hooey—was numerous in County Antrim during the 17th and 18th centuries.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH EMIGRATION

Our ancestors lived in County Antrim for almost a century. Why did Paul Hoy and thousands of other Ulstermen emigrate to America about the year 1700? To understand we must know something of Irish history of this period.

Tho brave and industrious, the political and economic position of the Ulstermen was not secure. There was always the danger of attack by the Catholic Irish with whom they were rarely on friendly terms. Laws prohibited intermarriage between the two races; in 1607 any Protestant marrying an Irish woman was liable to be hung drawn and quartered. And Ulstermen “. . . rather than turne from English principles would sooner burne, And rather than marry an Irish wife, Would batchellars remain for terme of life.”

In 1604 the Governor, Sir Arthur Chickester, wrote that he “found several companies of outlaws and rebels had got together in the county, one party of about six score. I have broken and killed, and hanged above the third man; and so, God be thanked, they are in a reasonable quiet, albeit poor and in great necessity, which makes them outlaws, being driven to steal for want of other substance,” their homesteads having been plundered during the war.

REBELLION OF 1641

Suddenly the Irish rose in rebellion, fell upon the Protestants and “stripped them literally to the bone”; many died of the cold. Then outside of a few fortified towns a massacre began; neither men, women nor children were spared. This was followed by eleven years of guerilla warfare. About half of the 260,000 Protestants died.

During this rebellion the Broadisland people, including the Hoyes, took refuge within the fortified area of Carrickfergus

Castle or in Dalway's bawne, but their homes were laid waste.

Cromwell and his English army landed at Dublin in 1649. When he captured Drogheda, all those found in arms were put to the sword, and of those who surrendered, one of every ten was shot, and the remainder were deported to Barbadoes, as bonded servants. Finally order was restored.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE

In the Civil War of the English Parliament against King James II the Catholics in Ireland supported King James and the Protestants the Parliament. In 1689 James laid siege to Derry but failed to take it.

Carrickfergus was held by Catholic troops under the Earl of Antrim until August when General Schromberg landed an English army and the Castle surrendered to him.

In 1690 William of Orange landed at Carrickfergus and marched his army to the River Boyne, where he met and defeated King James in the Battle of the Boyne, celebrated today as the national holiday of North Ireland.

In this war the Ulstermen supported King William of Orange, but their troubles were not ended by his victory. The Parliament at Dublin was controlled by Church of England men and it adopted harsh measures to force all to conform to the established church; Catholics and Protestants were taxed to support it. Presbyterian ministers as well as Catholic priests were jailed and fined. In Antrim and other places the doors of Presbyterian Churches were "nailed up." The Test Act, requir-

NOTE:—Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West" wrote: The backwoodsmen were Americans by birth and parentage, and of mixed race, but the dominant strain in their blood was that of the Presbyterian Irish—the Scotch-Irish as they were often called. . . . It is doubtful if we have wholly realized the importance of the part played in our history by that stern and virile people, the Irish whose preachers taught the creed of Knox and Calvin. These Irish representatives of the Covenanters were in the west almost what the Puritans were in the northeast, and more than the Cavaliers were in the south. . . . They formed the kernel of the distinctively and intensely American stock who were the pioneers of our people in their march westward. . . . The Presbyterian Irish were the Protestants of the Protestants; they detested and despised the Catholics, whom their ancestors had conquered. . . . They were a truculent and obstinate people, and gloried in the warlike renown of their forefathers.

ing all officials to take the Episcopal Communion, prevented good Presbyterians and Catholics from teaching or holding office.

Manufacturing, especially linen and wool, had become an important industry in Ulster, but English tariffs and other restrictions almost ruined the woolen trade. Also the original leases of the confiscated lands, which had been made at low rates to encourage settlers, were expiring and landlords raised the rates as high as possible.

In those years a third of the population of Ulster emigrated to the colonies, most of them landing at Philadelphia where the Quaker Penn had made religion free and land cheap. Others went to Virginia and Maryland. Quoting the "History of the Irish Presbyterian Church" by Hamilton:

"During the troublous times from 1670 to 1680 many families emigrated to America from the North of Ireland, most of whom settled in Maryland and Virginia."

HOY FAMILIES IN COUNTY ANTRIM TODAY

In 1938 the writer visited the Hoy families in County Antrim.

ISAAC HAY (Hoy) resides at "Beech View," Bellahill, on what is probably the original Hoy farm in Ireland. His house is very old: it is not known who built it or when. The center section of the house is the oldest—perhaps built by the original Scotch settler in the 17th century. It is of stone walls, two feet thick; one story; small four-pane glass windows; low ceilings (originally without ceiling); the roof is still of thatch; floor now cement, originally earth. It has a stone chimney; the open fireplace is now filled by a built-in iron range. In olden times the "settle beds" were arranged around the walls, folded up for seats during the day and let down at night for sleeping. The barn for horses and cows is a continuation of the house and of similar construction.

WILLIAM HOY was the great grandfather of Isaac Hay. His will, dated November 24, 1822, and probated January 11, 1830, mentions his wife, Elizabeth, and children—Thomas, Elizabeth, Kethren, John. His house and land, "granted" (leased) by Noah Dalway, Esq., he bequeathed to his son, Thomas.

THOMAS HOY m. Elizabeth; had children—John, Ellen, William, Sarah.

JOHN HOY, son of Thomas, had 13 children, one of whom was Isaac, who inherited the old homestead.

ALEXANDER HOY (b. 1777, d. 1858) resided on a farm adjoining William Hoy's farm on the south; in 1825 he assigned his lease to William McFerren in exchange for a farm of 14 acres called the "Bullock Walk," also adjoining the William Hoy farm. These farms were then in the Townland of Bella Hill, Parish of Kilroot. Alexander Hoy m. Jane Plumpin and had children—William, Joseph, Charles, Mary, John. John Hay, who m. Susie McAllister Dick, is a grandson of John; he owns the Alx. Hoy farm now called "Cowfield."

Capt. JOSEPH HOY (d. Aug. 31, 1835, aged 64) was presumably a sailor; he resided at Cairn Brock on the east side of the Muttonburn valley. Joseph, William, and Alexander Hoy were probably brothers.

JAMES HOY (d. July 4, 1880, aged 64), a son of Joseph, m. Jane, dau. of William Reade; they resided in the present Hoy home at Port Davey, which Jane Reade inherited from her mother, Isabel Curry. James Hoy was a shoemaker. He had thirteen children and resided at the water's edge at Port Davey, then a harbor for small trading ships; his sons took to the sea, a family of good sailors but unfortunate.

JOSEPH HOY, son of James, m. Mary Isabel McLarnon. He was captain of a sailing ship in the lumber trade. He and his brother, Moore Getty Hoy, were drowned in the St. Lawrence River. Another brother, John Curry Hoy, was part owner and master of a trading ship. In 1875 on a voyage to the South Seas his ship left Cape Town, S. A., and was never heard of again.

Capt. Joseph Hoy owned and sailed a small coaster which did a considerable trade between Port Davey and the Scottish ports. He was lost with his vessel within sight of his own home.

Joseph Hoy left three children—Jane R., Elizabeth, and John Curry. Jane and Elizabeth and their niece Eileen Hoy reside in the old home at Port Davey near Whitehead.

John Curry Hoy was master of the "Bray Head" which was sunk west of Ireland in 1917 by a German submarine. The crew left the sinking ship in two life boats, one of which was finally rescued, but Capt. Hoy's boat was lost. He left a son, Jack, now a sailor, and a daughter, Elizabeth Eileen.

William Hoy (b. 1849, d. 1918) was a sailor on the American Great Lakes and elsewhere. In 1873 he was a passenger on the S. S. "Atlantic" sailing from Liverpool to New York. There were 794 passengers and a crew of 144 on board. In attempting at night to run into Halifax for coal, the ship crashed upon a sunken reef and most of its life boats were washed away. An officer succeeded in reaching a large rock and fastened a line from the ship. William Hoy reached the rock by the line but noted that many passengers were unable to climb up the rock and fell back into the sea. At great risk of being pulled down and drowned, Hoy stationed himself on the rock and as the passengers came over the line, he pulled them up to safety; when his hands became numb with cold, he seized them with his teeth. He saved many lives. This heroic action is described at length in prose and verse under the title of "An Epic of the Sea," in the "History of Islandmagee."

William Hoy finally settled in New South Wales, Australia, where his descendants still reside. A brother, Samuel Hoy, sailor and gold miner, settled in New Zealand.

THE MUTTON BURN STREAM

By Wm. James Hume

I remember my young days, for younger I've been;
I remember my young days & the Mutton Burn Stream.
It's no mark'd in the world's map, it's no there to be seen,
It's a wee river in Ulster, "The Mutton Burn Stream."

It flows under bridges, takes many's the turn;
It turns round the Mill Wheel that grinds the folks corn.
It wimples through meadows & leaves the land clean;
Draps in Belfast Ocean, The Mutton Burn Stream.

The ducks like to swim in it, from morning till e'en;
The whiles dirty the water, but tha make themselves clean;
I have seen them a diving till their tails scarce was seen,
Awoddling in the bottom o' the Mutton Burn Stream.

The ladies from 'Carry I oftimes have seen
A taking their washing to Mutton Burn Stream.
No powder or soaps used, a wallop makes clean;
It has great cleansing powers, the Mutton Burn Stream.

It cures all diseases though chronic they've been;
It will cure you of fatness, it will cure you of lean.
It acts on the liver, the heart, lungs & spleen;
It has great curative powers, the Mutton Burn Stream.

The secret its out now, long secret its been,
How the jaundice was cured by folks near the Stream.
They bottled its waters, put in essence Bog-Bean;
It soon cured you o' yellows, the Mutton Burn Stream.

I used to go parting, at dark when no seen;
They aye have good parties round Mutton Burn Stream.
Coming home in the morning, all gay and serene,
I slip'd & fell into Mutton Burn Stream.

THE BALLYCARRY MEN

By Wm. Caldwell

Sure Irish men are gallant men from Cork to Donegall;
From Portadown to Dublin Town we sing their praises all.
But ask me where we breed the best, I'll have to answer then,
The pick of Irish manhood are the Ballycarry men.

An Irish man you will find a man wherever you chance to go,
A man who never will turn his back either on friend or foe.
But over the breadth of Ireland, of valley and hill and glen,
There is nothing to hold a card to the Ballycarry men!

They may be taught, they can't be bought,
For they call their souls their own.
They'll stand and fight for a cause that's right,
Tho they stand and fight alone.

They play the game—a good clean game,
For foul is beneath their ken,
And win or lose, they are sportsmen still—
The Ballycarry men!

THE RATH IN THE VALLEY

By Susie McA. Hay

Once upon a time, so I've heard tell,
A Rath was in a valley, and fairies there did dwell.
None dared molest the "Wee folk" who came when moon was clear,
And everyone for miles around that Rath did well revere.

The landlord of the valley came unto the mound;
Said he, "By Irish 'freits' I never will be bound;
That moat doth spoil my field, so to my men I'll say,
Go at once to that low field, and clear the Rath away."

The men obediently went off, with shovel and with spade;
 Upon that Irish Rath an attack they fiercely made;
 But the truth of all the matter was that they were Irish too,
 And the fear of Irish fairies did thrill them through and through.

The first day of their labours, all went very well,
 And nothing but the sound of spades resounded through the dell,
 And driving off with carts of mould, they did not their work leave,
 Until above the valley, shone the first faint star of eve.

Lo, see them the next morning, as to their task them come,
 From different cots around the vale, a-straggling one by one,
 Scarce wakened from their night's deep sleep, scarce seeing the right
 path,
 But from their stupor quickly roused, when near the Fairy Rath.

The first one who did reach the Rath, to all began to shout,
 "Oh hurry, hurry, hurry, boys, the fairies have been out."
 And sure enough, around the mound,—this tale is really true—
 Were marks of tiny footsteps, as of a fairy shoe.

The men were seized with horror; their very bones did freeze!
 And shouts of wild excitement filled the early morning breeze,
 And wafted them right up unto the very mansion house,
 To where the lordly master was sitting with his spouse.

"Now what, now what, now what," he called, "is this unearthly row?
 "What's happened that wild Irish crowd, what are they doing now?"
 "Oh sir," a messenger replied, who came, all pale with fear;
 "The men won't touch the Rath because the fairies have been here."

So down unto the valley strode the irate English lord,
 Said he unto himself, "I'll quell that Irish rabble horde."
 But not a man of all the crowd would ever put a spade
 Into the Rath, the fairy marks had made them so afraid.

When some time passed, so I've been told,
 The work was done by other men, who were by nature bold,
 And had no fear of Little Men, Banshee, or Witche's wail;
 But still the "fairy shoemarks" stay an ancient country tale.

The secret of the tale was kept, until 'twas told to me;
 The solution was quite simple, as you will plainly see;
 A 'devil-of-a-fellow' a-livin' near the bog,
 Marked all the 'fairy footsteps' with—his little sister's CLOG.

NOTE:—THE RATH IN THE VALLEY was written by Susie E. McAllister, now Mrs. John Hay, Jr., of Ballycarry. It is based upon a story told to Miss McAllister by John Hay, Sr., of an incident which happened in the Muttonburn Valley long ago. The 'devil-of-a-fellow' was the teller of the story.

RATH: a raised place or mound, probably an ancient Irish burial mound.

III

THE HOYES IN COLONIAL MARYLAND

1. PAUL HOY, the immigrant, was born during the last half of the 17th century in County Antrim, Ireland. He named his eldest son James; therefore we infer that his father was James Hoy, probably a tenant farmer near the village of Ballycarry, Ireland.

Paul was reared near the sea. He may have gone to America as a sailor on some ship trading around Chesapeake Bay or he may have emigrated like many of his Scotch-Irish countrymen—seeking political and religious freedom, and better economic conditions. Possibly he came to settle in Col. Beall's colony.

COL. BEALL'S COLONY

About 1655 Col. Ninian Beall emigrated to Maryland, settling between the Patuxent and the Potomac Rivers. During the following twenty years he induced about two hundred of his Scottish friends to join him. Some of these colonists were probably Ulstermen. It is very likely that Paul Hoy settled among old friends west of the Patuxent, about 1690. He was evidently a young man of pleasing personality, industrious, and of steady habits; we have no evidence that he brought any

NOTE: (1) NOTTINGHAM has an excellent location on the west bank of the Patuxent River. In 1683 Col. Thomas Greenfield laid out the town. It was long a port of call for sailing vessels from England. It had a large tobacco warehouse of which Dorsett Hoyer was inspector or port officer. In 1745 the population of the town was 2000. The old road was a noted race track. In 1814 the British army which captured Washington landed below the town at Benedict. Later steamers from Baltimore made this port, but in recent years the railroad and the highway passed west of old Nottingham, leaving the town stranded by its sleepy river. It now has but half a dozen houses, an old wharf and the ruins of Governor Bowie's mansion.

(2) THE DORSETT FAMILY. John Dorsett, Sr., was an early settler on the "Orchard" tract just west of Nottingham. His will (see appendix), probated May 9, 1711, mentions his wife Ann, and children, Thomas, Frances (wife of Paul Hoy), Elizabeth, Ann, Sarah and John. Ann Dorsett's will, probated June 5, 1721, records bequests to her children, Elizabeth Boen, Mary, Thomas and Sarah Winsor; also to grandson Dorsett Hoyer "onne maire cault," and to James Hoyer "onne cow calfe."

MARYLAND TERCENTENARY 1634 — 1934



MAKYLAM
KONGTONG
1901 — 1902



MAKYLAM
KONGTONG
1901 — 1902

capital with him, but he married one of the five daughters of a well-to-do colonial planter.

TWIVER PLANTATION Paul Hoy married Frances, daughter of John and Ann Dorsett of "The Orchard," Prince George's County. In his will (see appendix) of 1711 John Dorsett bequeathed "To my daughter Frances Hoy part of two tracts of land lying upwards and northerly from the path commonly called Thomas Palmers path & being ye old Plantation commonly called Joseph Harrysons being part of a tract called Twiver . . . forever." This farm of 93 acres adjoined the Dorsett "Orchard" home. It is in the Nottingham District of Prince George's. Paul Hoy also owned another part of "Twiver" which he had bought of William Pounce.

We spent several days in 1941 trying to locate the John Dorsett and Paul Hoy settlements and graveyard. The Land Office at Annapolis located the Dorsett "Orchard" tract just west of Nottingham, which is on the "Twiver" tract. But the pioneer families, except, perhaps, the negroes, have moved elsewhere; the names and locations of most of the original land tracts have been forgotten. There is no trace of the graveyard.

The Hoy and Dorsett farms adjoined; they were in the neighborhood of what is now known as the Fenno place, a mile west of Patuxent River on the old Nottingham-Naylor road. They were thus convenient to the port of Nottingham. When first settled the land here was well wooded, a fertile top soil over the sandy base. Water fowls and fish abounded in the river and creeks. High grade tobacco and corn are still standard crops on the old farms.

This area was Matapani Hundred of Calvert County until 1696, when Prince George's was organized from parts of Charles and Calvert. It was part of St. Paul's Parish, whose first church was built in 1692 at what is now known as Baden, when Col. Thomas Brook, Col. Thomas Hollyday and Samuel Magruder were vestrymen. The early parish records have been lost.

It is probable that Paul and Frances settled on Twiver Plantation when they married. This was their home and the home of their son James. Paul Hoy willed the plantation to

James from whom it passed by inheritance to Paul Hoyer II who sold it in 1761 to Thomas Contee, "in consideration of the Sum of ninety three pounds Sterling Lawful money of Great Britain." In 1767 Thomas Contee sold Twiver to John Harrison.

"Harryson's Plantation" had been improved by cleared land, a log house and barn, before it was occupied by the Hoyes. Since Paul owned only three adult slaves and his wife but one, the master and his sons must also have worked the farm. They raised corn and wheat for food and tobacco for sale. In accounting for Frances Hoy's estate in 1733 her crop of tobacco was reported as 3354 lbs., valued at £16 15s. 5d. The place was well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and ducks. They had a good orchard which provided fruit for drying and for apple butter; the inventory of Frances Hoy's estate listed 75 gallons of "Cyder" on hand. Hard cider was a popular drink in Colonial Maryland.

For those pioneer times the Hoyes were in comfortable circumstances. In her will (see appendix) Frances Hoy gratefully says, "God of his infinite Goodness hath helped me with Sundry temporall Goods far Surpassing my Deserts."

The records of Prince George's County are well preserved, but we have found only two references to Paul Hoy, both in the September Term of the County Court of 1705 as follows:

NOTE:—(1) "Orchard" 190 acres, surveyed and patented to Richard Fowler 24th June 1673—lying in Calvert County on the west side of Patuxent River, adjoining a tract formerly laid out for George Collings. Liber No. 17, folio 145. Rent Roll shows John Dorsett in possession.

(2) "Twiver" 440 acres, surveyed and patented to George Collins 1st August 1673—lying in Calvert County, Beg. at a bounded oak near or adjoining a parcel of land called Farme, and in line of a parcel of land called Brookfield &c., by side of a creek called Patuxent Creek &c. to mouth of a creek called Little Creek &c., from thence east to Patuxent River &c., adjoining Mansfield. Liber No. 17, folio 464.

(3) Lord Baltimore's Rent Roll, 1766-72; Prince George's County:

Dorset Hoyer, part of "Twiver," 100 a.	£ 0: 4:0
Paul Hoyer, pt. "Apple Hill," "Tweksbury," 100 a.	0: 4:0
Samuel Townshend, pt. "Piscattaway Forest," 109 a.	0: 4:2
Thomas Dorsett, pt. "Twiver," 228 a.	0: 9:7
Wm. Deakins, pt. "Twiver," 100 a.	0: 4:0
Luke Marbury, pt. "Apple Hill," 153 a.	0: 6:2
James Draine, pt. "Something," 109 a.	2: 2:4

"Paul Hoy made Oath to 5 days Attendance in the behalf of Tho Emerfon agt. Ric'd Owens. Ordered that ye said Tho Emerfon pay unto him 30 lbs. of Tobacco pr Day for his said Attendance." Another entry in the same case ordered payment for one day.

In Ireland Paul Hoy belonged to the Presbyterian Church but the Dorsetts were of the Church of England, St. Paul's Parish; two succeeding generations of the Hoyes were Episcopalians.

PAUL HOY'S WILL Our ancestor's will was signed January 7, 1727/8, and probated February 20, 1728. (See appendix.)

CHILDREN of PAUL and FRANCES HOYE and BEQUESTS:

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 2. | 1 | James. To him the home Plantation and negroes. |
| 3. | 2 | Mary. To her Negro Florah. |
| 4. | 3 | Anne. To her eight cows. |
| 5. | 4 | Martha. To her Negro Sarah. |
| 6. | 5 | Dorsett. To him part of "Twifer." |
| 7. | 6 | Isaac. To him part of "Twifer." |
| 8. | 7 | Margaret. To her negro child (unborn). |

Paul Hoy died in January or February, 1728; since three of his children were minors in 1732, he could not have been an old man. He and his wife were buried in their Plantation graveyard which was reserved to the heirs of Paul Hoyer when the farm was sold in 1761.

The property bequeathed by the will consisted of two farms and personal effects including five negro slaves, all of which were left in charge of his wife, Frances. Inventory of the estate (see appendix) lists all the servants, stock, furniture, and farming implements of our first American ancestor, valued at £254:2s 5d English money. In those days tobacco passed for money at the rate of 100 lbs. for 10 shillings; therefore in tobacco the inventory valuation was 50,820 lbs. Frances Hoyer's personal property is listed in the appendix following her will. Note that the will was signed "Paule Hoy, his mark." This does not prove that he could not write; wills were frequently signed by a "mark," especially if the testator was very ill at the time.

FRANCES HOY'S WILL was signed by "her mark" in December, 1732, and probated June 2, 1733. One of her daugh-

ters had married Charles Bevan, and he was named executor of the will, but James Hoyer was the actual executor. In her will Frances does not mention James, due probably to the fact that, as the eldest son, he had already inherited much of his father's property. She probably died in May, 1733.

It will be noted that Paul's surname was written "Hoy," while his wife and sons added "e" to the name.

2. JAMES HOYE, prior to 1734, married Tabitha, daughter of Francis and Mary Marbury, a wealthy neighbor family. (See Marbury.) She was born in 1714 and died Nov. 15, 1761.

CHILD OF JAMES AND TABITHA HOYE:

9. I Paul, born Mar. 26, 1736, died Oct. 13, 1816.

James Hoyer had inherited his father's Plantation and in 1734 Tabitha's father willed to her a farm, part of "Tewksbury" and "Apple Hill." The young couple were thus provided with ample land, servants and other property and were well started on a happy wedded life; unfortunately young James died in September, 1737. So we know little of him; to his father he was a trusted and "well beloved" son; he had the discretion and good sense to marry a woman of intelligence and unusual personal charm, a member of one of Maryland's "best" families. They presumably resided at the Hoy home, "Twifer," tho possibly on Tabitha's "Apple Hill." He was buried in the Hoy graveyard near the graves of his parents.

Tabitha Hoyer, on Feb. 9, 1738, married William Deakins, a neighbor on the "Twifer" tract, who later resided on Bloomfield Plantation near Bladensburg; they had three sons: Francis, William and Leonard Marbury Deakins. (See Deakins.)

6. DORSETT HOYE was inspector of the tobacco warehouse at Magruder's and at Nottingham. He was a well known

NOTE: ADMINISTRATORS' BONDS RECORDED IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD.:

(1) Frances Hoyer, James Hoyer, Richard Read and Thomas Dorsett gave bond, dated Feb. 20, 1727, in the sum of three hundred pounds, that Frances Hoyer and James Hoyer, Executors, would honestly administer the estate of Paul Hoyer, deceased. Witnesses—Thos. Brooke, Wm. Harris.

(2) Thomas Dorsett, John Smith, Walt Brooke, Thos. Hodgkin gave bond, dated Sept. 13, 1737, in the sum of one hundred pounds, that they would honestly administer the estate of James Hoyer, deceased.

000000

and respected citizen of Prince George's County, but we have no record of his family.

7. ISAAC HOYE. We have no record of Isaac further than the bequest to him in his father's will. He probably moved to Virginia.

1936914

OTHER HOYES IN COLONIAL MARYLAND

Our ancestor, Paul Hoyer II, was reared in the home of his step-father, William Deakins. He does not appear to have kept in contact with his uncles and aunts, and their families. So it happens that we have no definite records of the descendants of Dorsett or Isaac Hoyer, but in the early Maryland records we find references to Hoyes who may be descendants of Paul Hoyer I.

MILITARY SERVICES of Hoyes in the Revolution—Maryland:

Cephas Hoyer, First Reg., enlisted Jan. 28, 1776; "never joined."

Dorsett Hoyer, enlisted March 11, 1776; stationed at Annapolis.

Joseph Hoyer, Balto. Co., enlisted by Wm. Reily, July 26, 1776.

Patrick Hoyer, 7th Reg., discharged Dec. 7, 1779.

Peter Hoyer (Hoyer), Fred. Co., enl. & passed by Wm. Deakins, Jr., July, 1776.

Thomas Hoyer (Hoyer), enlisted Apr., 1778, 7th Reg., disc'd Apr., 1781.

Thomas Hoyer, 2nd Lieutenant, 1778-79, Militia of Pr. Geo. Co.

EARLY WILLS:

1774—Will of Jacob Hoyer, Frederick Co., Md.

1811—Will of Thomas Contee, Pr. Geo. Co.; to Grace Hoyer £12 per annum for life; also a feather bed.

1784—Will of Nicholas Hoyer of Fred. Co., probated 1797. Wife, Catherine. Children, Elizabeth, Susannah, Francis. Grist mill, saw mill, etc.

1832-42—Will of John Hoyer of Fred. Co. Estate left to brother, Nicholas Hoyer.

MARRIAGE LICENSES OF PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD.:

Dec. 27, 1784—Cephas Hoyer to Sarah Collings; 1786, same to E. Ryon.

NOTE:—THE HOYES OF VIRGINIA are descended from James and Isaac, brothers, who are said to have moved from Prince George's Co., Md. James Hoyer settled in Goochland Co., Va. Isaac Hoyer settled in Augusta Co., Va. James Hoyer, Sr., was twice married. His son, James (1814-1888), was the father of twelve children, the youngest of whom was Rev. Walter S. Hoyer (b. 1853), whose son, Rev. J. Mitchel Hoyer, resides at Ashland, Va. The Southern Hoyes are very probably descended from Isaac or Dorsett Hoyer, sons of Paul Hoyer, but we have been unable to prove the connection.

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Apr. 22, 1786—Thomas Hoyer to Agnes Scott.
Oct. 14, 1805—Martha Hoyer to George Booth.
Dec. 23, 1811—Paul Hoyer to Eleanor Ruth Mattingly.
Nov. 15, 1817—John D. Hoyer to Mary Griffin.
TOOK "OATH OF FIDELITY" March 20, 1776, in Pr. Geo. Co.,
Dorsett, Thomas, Cephas, and Sabrit Hoyer.
APPOINTED CONSTABLE of Mattapany Hundred, Pr. Geo. Co.:
Thomas Hoyer, 1777. Thomas Hoyer, Jr., Nov. 22, 1779.
Thomas Dorsett, son of Thomas, Nov. 22, 1779.
VOTERS, FRED. CO.: Paul Hoy, Dec.-Rep.; Nicholas Hoy, Dem.-
Rep.

IV

THE GREENE AND MARBURY FAMILIES

Our earliest ancestor in America was THOMAS GREENE, Esq., who arrived in Maryland on the "Ark," March 25, 1634, with his friend Governor Leonard Calvert and the first Maryland colonists.

The ships "Ark" and "Dove" sailed from Cowes, England, November 22, 1633. For several days they struggled against tempestuous winds off the coast; the night of the 29th a furious wind split the main sail on the "Ark." "All the Cathoiques fell to prairer, Confessions and vowes, and then the helme being bound up and ship left without sail or government to the winds and waves floated at hull like a dish till God were pleased to take pittie upon her."

During the voyage the passengers sighted several ships which they believed to be filled with "Turkes" (pirates). A short stop was made at Barbadoes Island, where the travelers found the inhabitants in arms because the servants had conspired to kill their masters. "On Christmas Day, wine being given on the 'Ark,' for the celebrity of the day, it was so immoderately taken that the next day 30 sickened of fevers and whereof about a dozen died afterward."

On February 27th the ships arrived in Virginia and "here we staid 8 or 9 daies, not without imminent danger," because the Virginia Council was unfriendly to the new Maryland Colony. They then sailed up the Potomac river, but found the shores lined by hostile Indians who had been incited against the newcomers by the Virginians. Finally on March 25, a landing was made on a small island which they named St. Clements; "they erected a crosse, and with devotion tooke solemne possession of the country."

Governor Calvert made friends of the Indian chiefs, buying one of their villages and the surrounding land, which he paid for with cloth, axes, knives, etc., and there St. Mary's, the first settlement of the Maryland Colony, was built. At St. Mary's Thomas Greene owned Poplar Island of over 1000 acres,

which with 500 acres on Kent Island, constituted Bobing Manor. In "Colonial Maryland," by Thomas, his residence at St. Mary's is described as follows:

"Adjacent to the lot and residence of Mistresses Margaret and Mary Brent on the south was the residence of Governor Thomas Greene. It was patented in 1639, and was called at first "Greene's Rest," and later "Saint Ann." "All of these houses stood near the river (St. Mary's), and were located in what is now known as the "Rectory Field." The site of each, as well as the graded slope from the houses to the river, can still clearly be seen. The house of Governor Greene—a two story frame building, with brick gables—was occupied as late as 1820, and its brick chimneys were standing within the recollection of many persons still living."

The early settlers of Maryland were of three classes:

NOTE:—"About 27 miles from St. Clement we sailed into the mouth of a river, at its mouth are two harbors one of these, which is more inland, we consecrated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and going in about a mile from the shore we laid out the place of a City on the 27th day of March, Anno Domini 1634, and named the Towne Saint Maries."

The Colonists first built a guard house for defense and a store house. For themselves they found shelter in the huts of the Indians, who gave up part of their town to them. The Indians mingled freely with the colonists, who employed many of their women and children in their families. From them the settlers' wives learned how to prepare and cook maize. The settlers hunted with the natives, and the Indians sold the settlers venison and wild turkeys.

NOTE:—WHEREAS by commission from the Rt. Hon'ble Cecill Sd. Pro'pt of the Province of Maryland to ye late Governor Leonard Calvert, Esq., bearing date ye 18th September 1644 at his Ldp's . . . at St. Maries in the said Province. He the said Leonard Calvert was authorized in case he should happen to die, or be absent from time to time out of the said Province to nominate, Elect & Appoint such an able person inhabiting and residing within the sd Province (as he in his discretion should make choice of and think fitt) to be Govern'r of the said Province. These are therefore to publish and declare to all persons whom it may concerne, that ye sd. Leonard Calvert did by word of mouth on the ninth day of June 1647 (lying upon his death-bed yett in perfect memory) nominate & appoint Thomas Greene, Esq'r one of the councell of this Province to be the Governo'r of the same; with the same authority and power of Government as he the said Leonard Calvert was authorized by his Ldp's Commission to conferre upon him. As by ye oaths of Mrs. Margaret & Mary Brent's . . . Frances Anketill & James Linsey (who were all there prsnt with him at the same time) is averred to be true—Test: . . . William Britton, Clk.

—(Land Office Record, Annapolis.)

First, "gentlemen adventurers," generally men of means; Thomas Greene belonged to this class. Second, those of small means who paid their own passage, received small tracts of land for themselves and families, and worked their own land. Third, "indentured servants," those who, generally voluntarily, sold their services to a master for a term of years, usually three to ten, to pay their passage across the ocean.

Thomas Greene brought with him several servants and "bought" others later. "Entered by Mr. Thomas Greene the first year, 1633, brought into the Province, Mr. Greene in his own right and two servants, Anam Bonam in his own right, in right of Mr. Fairfax his person as his assignee, Mr. Smith as his assignee and for Thomas Wills in his (Mr. Greene's) own right."

The indenture between Thomas Greene and Hannah Mathews in 1647 calls for more substantial requital for her services, as it names "fifty akers of land and one year's provision according to the custom of the country. She may, however, be acquitted of all obligacon if she pay or cause to be payed Thomas Greene one thousand weight of good merchantable leaf tobacco and caske, and three barrells of goode corn, but she must not dispose of herself in marryage without consent of Thomas Greene."

Governor Leonard Calvert died June 9, 1647, and on his death bed named Thomas Greene as his successor. Greene's term of service as the second Governor of the Province of Maryland was troubled and brief.

In 1648 Lord Baltimore removed Thomas Greene from the governorship and appointed William Stone, a Protestant, as governor. Greene was a Catholic and Royalist, and Baltimore's

NOTE:—PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR GREENE:

WHEREAS Charles of blessed Memory King . . . is lately deceased. These are to give Notice to all persons whom it may Concerne, and in especiall to all and Singular the Inhabitants of this Province of Maryland, that his eldest son Charles the most renouned Prince of Wales the undoubted rightful heir to all his father's Dominions is hereby Proclaimed King Charles the second of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith. Long live King Charles the Second.

Given at St. Maries this 15th of November 1649.

Governor Greene on the same day proclaimed a general pardon to all offenders thruout the Province.

object in making the change was probably to allay discontent in the Province, and, in part, to stop the tongues of his enemies, who never wearied representing Maryland as a stronghold of popery.

Thomas Greene then became head of the Governor's Council. He was president of the Council when Mistress Margaret Brent, friend and executrix of Governor Calvert, made her dramatic but unsuccessful appeal to that body:

"Gentlemen, I come to claim a vote in the Assembly. I ventured amongst ye, and no man in the colony hath ventured more; for I staked all I had, and whether I have succeeded or lost, I leave ye to judge.

"Then by one great loss, the questions of your government were forced upon me. Have I met them? Is there a man amongst ye, God knows I say it not boastingly, who could have done ought more?

"Did I not find chaos, rents unpaid, accounts unkept, invasions of savages? Ye have seen my accounts, how they stand! And yet; because I am a woman, forsooth, today I must stand by idly and have not a voice in the framing of your laws, a voice in the making of the regulars which shall govern one who is among the largest landowners. Is this justice? I ask it in the name of the years to come. You have prided yourselves on being the only Colony in the world giving the right to worship God as one wisheth. Yet boast of your liberty and freedom, and are proud that ye lead the way in the right. Lead it in this likewise. Build likewise, grant justice, and let the woman that hath equal risks with you, have equal voice in the government itself, or else your boast is as empty as sound."

In 1649 news from England arrived that King Charles I had been executed and that the commonwealth under Cromwell had been established. Governor Stone was then in Virginia, and Thomas Greene, his appointee as vice-governor, promptly proclaimed Charles II as the lawful sovereign. But Stone hastened back to his Province and set aside Greene's action, which was also repudiated by the Proprietary.

THE TOLERATION ACT

The Maryland Assembly in 1649 passed "An Act Concerning Religion," which provided "that noe person within this Province, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall henceforth bee in any waies troubled, molested or discountenanced for or in respect to his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof with-in this Province" This famous Act was signed by William Stone, Thos. Greene and fifteen other members of Assembly.

THE GREENE FAMILY

It appears that Thomas Greene married Mrs. Ann Cox, a fellow passenger on the "Ark," after their arrival in Maryland.

They soon returned to England where Thomas and Leonard Greene were born. After the death of his wife, about 1637, our ancestor returned to Maryland, leaving his young sons in England until 1644.

Thomas Greene married, secondly, Mrs. Winifred Leybourn, who came to the Province in 1638. They had two sons: Robert and Francis.

Gov. Thomas Greene died in 1651. His widow married Robert Clark in 1652. His will, dated November 18, 1650, is printed

NOTES:—(1) Governor Greene's ancestry has not been definitely traced. In 1938 the writer was referred in the British Museum, London, to "England and America," printed by T. R. Marvin & Son, Boston, 1901, which locates the ancient Greene home in Northamptonshire, England, where, in 1320, Thomas de Greene was Lord of the Manors of Boughton and Norton, afterwards called Greene's Norton. From him the family pedigree traces thru Thomas Greene, born in 1292, Sir Henry Greene, who died in 1369, and five generations of Sir Thomas Greenes to Sir Thomas Greene, who died in 1506, leaving no male child. In addition to this elder stem of the family there were offshoots, one of which is a Thomas Greene from whom it is supposed the Greenes of Dorsetshire and America are descended.

(2) A book belonging to Gen. Jesse Green, 1793, quoted in the Semme's Ms., Maryland Historical Society, states that "Thomas Green, Depty Gov. of Maryland, was the son of Thomas Green by Helen Calvert, the youngest daughter of George Calvert, Lord Baron of Baltimore."

Gen. Green also states that Governor Green's first wife was his cousin, Winifred Calvert, and his second Catherine Brent, sister of Margaret and Giles.

Kindred or not—Calverts and Greenes were close friends. The descendants of Thomas Greene are eligible to membership in The Society of the Ark and Dove.

(3) LORD BALTIMORE'S RENT ROLL—ST. MARY'S COUNTY, BOOK 1.

GREENS INHERITANCE 2400 acres. ye Rents 2:8:0. Sur 1:8: 1666 for Leonard Rob't & Francis Greene on the weft side of ye main frefh or run yt. falls into port Tob'o. or St. Thomas Creek.

Pofs'n. 800 a Francis Green Edw. Clements
800 a Rob't. Green 200 a Fra: Wheeler
200 a Tho: Green Son of Leonard
200 a Rich'd. Coombs 200 a Ja: Alvey

(4) GREENS CONTENT 100 acres Ye. Rents 0:4:0. Sur. 27: Octo'r. 1682 for Leonard Green by Greens Reft at ye. mouth of Cranny Creek.

Pofs'n. Tho: Green he lives at Pifcattaway.

in "Side Lights of Maryland History." He left a large estate—land, servants, cattle, etc., in trust to his "Loveing friends Henry Adams and James Langworth," for the benefit of his wife Winifred, and four sons.

LEONARD GREENE, god-son of Governor Leonard Calvert, inherited a colt from his god-father. One authority says he resided on St. Inigoe's Plantation in Charles County; another makes him a resident on Green's Rest at St. Mary's. He probably owned both. Leonard and his brothers, Robert and Francis, patented "Green's Inheritance," 2400 acres, in Charles County.

Gen. Jesse Green's notes state that Leonard Greene married Catherine Severn, but Leonard's will names his wife Anne, and children Thomas, Winnyfried, Mary, Margaret. His will was dated January 16, 1687, and proved July 4, 1688. His widow, Ann, married (2) Charles Evans, January 10, 1689, in Charles County.

MARY GREENE married Francis Marbury, whose daughter, Tabitha, married James Hoyer.

THE MARBURY FAMILY

FRANCIS MARBURY was born in England ca 1663; in a deposition of March 31, 1713, he gave his age as 50 years or thereabouts. He migrated to Maryland between 1680 and 1690 and settled in Prince George's County near Piscataway. In 1698 he surveyed and patented "Marbury's Chance," 200 acres, "on Ackokee Hill adjoining Esquire Calvert's land." He patented other tracts, including "Carrolls Kindness," 94 acres, in 1714, and "Tewksbury," 35 acres, in 1728. In 1699 Wm. Hutchings and Robert Middleton deeded to Francis Marbury "Apple Hill," "beginning at a bounded Red Oak standing on the side of

NOTE:—(1) In June, 1934, the writer attended at St. Mary's the tercentenary celebration of the settlement of the Maryland Colony. Among the events of the celebration was an historical pageant in which an actor representing Thomas Greene took a prominent part. William Marbury of Baltimore was President of the Tercentenary Commission.

(2) The RASKOB-GREENE FAMILY RECORD gives a brief history of the Thomas Greene family. Mary Greene is the wife of John Jacob Rascob.

Piscataway maine branch at ye fork of a branch . . . 552 acres."

For many years the Francis Marbury home plantation has been known as "Wyoming," which appears to be a part of "Apple Hill" and "St. Luke and Elizabeth." "Wyoming" remains to this day in possession of the family, the present owner being Fendall Marbury, who inherited it from his father.

The plantation house—probably on the site of Francis Marbury's home—stands on the high ground on the west side of Piscataway Creek. It was built about 1750, the lower story of brick, the upper wood. In 1938 the house was reroofed, repaired and modernized, but without altering the original plan.

Francis Marbury was tobacco inspector and a vestryman of St. John's, Broad Creek, Piscataway Parish. He took a prominent part in the affairs of his county, serving as one of the land commissioners of Prince George's and judge of a survey in Charles County.

He married, first, Mary, daughter of Leonard Greene, who died September 11, 1713. On September 14, 1714, at St. John's Church, he married Frances Herd. Eleven children are mentioned in his will, of whom two, William and Susannah, were minors at the time of the first accounting of the estate in 1735-6. Henry appears to have died before his father. All the other children are presumably by Mary Greene.

Frances Marbury died in 1733. He and his wives are doubtless buried in St. John's Churchyard. His will, dated January 11, 1733, was proved January 22, 1733. To his children he made the following bequests:

To Leonard, Negro Tom; 4yds of Broad Cloth; land in Akakeck.

To Susannah, Negro Kate.

To Brabarah (m. Joseph Frazer), nine barrels of Indian corn.

To Mary, Land called "School House," etc.

To Ann, Land called "Mistake."

To Elizabeth (m. Davidson), Dwelling and 99 acres of "Appledore."

To Luke, A copper kettle, etc.

To Lucy, (m. Joseph Hatton), 20 shillings for a ring.

To Tabitha (m. James Hoye), "Tewksbury" and 65 acres of "Applehill."

To his sons, Eusebius, Leonard, Eli, Luke, and William, the residue of "Applehill," also the remainder of his negroes.

"Also my will is what money I shall or now may have in England the same to be applied to my Quit Rents and to no other purpose."

Executors named were his sons, Leonard and Luke.

It appears that LUKE MARBURY, born March 10, 1710, remained on the home plantation, "Wyoming." In the census of 1790 he is listed in Prince George's County as head of family of 8 with 25 slaves. He was a member in 1776 of the first Constitutional Convention of Maryland.

LEONARY MARBURY, born January 31, 1708, owned "Marbury's Chance," 200 acres, patented to Francis Marbury in 1697-8.

MARBURY ANCESTRY Colket in "The Marbury Ancestry" says: "The English ancestry of Francis Marbury has proved elusive. His prominence and station in life indicate good family connections abroad. Certainly he was closely associated with England for in his will he refers to 'money I shall or now have in England.' . . . Further research is still going on and it should not be long before his English predecessors can be positively ascertained."

THE MARBURYS OF BEDFORDSHIRE THOMAS MARBURY of County Bedford seems to have been descended from a branch of the Marbury family in the adjoining county of Northampton. He is referred to in the records as "Sergiant of ye Queen's Pantry." His will was dated 13 Dec. 1587, and he was buried at Old Warden, 15 July 1590.

JOHN MARBURY, son of Thomas, was buried at Old Warden, 5 September, 1615.

THOMAS MARBURY, of Old Warden, Co. Bedford, gentleman, son of John, was baptized 20 January 1576. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Cave of Ingarsby, and his wife Elizabeth Isham.

EUSEBIUS MARBURY, son of Thomas, bapt. 17 May, 1605; gent. of St. James, Garlick Hithe, London, m. (lic.) 25 April 1636 Frances Quarells of Cotford, Kent. His ancestry

NOTE:—MARBURY'S CATTLE MARK—March Court, 1696-7. "Francis Marbury desires his marke may be Recorded (viz) An under hoole on the Right Eare & a Cropp Slitt & under hoole on the Left Eare."

thru the Caves and Ishams can be traced to King Edward III.

The name "Eusebius" can be traced for several generations in the Cave and Isham families, but is found only twice among Marburys. Francis Marbury of Maryland named one of his sons "Eusebius," probably for his grandfather, Eusebius Marbury of London.

THE MARBURYS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

JOHN MARBURY of Cransley, Co. Northampton, armiger, became a sheriff of Northampton, 4 November 1443. His son, WILLIAM MARBURY, circa 1448-53, m. Anne Blount. One of their thirteen children was ROBERT MARBURY of Co. Lincoln, born about 1490. His son, WILLIAM MARBURY, b. ca. 1524, m. Agnes Lenton. One of their seven children was Francis.

REV. FRANCIS MARBURY (1555-1611): "His fearless thinking came to exert a profound influence on the religious philosophy of his time; and his teachings, as expanded and interpreted by his daughter Anne, struck the keynote for religious independence and toleration in New England. . . . Francis Marbury was one among a number of keen thinkers who opposed the religious bigotry of those days (the Elizabethan era). . . . Marbury's philosophy was the philosophy behind the whole Puritan movement, the reform movement which culminated two decades after his death in the migration of thousands of Englishmen to the shores of America."

ANN MARBURY (bapt. 20 July 1591), massacred by Indians, Aug. 1643, in West Chester County, New York, m. in London, 9 Aug. 1612, William Hutchinson, emigrated to New England in 1634. Anne Hutchinson contended that "by grace ye are saved through faith." She believed in direct communication with God. For preaching such a doctrine, she was excommunicated from the Boston Church. The Marbury sisters, Anne

NOTE:—(1) We are indebted to THE MARBURY ANCESTRY, by Meredith B. Colket, Jr., for the notes here given on the ancestry of Francis Marbury of Maryland.

(2) The first parish church of Piscataway Parish (St. John's) was built in 1699. The present church was built on the same site about 1723. The first Rector of the Parish was Rev. George Tubman who began his ministry there in 1696.

and Catherine, were among those leaders who fought for religious freedom, now one of the fundamental guarantees of the American Constitution.

**THE MARBURYS
OF CHESHIRE**

ARMS: Sable, a cross engrailed Argent between four piles (or sometimes pheons) of the second. **CREST:** On a chapeau Gules, turned up Argent and semee of plates, a saracen's head in profile, couped proper, crined and bearded Sable, round the temples of a wreath Gules. The cross and Saracen's head indicates that the knight of this family who first assumed this design had fought in one of the Crusades in Palestine.

The surname Marbury goes back to the time of the signing of Magna Charta and was derived from the hamlet of Marbury in Co. Cheshire. It first appears as a surname in the beginning of the reign of Henry III (1220) when Warin Vernon of Shibbrok confirms the hamlet of Merebirie to William de Merebirie. It is difficult to establish the connection of the 15th century Marburys of Co. Northampton with the Marburys of Cheshire but the similiarity of arms indicates that the connection is not distant.



PAUL HOYE, 1786-1816

V

PAUL HOYE, GENTLEMAN

Nor does it seem to me that pride of in being come of gentry and of dutiful and upright men is without its value, if we draw from an honorable past nourishment to sustain us in continuing to be what our forefathers were.

—George Washington.

9. PAUL HOYE, son of James Hoyer and Tabitha Marbury, was born March 26, 1736, on Twifer, the old Hoy Plantation in Prince George's County, Maryland. He was contemporary with leading patriots of the American Revolution and founders of our Republic, such as George Washington, born across the Potomac at Bridges Creek in 1732; Charles Carroll, born in Anne Arundel County in 1737, and Daniel Boone, born in Berks Co., Pa., 1734.

His widowed mother married William Deakins before Paul was two years of age and took her son with her to the Deakins home where he was reared with his three half brothers. From the fine character of his mother and the fact that he maintained close and friendly relations thru life with his stepfather and half brothers, we know his boyhood was happy and prepared him to assume his natural position as a gentleman in his native state of Maryland. He attended the school in nearby Nottingham and possibly King William's School at Annapolis, now St. John's College.

The excellent portrait of Paul Hoyer, reproduced in this book, painted about the time of his marriage, presents a handsome young man in the dress of the colonial period—tall and slender, with abundant reddish-brown wavy hair, side whiskers, blue eyes, Grecian nose and firm chin. This well preserved portrait came down to us thru William W. Hoyer and his son Edward. It is now in the possession of Ruth Hoyer of Sang Run, Maryland.

MARRIAGE An outstanding event in the life of a man or woman is marriage. The degree of wisdom used in the selection of a mate largely determines the success and happiness of family life. The early

Hoyes chose their wives judiciously, women of fine character and well-known ancestry, who brought into the family good blood and considerable property.

About 1762, Paul Hoyer married Mariam Waller, daughter of George Waller of Stafford, Virginia. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the Church of England at Stafford. Mariam Waller's wedding ring, inscribed, "God's providence is our inheritance," now belongs to Mrs. Mabel Landel.

The Waller home on the south bank of the Potomac was not far from the Hoyer plantation in Prince George's: here is the traditional story of the meeting of Paul and Mariam, as related by their granddaughter, Ann Bishop: "Miss Waller was visiting the Dahl family in Prince George's County. One day for dinner the hosts served Maryland fried chicken. After the repast Mariam placed the wishbone over the door, remarking that she would marry the first single man who entered. Someone said that Paul Hoyer was expected that afternoon; then, hedging as females do, the lady cried: 'Paul! I will never marry a man named Paul!'" Nevertheless, after our ancestor passed under the wishbone and later proposed, she accepted her fate.

At the time of their marriage, Paul was twenty-six years of age and Mariam twenty-eight. Since men seldom choose brides older than themselves, it is apparent that young Hoyer was won by the attractive personality of the Virginia brunette rather than by wishbone magic.

EARLY HOME

In 1761, Paul Hoyer "of Prince George's County" sold Twifer, which he had inherited from his father, to Thomas Contee for £93. It is probable that he used this money to set up a new home, either in Georgetown or on "Brooke Grove" in Frederick County. On January 24, 1797, Paul and Mariam Hoyer, for a

NOTE:—George Waller bequeathed a tract of land in Stafford County, Virginia, bought by him of Daniel Hawkins, to his children, two of whom were Mariam and Jane. Jane Waller bought the interests of the other heirs, and on the 18th of May, 1780, Paul Hoyer and his wife, of Montgomery County, Maryland, late Mariam Waller, deeded her share to Jane Waller for "a valuable consideration by them already received and of the further sum of ten pounds good and lawful money."

consideration of £157, 10s., deeded to John Arnitt "Brooke Grove," which was devised to said Mariam by the last will and testament of Mariam Richardson."

In 1774, Paul Hoyer was "of Frederick County," which included Georgetown until 1776 when Montgomery and Washington Counties were cut off from Frederick. Also, during the Revolution, he served in a Montgomery County Militia Company, which indicates that he may have resided in Georgetown. His patent for "Friend's Delight," dated 1786, refers to Paul Hoyer as "late of Frederick, now of Washington County." From these records it appears that our ancestor resided with the Deakins family at Nottingham until he married and settled in Georgetown; that about 1781 he moved to "Brooke Grove" in Frederick County and in 1785 settled permanently on his plantation, "Frog Harbor," in Washington County.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERVICE

Paul Hoyer's younger brothers attained high rank in the Revolutionary forces. Paul was no less patriotic, but not so active or prominent as the Deakins boys. In Archives of Maryland, Vol. XXI, under date of 12th September, 1777, we note: "Commission issued to Paul Hoyer, first Lieutenant"; also in List of Militia Officers of Maryland, Militia of Montgomery County:

Roger Brooks, Captain.
Paul Hoyer, 1st Lieutenant.
Will Robertson, 2nd Lieutenant.
John Griffith, Ensign.

Paul Hoyer's sword came down thru the family of his son, William, to Marion Hoyer, from whom it is said to have gotten into the possession of a Mrs. Jones, of New Orleans, daughter of John Shatzer.

FROG HARBOR PLANTATION

When Paul Hoyer was a young man he journeyed to the fertile Shenandoah Valley in Western Maryland, then being rapidly settled. He was so pleased by the country that he was not content until he made it his home. He became the agent of the Salisbury Company and in 1785 moved his family to a farm on Salisbury Run, three miles northeast

of Williamsport. He bought 145 acres of land—Lot No. 4 of the "Resurvey on Salisbury." In 1792 he added to the farm 88 acres of "Let Justice Be Done," a tract surveyed for William Deakins in 1783, paying Deakins the nominal "consideration" of five shillings.

Our ancestor named his plantation "Frog Harbor" because of the many frogs in Salisbury Run, which flowed in front of his house toward Conococheague Creek.

FROG HARBOR MANSION

This farm was doubtless improved by some cleared land and buildings before the Hoyes arrived, but Paul soon built a two-story log house with a brick chimney at either end. There was a great open fireplace in the living room and a smaller one for the upstairs bedrooms. The kitchen at the opposite end of the house was equipped with a big fireplace, with iron pots, spit and other utensils used in the preparation of food for a large company.

Log cabins were built nearby for the negroes and a log barn and stables for the stock were built in the rear. The stone spring house, shown at the left in the illustration, is still in use. The frame addition on the right was probably built by Jacob Fiery after 1816; the old log part of the house was also weatherboarded. In front of the house by the roadside is a row of beautiful maple trees.

The Hoyer mansion was built about 1786; it is well preserved and still in use as the farm house. The property now belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wright.

U. S. CENSUS 1790

The first National Census lists "Paul Hoy" of Washington County as head of the following family:

NOTE:—(1) "Salisbury," 4,119 a., surveyed for Hugh Parker in 1750 and patented to him in 1751, being a resurvey on "Salisbury Plains," etc. Lying in Frederick County, adjoining "Conegochieg Manor." Resurveyed in 1782 for Francis Deakins from whom Paul Hoyer probably purchased his Frog Harbor farm. Land records of Washington County for this period have been destroyed. Hugh Parker was an early store keeper at the mouth of Conococheague Creek.

(2) April 4, 1781, Paul Hoyer and Mary Ann Hoyer, his wife, for £140, deeded to Jesse Tomlinson "Favi Hills," 194 a., patented to Paul Hoyer Feb. 8, 1786.

Free white males 16 years of age and up.....	2
Free white males under 16	1
Free white females	3
Slaves	18

The Plantation supported twenty-four persons.

Children of Paul and Mariam Hoyer:

10. 1. Ann, born about 1763, died September, 1825.
11. 2. Elizabeth H., b. about 1765, d. about 1845.
12. 3. William Waller, b. Aug. 10, 1768, d. Jan. 9, 1836.
13. 4. John, b. Aug. 13, 1774, d. June 2, 1849.

It is probable that a son was named James for the grandfather; if so, he died early.

LIFE ON THE OLD PLANTATION

In 1790 Frog Harbor Plantation was thriving. The land had been cleared and produced abundant harvests. House and barns had been built.

There was plenty of labor at hand. The master of the plantation was industrious and a good manager; his wife and daughter Ann supervised the spinning, weaving and housework of the negro women.

There was work for all and plenty of the simple comforts of life for white and black. The negroes danced and sang to the music of such ballads as "The Blue-Tailed Fly":

When I was young I used to wait
At Massa's table an' han' de plate,
An' pass de bottle when he was dry,
An' brush away de blue-tailed fly.

Ol' Massa's gone. Oh, let him rest!
Dey say all t'ings am for de best.
But I can't forgit until I die
Ol' Massa an' de blue-tailed fly.

NOTE:—In 1776, Bishop Asbury wrote of Elizabeth Town: "It seemed as if Satan were the chief ruler there; the people were very busy in drinking, swearing, etc."

But in 1812 he revisited it (then Hagerstown) and said he "preached in the neat, new Methodist chapel to about 1000 hearers."

On April 27, 1787, a number of the inhabitants of Washington County—Episcopalians—met in the Court House in Elizabeth Town and elected John Stull, Daniel Hughes, Alexander Claggett, Thomas Sprig, Richard Pindell, N. Rochester, and Elie Williams, vestrymen. They immediately began the erection of a brick church. Rev. George Bowers became rector in 1786 at a salary of £100 per annum. Bishop Claggett consecrated the new church in 1797.

—History of Western Maryland, Scarf.

In those days the farmers of Washington County shipped wheat and salted meat from Williamsport to George Town by flat-bottomed river boats. In 1816 the Hoyer farm had 3,076 bushels of wheat on hand; it was well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs. (See inventory.)

Many of the larger farmers operated distilleries in order to convert their grain into whiskey, which was in demand and easily transported. The Hoyer distillery had three stills, the largest of 112 gallons capacity.

In politics the Hoyer and Deakins families appear to have been Jeffersonian Democrats.

Churches, schools and stores were available in Williamsport and Hagerstown. The Hoyes were doubtless members of St. John's Episcopal Church.

The family physician was Dr. Young, a native of Ireland, who died in Hagerstown in 1838, aged one hundred years. In 1816 John Hoyer paid Dr. Young for his services during Paul Hoyer's last illness. Among the friends of the Hoyer family we note Benjamin Galloway and his wife, Henrietta, of Hagerstown. Tradition tells us of "Aunt" Galloway's visits to Frog Harbor, driving down in her grand coach. Ann Orme Deakins lived for a time in the Hoyer home and nursed Ann Hoyer in her final illness. Miss Deakins was remembered in terms of affection and by bequests in the wills of Paul and Ann. The Hoyer and Deakins families were neighbors in George Town, and after Paul moved to Washington County he often returned to visit his brothers.

NOTE:—Chapter XXX, Laws of Maryland—1787: An act for opening and Extending a Road from Elizabeth-town, in Washington County, to Patowmack River, at the Mouth of Conococheague Creek.

Whereas the inhabitants of Washington County, by their petition to this General Affembly, did set forth, that a numerous concourfe of people, traveling to and from Philadelphia, and other parts of Pennsylvania to Winchester and other parts of Virginia, as well as great numbers of inhabitants of faid County are reduced to great trouble and inconvenience from the badnefs and crookednefs of faid road from Elizabeth-town to Patowmack, at the mouth of Conococheague Creek

Be It Enacted, . . . That the justices of Washington County Court shall be and are hereby empowered to appoint Henry Shryock, Richard Pindell and Paul Hoyer Commiffioners to lay out a road . . . on as straight a line as the nature of the ground will permit . . . 40 ft. wide

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies. The colonies were founded by people who came from Europe. They came to America for many reasons. Some came to escape religious persecution. Some came to make money. Some came to start a new life. The colonies grew and became more and more independent of England.

The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the American Revolution. The colonies fought a war against England to become an independent nation. The war was fought from 1775 to 1783. The colonies won the war and became the United States of America.

The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the early years of the nation. The United States was a young nation and had many problems. There were disagreements about how to run the government. There were disagreements about how to deal with the Native Americans. The nation grew and became more and more powerful.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Civil War. The Civil War was fought from 1861 to 1865. It was a war between the Northern states and the Southern states. The Southern states wanted to stay separate from the Northern states. The Northern states wanted to keep the Southern states in the Union. The Northern states won the war and the Southern states became part of the United States again.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Reconstruction era. The Reconstruction era was the time after the Civil War when the Southern states were brought back into the Union. The Reconstruction era was a time of great change and growth for the United States. The nation became more and more powerful and more and more united.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the history of the modern era. The modern era is the time from the end of the Reconstruction era to the present. The United States has become a world power and has played a major role in the world. The United States has many problems, but it is a strong and free nation.

An event of national interest in 1790 was Washington's visit to Williamsport to inspect a proposed site for the Federal Capital. Our ancestor was one of those present to welcome the President. The Hoyer plantation would have been included in the new city had the location at the mouth of Conococheague Creek been accepted.

Our ancestor was intensely interested in his plantation and in his western lands. Outside of the land records we find few references to him.

VAN LEAR vs. HOYE Paul Hoyer was a peaceful and law-abiding citizen. He had extensive business interests but we find only three references to him in court records. About 1790 a prominent neighbor, Mathew Van Lear, who operated a saw mill, filed suit against Paul Hoyer over the use of the waters of Salisbury Run, which appear to have been diverted in the early years of the settlement to turn the wheel of a grist mill. Witnesses were called by Hoyer before the Justices of the Peace. Seventeen years later suit over the same water rights is recorded—Paul Hoyer vs. Mathew Van Lear. This case appears to have gone to the Court of Appeals which awarded the plaintiff \$150 damages and \$255.28 costs, paid to Paul Hoyer by A. W. Waugh, December 1, 1808.

WESTERN LANDS Paul Hoyer grew to manhood during the years of the Indian wars. He was eighteen at the time of Braddock's defeat near Fort Duquesne.

When peace was temporarily restored in 1765, colonial interest centered on the conquered lands of the Ohio Valley, but settlement was retarded by the danger of renewed hostilities with the Indians. Lord Baltimore did not open his lands on the western slope of the mountains to settlers until 1774. Among those who secured "warrants" from Baltimore's

NOTE:—PAUL HOYE vs. JOHN SIMKINS, Allegany County Court, 1794: connects Paul Hoyer with the "Sailsbury Company." Exhibit:—"I promise to pay Paul Hoyer for the use of himself and the Sailsbury Company the sum of £16:9:4, with interest." Signed 3d May, 1794, by John Simkins. In court in 1795 Simkins swore he had paid, but in 1796 admitted the debt, and the Court ordered him to pay the sum claimed, plus 406 lbs. of tobacco, costs, and actual damages to Hoyer.

Land Office in Annapolis in the spring of that year were Paul Hoyer and Francis Deakins.

LAND SURVEYS OF 1774 May 9, 1774:—"Warrant then granted to Paul Hoy of Frederick County for one Thousand Acres of Land he having paid the sum of fifty Pounds Sterling Caution for the same . . . "

On the warrant are listed as surveyed "Friend's Delight," 256 acres; "Crab Tree Bottom," 112 acres; "Carmel," 341 acres, and "Shawnee War," 291 acres.

The Friend family were pioneer settlers of western Maryland. Charles was the first settler in Washington County about 1732; his brother Nicholas settled on the Virginia bank of the Potomac, and in 1765 three sons of Nicholas—John, Augustine and Charles—"squatted" on the Youghiogheny River. When the Friends came east to visit and trade, Paul Hoyer probably talked with them about the lands in "the west"; so in 1774 he and Francis Deakins went to "Friends" on the Youghiogheny and secured their assistance in locating and surveying some of the best lands in the mountains.

FRIEND'S DELIGHT One of the four tracts Paul Hoyer had his brother survey for him was 256 acres on the Youghiogheny, "Beginning at a bounded hickory tree four perches above the mouth of Ginseng Run."

This was a favorite hunting ground of the Friends, who probably already had a cabin there on the old Indian camp ground,

NOTE:—"Our forefathers may well be pardoned for failing to see that it was of more importance to have it (the land) owned in small lots by active settlers than to have it filled up quickly under a system of huge grants to individuals or corporations. Many wise and good men honestly believed that they would benefit the country at the same time that they enriched themselves by acquiring vast tracts of virgin wilderness, and then proceeding to people them. There was a rage for land speculation and land companies of every kind. The private correspondence of almost all the public men of the period, from Washington, Madison and Gouverneur Morris down, is full of the subject. Unnumerable people of wealth and influence dreamed of acquiring untold wealth in this manner. Almost every man of note was actually or potentially a land speculator; and in turn almost every prominent pioneer, from Clark and Boone to Shelby and Robertson, was either himself one of the speculators or an agent for those who were."

—Roosevelt: "Winning of the West."

in which the survey party lodged. According to an old story, when Hoyer offered to pay John Friend for his services, Friend declined to accept; then Hoyer asked him if he would like to have a hundred acres of the survey. Friend answered, "I would be delighted." So they surveyed off one hundred acres for Friend and named the whole tract "Friend's Delight."

In 1786 Paul Hoyer finally secured his patent for this tract from the State and in 1789 he deeded 100 acres of it to John Friend, Sr., for the nominal sum of 20 shillings.

The "beginning" hickory was replaced years after the survey by a sandstone slab marked "PH" (Paul Hoyer). Friends and Hoyes have owned and have resided on "Friend's Delight" until the present day.

THE GLEANINGS AND OTHER GRANTS

In 1777 the General Assembly set aside the vacant lands "westward of Fort Cumberland" for Maryland soldiers in the Continental Army. Militiamen were not entitled to this land, but in 1787, when the Military Lots were surveyed by Francis Deakins, Paul Hoyer claimed *as a settler* four lots adjoining his "Crab Tree Bottom" tract. Paul never actually settled there, but he had made some improvements—built a cabin, perhaps.

On the 24th day of April, 1792, Paul Hoyer obtained a warrant to resurvey "Crab Tree Bottom," Military Lots 4091-92-93-94 and any vacant contiguous land. John Armstrong made the survey. It included a strip of land down Crab Tree Run and the Youghiogeny Valley about ten miles, 5,144 acres, for which Hoyer paid the state for the vacant land £604. He named the tract "The Gleanings"—the best land left in the Valley. Patent for "The Gleanings" was issued Feb. 28, 1794.

Paul Hoyer also patented "Prospect," "White Oak Point," and "Hope" in Maryland, and in Virginia, in 1796, 2,400 acres on the Dry Fork of Cheat River in what is now Tucker County, West Virginia.

In 1798 Wm. Deakins died leaving his large landed estate to his half brother, Paul, and to his brothers, Francis and Leonard. Six years later Francis Deakins died and bequeathed the residue of his estate to Leonard M. Deakins and Paul Hoyer. The mountains of Maryland and western Virginia, where al-

most all of these lands were located, were settling up slowly, so in 1813 the Hoyes were "land poor"; Paul owed the estate of Francis Deakins \$2,000. In order to lighten the burden in his declining years and to give his son, John, then in Georgetown, a freer hand, Paul Hoyer deeded in 1805 all his interests in the Deakins estates to John Hoyer.

THE OLD FOLK PASS AWAY

First Mariam, the devoted wife and mother, died. She was buried in the peach orchard on the farm. Five years later Paul was laid beside her and two large stone slabs were erected over their graves with the following inscriptions:

IN MEMORY of Mariam Hoyer consort of Paul Hoyer who departed this life on the 18th of Nov., 1811 in the 78th year of her age.

IN MEMORY of Paul Hoyer who was born the 26th March, 1736 and departed this life on the 13th of October, 1816, in the 81st year of his age.

About ten years after the death of Paul, his granddaughter, Ann Hoyer Bishop, had the remains and gravestones removed to the Bishop lot in the Smithsburg Cemetery. R. I. P.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

In 1813 Paul Hoyer, being desirous to settle his worldly affairs, made his will. (See appendix.) His first care was to provide for his grandchildren by bequeathing to them, in trust, "The Gleanings" and other lands. He confirmed his deed for the Deakins property to John. To his daughter, Ann, and to John, in trust for Elizabeth, he devised the home farm, his personal estate and various tracts of land.

It will be noted that Paul Hoyer left nothing to his son, William Waller, for the reason that he could not trust William with the ownership of any property. Also, it appears that Ann was not satisfied with a provision of the will that upon her death her share of the estate should go to her brother John; so, a few days after signing, Paul added a codicil leaving Ann's share to her absolutely "in fee simple."

The inventory (see Appendix) of Paul Hoyer's personal

property totaled \$6,061.90, and the amount of the sale was \$6,567.51.

On December 6, 1816, John and Ann Hoyer sold the plantation, 284 acres (except a grave yard 30 feet square), to Jacob Fiery, for \$16,817.25, receiving a cash payment and a mortgage on the property until 1821.

Paul Hoyer's estate was worth \$30,000. When he made his will he owned 10,000 acres of land exclusive of the Deakins lands.

**"AUNT NANCY"
HOYE**

Ann Hoyer was presumably the eldest child of Paul and Mariam. She has been described as a handsome, steady and dignified, red-haired woman. She set an example of celibacy which has been too often followed by the Hoyer women. However, she lived a long and useful life taking care of her aged parents and helping to manage the home and farm at Frog Harbor.

When her father died she insisted that the farm be sold, saying she feared the negroes might break into the distillery and become unmanageable. She bought her father's silver spoons for \$25, his watch for \$10, Henny and her four children for \$505, and the negro girl, Sue, for \$370. She received from her father's estate \$6,885 in cash.

After her father's death Ann visited the Deakins family in Georgetown. In 1818 she made her home with her brother, John, in Cumberland, and in 1821 visited the Alexander Smith family at "Smith's Farm" on the Potomac. We note that in 1819 she paid \$20 for a saddle; she doubtless rode horseback to visit her brother William, at Crab Tree Bottom.

In March, 1822, John Hoyer brought Ann to Hagerstown where she resided in a comfortable apartment over the Hagerstown Bank of which her friend, Elie Beatty, was president. In February, 1822, her niece, Eliza Hoyer Drane, visited her there; she sent by Eliza to her brother William's family gifts to the value of \$40. Among items of her account in John Hoyer's Ledger we note: April 20, 1824—"To cash you wanted to send to Geo. Town and part for Saml Hoyer to get things for him—\$117." Having plenty of money and no children, Aunt Nancy was lib-

eral with gifts to her favorite relatives and friends—too liberal to please John, who looked after her property. In his account with his sister there is an item dated 1824 of \$623.94 followed by the remark: "Which you gave principally to persons who will never thank you for it."

Aunt Nancy Hoyer died at Hagerstown in 1825 and rests near her parents with whom she labored faithfully so many years.

AUNT BETSY OF THE HAUNTED HOUSE

In sharp contrast to her blonde sister Ann, Paul Hoyer's second daughter, Elizabeth, seems to have inherited her dark hair and eyes and a willful disposition from another ancestral line—some remote Irish mother or from the Virginia Wallers.

This is her tragic story:

About 1785 Elizabeth Hoyer, then a pretty maiden of twenty years, accompanied her father to Georgetown, a place of importance at the head of navigation on the Potomac. Paul had business there with his brothers and Elizabeth had long looked forward to a visit with her Aunt Eleanor Deakins and to an opportunity to mingle in the polished and animated society of the old town.

One afternoon, seated at her window which commanded a good view of the river, Elizabeth observed a trim English merchant ship, propelled by the breeze from Chesapeake, slowly making its way up stream to an anchorage below the Deakins home; she speculated on what goods the vessel might be bringing, the lands it came from and the manner of men aboard. On the last point she had not long to wait for enlightenment.

The merchants of Georgetown, having reestablished amicable trade relations with the Mother Country, were well pleased to receive their goods in safety from the ship at anchor. They gave a ball in honor of the ship's officers. The Deakins family and their guests were among those invited.

Elizabeth met the Englishmen, including the Captain—a tall, sun-tanned man of thirty—jovial, well bred, popular with men, admired by women. She danced with him and even in the stately minuet of those times, the flash of eyes, smiles and touch of hands revealed their mutual attraction. Between

dances he talked to her of London and of stormy nights at sea.

Some days later Elizabeth and her aunt were invited to a tea party on board the ship; the gallant Captain asked permission to call at their home. But when Paul learned of the sailor's attention to his daughter, he frowned. "Be on your guard, daughter," he warned, "even if this Red Coat's intentions are honorable, what would you be? A sailor's wife in England among strangers, while he roams the sea and loves a different woman in every port. See him when he calls tomorrow but never again." The next day Elizabeth met the Captain in the parlor under her aunt's watchful eye and tearfully explained to him her father's command. "Perhaps we can find a way," he whispered as he departed.

Early the following morning a slave boy stealthily handed Elizabeth a note: "If you love me, meet me tonight by the willow tree on the river bank when the town clock strikes twelve."

At midnight a maiden, radiant with expectation and excitement, stood in the moonlight at the appointed place, and scarcely had the clock ceased to strike when a row boat grated on the shore. Extending his hand, the Captain gently helped the girl into the boat, then silently rowed down the river and into a secluded cove of Rock Creek. Here the hours passed swiftly while the old, old story was retold . . . Signs of dawn appeared in the eastern sky as the lovers rowed back to the Deakins' landing. "My ship sails at this hour tomorrow," he told her. "Meet me again tonight at twelve. We shall sail away together and be married in London."

Quietly during the day Elizabeth prepared for the final rendezvous but Aunt Eleanor became suspicious and warned her father. That night he watched the house.

As the old clock announced midnight a rowboat touched the shore again and a minute later Elizabeth, in traveling dress, carrying a bag, stepped thru her window to the balcony and descended the stairs to the yard. There stood her angry father: "Woman, what madness this!" He forced her into her room, locked the door and nailed the window. The agony of those hours climaxed at dawn as the broken-hearted girl saw from her barred window the sails of her lover's ship unfurled—saw the vessel glide slowly down the stream on the ebbing tide.

Early that morning Paul put his passively resisting daughter (she ate nothing and spoke to no one) into their coach with her servant and drove to their home in the country. There Elizabeth went straightway to her room and for many days refused to leave it; her spirit broken, her soul locked in that prison room in Georgetown, ever struggling to follow the white sails down the Potomac.

Thirty darkened years passed by. Generations of frogs sang their love ballads in the brook under the windows of Frog Harbor mansion. Living under her father's roof, she never spoke to him and seldom to anyone; her spirit wandered in another world, a world of love and joy, revealed to her one brief week long ago.

The mother died; then the father. The old home was sold. Elizabeth was sent with her slave woman to a little farm in the mountains near William's home. There her brothers built for her a comfortable log house and supplied all her needs.

More long years went by At the Sainging Ground neighbors tell their grandchildren stories of queer Aunt Betséy of the haunted house; how she tortured her slaves to hear them howl, pinching them with the hot fire tongs; even poking to death with a broom stick a little negro boy who brought her meals to her room; clipping the tongs "to scare the witches away," so the neighbors say. And tales they tell of how she kept her face drawn with turpentine plasters, wearing a mask when she went out—keeping her skin fair and soft as a child's even to the day of her death at eighty . . . waiting all those weary years for a ship to bring the lover who never returned.

NOTE:—In 1824 John McCabe deeded 20 acres of "Friends Delight" at the Sainging Ground to Elizabeth Hoyer. Here John Hoyer built his sister a comfortable two-story log house with a stone chimney and open fireplaces for both lower and upper stories. This was that lonely woman's home, with her servants, until, at the advanced age of four score years, her mind ceased to wander and curious but sympathetic neighbors carried her body to the Hoyer graveyard at Crab Tree Bottom and buried her near her brother William.

When the writer was a boy fifty years ago, Aunt Betsey Hoyer's home still stood, then unoccupied, and the locale of numerous ghost stories—"the haunted house"—avoided by the timid at night. And even today the old folk of the neighborhood tell stories they heard from their parents of queer Aunt Betsey Hoyer and her negro woman Nell.

I know all men by their Oaths that I Paul Hoge
of Tidack County and Province of Maryland am held
firmly bound unto John Friend of the County and Province
aged in the full and Just sum of one Thousand Pounds
Current money to be Paid to the said John Friend his
Certain Executors administrators or assigns to the which
Payment will and Truly to be made and I have
my self my Heirs Executors and adm^rs. promising by this
present sealed with my seal and date this twentieth
Day of February one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Six

The Condition of the above Obligation is
Such that if the above bound Paul Hoge his Heirs
Ex^{rs} or adm^rs. do and shall well and truly convey unto
the said John Friend his Heirs or assigns one Thousand Acres
More or less of Land Value there is in right Containing
Two Hundred & fifty six Acres Surveyed for the said
Paul Hoge or about the 11th of May 1774 situated on
Grounds Run a straight of the said York County
near and be the said of adjoining the 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th
Tract and to be conveyed at the Request of the
said friend his Heirs or assigns after the Approbation of
the Governor next I shew his Patheon or Grant of Conf-
irmation on the said Certificate or tract of Land unto
the said Paul Hoge - and the said friend Paying the
Just Rents due from the date of the Survey then
the above obligation to be void and of non Effect
& be to perform in full force & Virtue in law
Signed sealed &c.

and delivered in the Presence of
Thomas Dickson

Paul Hoge (seal)

1776 Dickson Junior

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript or letter. The text is written in a cursive style and is mostly illegible due to fading and blurring. It appears to be a single column of text, possibly a letter or a page from a book. The script is dense and fills most of the page.

VI

THE WALLER FAMILY

By E. P. WALLER

THE WALLER FAMILY, one of the most ancient and distinguished among the English gentry, was founded by Alured de Waller, a Norman, who settled in the county of Kent and died in 1183. From him descended the Wallers of that and other counties. Richard Waller of Groombridge, Kent, distinguished himself very highly at the battle of Agincourt, where he took prisoner the French prince, the Duke of Orleans; and Henry V of England, in honor of his services, added to the ancient arms of the family (which were "sable, three walnut leaves or, between two bendlets ar") the crest—"A walnut tree proper, on the sinister side an escutcheon pendant, charged with the arms of France (three fleurs de lis) with a label of three points" and the motto "Haec fructus virtutis."

Among the other distinguished men of the family were the Parliamentary generals Sir William and Sir Hardress Waller, who were of the Kentish branch, and Edmund Waller, the poet, who was of the Wallers of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, springing from a younger son of the Groombridge family.

We have three distinct branches of the Virginia family, all of whom are connected but not closely related.

We have the records of a Charles Waller who landed in Virginia on the ship "Abigail" in 1628. A contemporary of his, Edmund Waller was a contestant in a law suit in 1629; still further back was a John Waller who participated in an Indian fight. Later a John Waller patented land in Gloucester County in 1667; while Edmund Waller and his wife Susannah were participants in a law suit in Middlesex County, Virginia, before 1691.

Another Charles Waller of Gloucester and Essex County married Susannah Forest and was probably a son of Edmund, who was born in 1706, died in 1753, and married Ann Tandy.

Another branch of the Virginia family were descended from Colonel John Waller who was born in 1673, emigrated to

Virginia and settled first in King & Queen County and afterwards in King William County. When Spotsylvania County was cut off from King William County in 1721, Colonel John Waller was appointed the first clerk of the courts and held the position until his death, when his son Edmund succeeded him.

Judge Benjamin Waller, judge of the Admiralty Court, was a son of Colonel John Waller; there is a large family in Virginia who are descendants of Colonel John Waller which we know as the Spotsylvania County Wallers.

The family to which MARIAM WALLER belonged we know as the Stafford County Wallers, descended from a WILLIAM WALLER who patented land in Virginia in 1669. His son, William Waller (d. 1703) married Elizabeth Allen, daughter of George Allen and his wife Jane. Their son was GEORGE WALLER "of England" (so called because of the fact that as a child he was sent back to England for his education). George Waller of England married his cousin Elizabeth Allen.

George Waller (b. 1703) of England and Elizabeth Allen had ten children, the eldest of whom was Colonel George Waller, who married Ann Winston Carr and moved to Henry County, Virginia—from which point he served as a Colonel in the Revolutionary War.

The other children of George Waller and Elizabeth Allen were: Hannah, William Allen, Elizabeth, Mary, Barsheba, Mariam, Theodocia, Jane, Margaret. Mariam Waller married Paul Hoye.

GO, LOVELY ROSE!

Go, lovely Rose!
Tell her that wastes her time and me
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee,
How sweet and fair she seems to be.

Tell her that's young,
And shuns to have her graces spied,
That hadst thou sprung
In deserts, where no men abide,
Thou must have uncommended died.

Small is the worth
Of beauty from the light retired;
Bid her come forth,
Suffer herself to be desired,
And not blush so to be admired.

Then die! that she
The common fate of all things rare
May read in thee;
How small a part of time they share
That are so wondrous sweet and fair!

—Edmund Waller.

NOTE:—(1) George Waller "of England" resided on "Spring Hill," which adjoins "Concord" on Aquia Creek near Stafford Court House, Virginia. The old houses at Spring Hill have been destroyed and the graveyard has almost disappeared.

(2) See "Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain," 1906, for the Waller lineage.



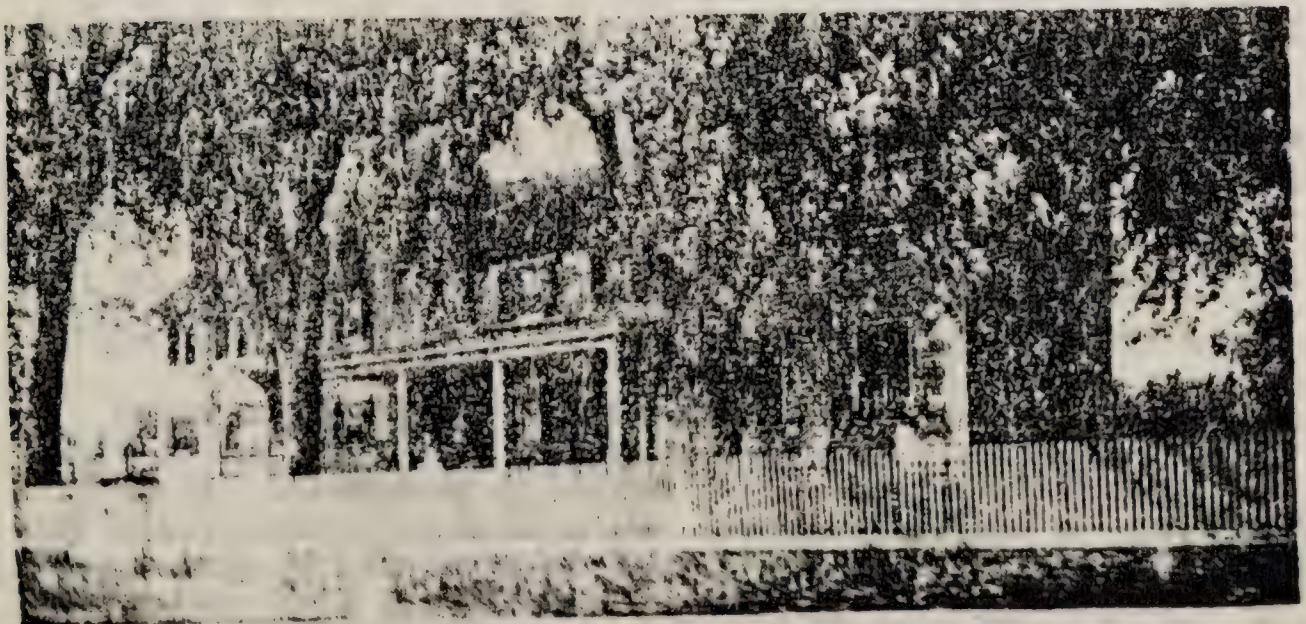
COL. FRANCIS DEAKINS



COL. WILLIAM DEAKINS



DEAKINS' HALL



FROG HARBOR



Figure 1. (a) View of the site from the north.

Figure 1. (b) View of the site from the south.



Figure 2. (a) View of the site from the north.



Figure 2. (b) View of the site from the south.

VII

THE DEAKINS FAMILY

JOHN DEAKINS was a planter in Prince George's County, Maryland. He was probably a son of John Deakins, a captain in the British navy, whose ship, the "Worcester," was taken from him because he was an Ana-baptist. Or he may have been of the Deakyn family of Baglethorpe House, Nottinghamshire, England, as indicated by the use of the same Christian names—John and William—thru several generations.

In the Records of Prince George's County, January Court Session of 1696, there is the case of Michael Ashforth vs. John Deakins, referring to a certain note and to tobacco.

In the Court Session of 1698 at Charles Towne, John Deakins recorded "his marke—Cropys & Haple forke on the Right Eare & a Cropp & two slitts in the Left Eare."

Deeds for land are also recorded as follows: 1698—Michael Ashforth to John Deakins, part of "Samsons Delight," 100 acres, "For 4000 lbs. of good tobacco." 1698—William Groome to John Deakins, part of "Calvert Manor" for 200 lbs. of tobacco. 1702—Joshua Cecill to John Deakins, part of "Calvert Manor," 100 acres, "lying on the west side of Pattuxent River." County Rent Rolls show John Deakins in possession of several other tracts from 1694 to 1719.

The CHILDREN of JOHN and MARY DEAKINS were Leonard, William, Elizabeth, Ann and Mary. The children by his second wife, Priscilla, were Richard, John and Joseph.

By HIS WILL John Deakins left to Leonard, personality. To William, Elizabeth Hooker, Ann Taneyhill and Mary Lucas,

NOTE:—THE TEST OATH—Proceedings of the Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, Prince George's County, June 3, 1729:

We the Subscribers do declare that we do believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the Sacred Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or in the Elements of bread and wine at or after the consecration thereof by any person or persons whatsoever—

Signed by Samuel Magruder, Richard Claggett, Thos. Brooke, Jr., D. Dulany, John Orme, Richard Bevan, M. Selby, John Deakins, and about forty others.

2 shillings, 6 pence, each. He had apparently provided for the older children before making his will. His plantation was in the Mt. Calvert neighborhood near the site of old Charles Towne, first county seat of Prince George's, six miles s.e. of Marlboro.

To his wife, Priscilla, and minor sons he bequeathed his "Dwelling Plantation and all my lands thereunto belonging." Also his personal estate.

The will was signed 9th August, 1743, and probated 20th March, 1744. John Deakins died March 9, 1744.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, SR. WILLIAM DEAKINS, SR., was buried November 22, 1800. He appears to have resided on a part of "Twifer" in the Hoyer neighborhood of Prince George's County, where, on February 9, 1738, he married Tabitha Marbury, widow of James Hoyer. Later he settled on Bloomfield Plantation near Bladensburg.

CHILDREN of WILLIAM and TABITHA DEAKINS:

- (1) Francis, born Nov. 12, 1739, died Oct. 28, 1804.
- (2) William, born March 12, 1742, died March 3, 1798.
- (3) Leonard Marbury, born March 9, 1747, died June 28, 1824.

The Deakins family adhered to the Episcopal Church. The Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, on September 6, 1757, nominated William Deakins for Inspector at the Tobacco Warehouse at Nottingham.

While residing at Bladensburg the family belonged to the Rock Creek Church at George Town, and on April 23, 1764, William Deakins, Sr., was given the liberty of building a pew or gallery in that church. He was elected vestryman in 1772.

William Deakins, Sr., died in 1800. He devised his home plantation of about 242 acres to his son, Leonard M.

NOTE:—(1) CENSUS REPORT of 1790:

Prince George's County—William Deakins, Sr., family 5, slaves 4.
 Prince George's County, Leonard Deakins, family 3, slaves 13.
 Montgomery County—William Deakins, Jr., family 5, slaves 8.

(2) **BLADENSBURG** was established as a town in 1742. Before the Revolution there were ten stores in the town owned mostly by Scotchmen: they exported annually 1200 to 1500 hogsheads of tobacco. After the War Bladensburg declined in importance and in 1807 had only about one hundred houses. It is on the Washington-Baltimore highway.

FRANCIS DEAKINS
1739-1804

Francis Deakins resided in Georgetown. He married Eleanor Threlkeld, a widow. They had no children.

Col. Deakins was a civil engineer and made many important land surveys in western Maryland. In 1768 he surveyed Lord Baltimore's Manors in what is now Garrett County. For a time he was His Lordship's deputy surveyor for Frederick County, which at that time included all of western Maryland.

In 1786, Deakins, representing the State of Maryland, in conjunction with John Neville of Virginia, laid out the State Road from Western Port to the Virginia line. His most important public service was the survey, in 1787, of the Military Lots "westward of Fort Cumberland." In making the lot sur-

NOTE:—Report of the SURVEY of the MILITARY LOTS:
Dec. the 10th, 1787.

IN COMPLIANCE—with a Resolution of the General Assembly of the state of Maryland of the 20th day of May 1787 and a Commission from the Governor and Council to me Directed bearing Date the 11th of June 1787 for the Purpose of Surveying and laying out the Reserve Lands to the Westward of Fort Cumberland into convenient Lots of 50 acres each and etc.

I hearby Certify that I have carefully Surveyed for the State aforesaid 4165 Lots of 50 Acres each lying and being in Washington County and State aforesaid and on the Manors Reserves and Confiscated lands to the Westward of Fort Cumberland, as will appear by a General platt thereof and Certificates numbered in rotation from 1 to 4165 in this Book and another Ledger.

(Signed) FRANCIS DEAKINS.

Deakins report of this survey on file in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, fills two hand written volumes. Two similar volumes, evidently the original draft, are in possession of a lawyer in Oakland, Md.

Chapter XLII, ACTS of the MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1788.

XI. AND, whereas it appears to this general assembly, that ten assistant surveyors have been employed by the said Francis Deakins in the execution of the said survey seven hundred and seventy five days, to wit; Henry Kemp, one hundred and twenty days, Daniel Cresap, fifty eight days, Laurence Bringle, ninety-eight days, Thomas Orm, seventy days, John Hooker, ninety-two days, John Lynn, fifteen days, William Hoyer, ninety-two days. BE IT ENACTED, That there be allowed to each of the said assistants the sum of ten shillings current money per day.

XVIII. And Be it Inacted: That there be allowed to the said Francis Deakins, for his trouble in completing the said work, making out the plats and registering the certificates aforesaid, the sum of two hundred pounds current money.

vey, he established what became known as the "Deakins Line"—the western boundary of Maryland.

Francis Deakins was a Major in the Continental Army and a Lt. Colonel in the Maryland Militia. He was a Justice of the Peace in 1777. Twice he was a Maryland presidential elector—in 1796 and 1801; the record does not show for whom he voted but he is said to have supported Jefferson. In 1796, Maryland cast seven votes for Adams and four for Jefferson; in 1800, five for Adams and five for Jefferson. When President Adams visited Washington in 1800, Francis Deakins was chairman of the committee which presented the President an address of welcome to Georgetown.

COL. WILLIAM DEAKINS, JR.
1742-1798

WILLIAM DEAKINS resided in the Deakins-Threlkeld Addition of

Georgetown. He married Jane Johns; they had no children.

William Deakins was active and prominent in patenting lands in western Maryland and Virginia, and in the development of the National Capitol. Among public offices he held we note that he was a member of the Montgomery County Court of 1776; Judge of the Orphans' Court; Delegate to the Maryland Convention of 1775 and one of its committee to inquire into the practicability of establishing an arms factory; first Treasurer to the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners; Delegate to the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1788; Councilman of Georgetown in 1791.

William and Francis Deakins owned the present site of Georgetown College and Convent. In 1796 Mrs. William Deakins donated the lot on which St. John's Church, Georgetown, now

NOTE:—(1) THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT. In 1786 Rev. John Stough selected a site for a settlement on Deakins lands in Preston Co., Va. The following year he returned with five families from Frederick, Md.

In July, 1793, Leonard Deakins and Jonas Hogmire platted the town of Carmel, now Aurora. Terms of sale of lots: a cash payment and one silver half dollar payable as quit rent every first day of July to Francis Deakins.

(2) Francis Deakins' surveyor's compass is now in the Fort Necessity, Pa., Museum. John Hoyer presumably gave it to his nephew, Samuel Hoyer, who took it to Pennsylvania in 1829.

stands. In 1795 William was a vestryman of old Christ's Church near the Navy Yard. In 1789 he was Chairman of the Committee of Managers of a lottery for raising \$1,500 for the erection of the new Rock Creek Church.

Among the subscribers to the stock of the first Potomac Canal Company was William Deakins, Jr.,—£100 (7s. 6d. per dollar). Francis Deakins also subscribed £100, "common currency of Maryland." George Washington subscribed £500, "Virginia Currency."

By his will, dated March 2, 1798, William Deakins left half of his landed estate to his brother Francis, and half to his brothers, Leonard M. Deakins and Paul Hoy.

William Deakins died at the early age of fifty-six and was buried at "The Cedars," the home estate of John Cox. In 1889 his remains and those of his wife were reinterred in the Rock Creek Cemetery near those of Francis Deakins. The tombstones bear the following inscriptions:

Sacred To the Memory of Col. Francis Deakins Born on the 12th. Nov., 1739 and departed this life on the 28th Oct., 1804, in the 66th year of his Age.

Sacred To the Memory of Col. William Deakins, who died March 3d, 1798. Aged 56 years. In his death his family have lost an unshaken Friend and a Bright Example of Philanthropy, The poor a Liberal Benefactor, The distressed of every class a willing helper, Society one of her Illustrious Ornaments And Georgetown by the Blow has lost her Most industrious Patron. His affectionate connections have Marked the place where his remains are deposited with this Sepulchral stone in order to testify their regard for his worth to perpetuate to posterity the recollection of his virtues. Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.

**LEONARD MARBURY
DEAKINS, 1747-1824**

COL. LEONARD M. DEAKINS
succeeded his father on the plantation near Bladenburg, making his winter home in Georgetown

until 1814. He married (1) Ruth Orme.

NOTE:—ANNOUNCEMENT in "The Virginia Gazette," Jan. 14, 1775:

"At a meeting of the Trustees for opening the navigation of Potowmack River held at George Town December 1, 1774, Thos. Johnson, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, Wm. Deakins, Adam Stewart, Thos. Johns, Thos. Richardson, of George Town, merchants; Wm. Ellzy, Robt. Alexander, Philip Alexander, of Virginia, planters, . . . ordered and directed . . . to hire fifty slaves to labor in cutting the canals around the several Falls of Said River." . . .

CHILDREN of LEONARD M. and RUTH ORME DEAKINS:

(1) Ann (Nancy) Orme, b. 1785, d. July, 1833.

(2) Tabitha Marbury, m. James Cassin.

On Dec. 20, 1796, he married (2) Deborah Mauduitt, who died Oct. 12, 1846.

CHILDREN of LEONARD M. and DEBORAH DEAKINS:

(1) William Francis, b. Dec. 11, 1799, d. Jan. 28, 1884.

(2) Leonard Marbury, b. June 3, 1800, d. April 12, 1812.

(3) Francis William, b. Nov. 10, 1803, d. Feb. 20, 1883.

(4) Ann Maria, b. Mar. 31, 1805, d. Sept. 10, 1830. Unmarried.

(5) Elizabeth Duke, b. 1807, d. Apr. 5, 1828, m. John Heath.

(6) Jane Parran, b. 1809, d. Apr. 1, 1863, m. Richard Serpell.

(7) Glovina, b. 1811, d. July 20, 1860. Unmarried.

(8) Amelia, b. 1813, m. George McLeod of Kentucky.

(9) Laura Mauduitt, b. 1820, d. June 17, 1886, m. Ethan A. Jones.

DEAKINS
HALL

The Deakins home at Bladensburg is a comfortable two-story frame house, probably built by William Deakins, Sr., before the year 1800.

Leonard M. Deakins devised his home plantation, Bloomfield, to his son, William Francis. The last of the family to own the place and live there was James R. H. Deakins (1840-1923), son of Wm. F. Deakins. The property was then bought by J. Frank Rushe, who divided the land into building lots, moved the old house to face the street, and repaired it, adding a colonial style porch.

The family cemetery, near the Plantation house, is inclosed by a neat iron fence. It contains tombstones for Col. Leonard M. Deakins, his second wife and eight other members of the family, but none for William Deakins, Sr., or his wife Tabitha, who are doubtless buried there.

THE DEAKINS FAMILY
IN VIRGINIA

FRANCIS WILLIAM DEAKINS

(1803-1883) in 1836 married

Christiana Jane Cook and soon

after settled on the Deakins

property on the east bank of Cheat River where the Northwestern Turnpike (U. S. 50) crosses that stream, in Preston County, now West Virginia. He was a farmer. There was a producing salt well on his property. He willed 1,570 acres of land and personal property to his numerous children. Francis W. Deakins, his wife (who died Jan. 3, 1889), and several children are buried in the farm graveyard.

CHILDREN of FRANCIS W. and CHRISTIANA J. DEAKINS:

- (1) Leonard Marbury, d. Sept. 14, 1912, m. Mary E. Hollis.
- (2) William Francis, b. March 30, 1838, m. Louise Serpell.
- (3) Julia L., b. Jan. 14, 1840, d. May 23, 1910, m. John A. Peters.
- (4) Anna R., b. June 20, 1841, d. Apr. 5, 1904, m. Gabriel Puliam.
- (5) Glovina D., b. Jan. 1, 1843, d. Aug. 26, 1929, m. A. S. Fauber.
- (6) George, b. Oct. 11, 1844, d. June 24, 1928, m. Christiana Goff.
- (7) Mary V., b. Feb. 22, 1846, d. June 5, 1873.
- (8) Clara Palmer, b. Apr. 23, 1847, m. J. M. Fauber.
- (9) Parron, b. Dec. 26, 1849, d. 1938, m. (1) Virginia Hoye;
(2) Mamie White.
- (10) Septimus Clare, b. Jan. 15, 1851.
- (11) John Byrne, b. Oct. 15, 1852, m. Annie Liles.

DEAKINS ESTATES FRANCIS and WILLIAM DEAKINS early in their lives began speculating in colonial lands in western Virginia and Maryland. The land offices of the colonies and later the states encouraged speculation by granting patents to large areas at from twenty to forty cents per acre. The sole idea of the speculators was to hold the land for sale to actual settlers at advanced prices.

In 1765 "Friendship," 30 acres, in Frederick Co., Maryland, was patented to William Deakins. Large tracts were patented to the Deakins brothers, separately or in partnership, in Virginia near the headwaters of the Potomac and elsewhere. In 1774 they surveyed several tracts in what is now Garrett County, Maryland.

Owning property in and near Georgetown and aided by their father financially, when the City of Washington was founded the Deakins brothers were not slow to engage in speculation in City building lots—generally successfully, tho Fran-

NOTE:—From the HISTORY OF PRESTON CO., W. VA.:

We have observed that the Virginia government was more considerate of the land speculator than of the actual settler. The most conspicuous of the early instances of non-residential monopoly was that of Francis and William Deakins of Maryland. In 1784-9 they patented 52 tracts in the East Side, making an area of 33,383 acres. That the actual settlers resented this is expressed by a petition of 1793, in which they state that they had "Forced a settlement upon the lands in this county at the risque of the lives of themselves and their families, and thereby became possessed of the equitable right in the soil, contrary distinguished from the swarms of land jobbers that traveled through the country making tomahawk improvements, and selling them before any actual settlement was made thereon."

cis is said to have lost \$50,000 on some unfortunate deals. Francis Deakins owned part of square No. 118 on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, deeded by his executors in 1814 to Benj. S. Forrest for \$3,000. As a surveyor, Francis Deakins was in close touch with land development in city and country. Both brothers left extensive landed estates, described in 1805 as lying in Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Georgia.

By his will of 1798 (see Appendix) William Deakins left his lands to his brothers and half brother, Paul Hoy. Six years later Francis Deakins died, leaving most of his estate to Leonard M. Deakins and Paul Hoyer. In 1805 Paul Hoyer deeded his share of the Deakins property to his son John, who was also the active executor of the Deakins estates.

John Hoyer had worked since boyhood in the offices of his uncles and was familiar with their properties and their business methods; by conscientious and efficient administration he secured a considerable income for the heirs; but, due to the opening up of the fertile lands in the Ohio Valley, few of the early speculators in mountain lands realized their hopes of great wealth.

About 1840 a friendly suit was brought in the Preston County, Va., Court to divide the remainder of the estates of William and Francis Deakins between John Hoyer and the heirs of Leonard M. Deakins. Buckner Fairfax and George Smith, as a majority of the Commission appointed by the Court, submitted a long report dividing the property; this report was approved by the Court. The land divided included the remainder of 20,000 acres patented to Francis and William Deakins in 1797, lying in Randolph County, Virginia. In this division are listed eleven land patents granted between 1790 and 1800, con-

NOTE:—This deed, recorded in the District of Columbia, illustrates how land speculators utilized the services of pioneer settlers in locating lands:

"Whereas a certain Gabriel Friend did enter into a contract with the said Francis and William Deakins in their lifetimes to locate certain Virginia land warrants and for which said services the said Friend was to have a certain part of the land so located by him . . ." in 1808 Leonard M. Deakins and John Hoyer, Executors, for \$1.00 (at the request of Gabriel Friend) deeded to Samuel Ward and Elizabeth Friend, 100 acres of land in Monongalia Co., Va.

taining 20,000 acres clear of land already sold "in which John Hoye has an interest of 7,500 acres."

Early land records of Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia abound in deeds of property to and from the Deakins brothers.

**DEAKINS FAMILY
in the
REVOLUTION**

William Deakins, Sr., and his three sons were active revolutionists. On October 24, 1922, the S. A. R. erected a marble slab at the grave of William Deakins, Jr. On that occasion the orator, A. C. Clark, "spoke in glowing terms of the work of the Deakins family throughout the trying days preceding the revolt of the colonists, and said that none did more for the success that followed than they."

During the summer of 1774 the revolutionary committees of Charles and Frederick Counties considered the case of the ship "Mary and Jane" which had arrived in St. Mary's River with two chests of tea for Robert Findlay, a merchant of Bladensburg, and one chest for Robert Peter of Georgetown. These merchants were called before the committees and agreed not to receive the tea, but if it should be delivered, to place it in custody of Thomas Johns, William Deakins, Jr., and Bernard O'Neal. In the autumn of 1774 among the members of the Frederick County Revolutionary Committee were William and Francis Deakins.

At a meeting held in Upper Marlboro in November, 1774, a committee was appointed to carry into execution in Prince George's County the Association of the Continental Congress. William Deakins, Sr., was a member of this committee, which planned to raise ten companies of Militia, two to be organized in the Bladensburg neighborhood.

At Frederick, January 24, 1775, John Hanson, chairman of a revolutionary meeting, appointed committees to raise \$1,333 in that county for the purchase of arms and ammunition. For Georgetown William Deakins, Jr., Thomas Johns and Walter Smith were appointed. It was resolved to empower Thomas Johnson, William Deakins, Jr., Charles Beatty, George Stull and John Swan, or any one of them, to contract in behalf of the Committee of Correspondence for powder and lead; it

with a high degree of accuracy, and the results are of great value in the study of the disease. The results of the study are of great value in the study of the disease. The results of the study are of great value in the study of the disease.

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was further resolved that fifteen citizens—including William Deakins—represent the County in the proposed Provincial Convention at Annapolis. William Deakins attended the Convention of July 26, 1775.

As one of the "worshipped Justices" of Montgomery County, William Deakins presided at the trials of numbers of persons indicted for "damming Congress, Whigs and rebels," and for wishing success to the King's arms.

Col. William Deakins, Jr., was 2nd Major in Col. John Murdock's Battalion of Maryland Militia, and on Sept. 12, 1777, he was promoted to Lieut. Colonel.

Col. Francis Deakins was commissioned Captain in the Flying Corps, August 14, 1776, and Lieut. Colonel on Sept. 12, 1777. With his command he marched to the front in August, 1776. On August 17 the State Treasurer was ordered to pay Capt. Deakins £250 for arms and blankets.

Col. Leonard M. Deakins raised a company in the vicinity of Georgetown, of which he became Captain; this company was a part of Griffith's Flying Corps which marched to the front in July, 1776. The Battalion was complimented by Gen. Washington for its services at the battle of Harlem Heights.

NOTE:—(1) Will Deakins Junr to Gov. Lee of Maryland (Md. Archives, XLV):

George Town, September 17 1780

Sir—Your of the 22nd Ult Inclosing an Extract from the Subscription made by the General Assembly came safe to hand; Since which I have applyed to Messrs Cramphin & Bayly the former has paid his Subscription. Mr Samuel Thomas lives in the neighbourhood of Mr Burgess and will no doubt call on him for payment. I with pain Observe the pressing Call for Cash in the Treasury and am sorry to say I have little or no hopes of procuring either Tobo. or Cash on Loan altho I have applyed to Many who I thought had it in their power to Contribute. I will still Continue my Endeavours, and If possible procure some Assistance when you may Expect to hear from me.

(2) On July 3, 1776, the Maryland Council of Safety ordered payment of £69:15 to Leonard Deakins, Captain, Frederick County.

Muster Roll of L. M. Deakins' Company, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12, 1776:

"Return of the Regiment of Foot, in the Service of the United Colonies, commanded by Col. Griffith, dated September 13, 1776—Company of Capt. Deakins—Officers Present 4; Sergeants 4; drums and fifes 2. Rank and file—Present fit for duty 55; sick 17; total 72 Deserted one."

(3) Letters from Wm. Deakins to the Council of Safety, etc., are in Maryland Archives, XI and XII.

BEGINNINGS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Congress in 1790 authorized President Washington to locate a Federal District as a capital site at any point on the Potomac River between the Eastern Branch and Conococheague Creek.

On October 15, 1790, Washington set out to view the proposed sites. He spent a day inspecting the country between Georgetown and the Eastern Branch, and received there a letter from nine of the property owners—one of whom was William Deakins, Jr.—offering to sell their land to the Government at a reasonable price. He then traveled horseback up the Potomac Valley to Hagerstown, and on October 21 arrived at Williamsport which is at the mouth of Conococheague Creek. The people of Williamsport petitioned the Maryland General Assembly "to appropriate a district of ten miles square within this county wherein it may please the President to make the location," and before the year closed upwards of \$20,000 had been subscribed by the people of the County for the erection of the Federal buildings.

Four proposed locations on the Potomac were mapped, including the Conococheague site. William Deakins wrote to Washington on November 3, stating that a surveyor was employed to lay down situations at Georgetown. Francis Deakins wrote him on November 12 from the Monocacy River, enclosing a draft which he had prepared "of the lands you viewed about

NOTE:—GEN. O. H. WILLIAMS TO FRANCIS DEAKINS:

Baltimore, 8th November 1790

Sir

I understand that you intend to furnish the President with a platt of Lands adjacent to Conococheague and below its mouth. As it may be proper to show the limits of Wmsport as well as of the several tracts I now

The difficulty of obtaining a general consent of the proprietors of the Lands, will, probably prevent any voluntary grant for federal purposes . . . It will be a subject of future regret, unless the assembly should think it proper to appropriate a district, and within that district make a grant of ——— acres to be reimbursed by proportional restitution by his neighbors.

To such an act, I think, no reasonable objection could be made, seeing that if accepted, the measure will enhance the value of all the property and each proprietor will be benefitted in exact proportion to the value of the property he now holds. . . .

I am Sir, Your mts Hble Servant

this place." A letter from Otha H. Williams to Francis Deakins says: "I understand that you intend to furnish the President with plats of land adjacent to the Conocohegue." It is clear that Francis Deakins accompanied the President on this journey, as his engineer.

On January 4, 1791, Washington announced his choice of the Eastern Branch site. (For many reasons it is regrettable that Conocohegue was not chosen as the site of the Capital of the United States.) On the same day he entered into a correspondence with Col. William Deakins and Benjamin Stoddert relative to buying the lands needed for the capitol and other public buildings; they were instructed to secure options as private persons. The price to be paid was later fixed at £25 (\$67) per acre. William Deakins was one of nineteen property owners who signed an agreement to sell their land to the Government. On the map showing property owners in the District, he is indicated as owner of a large tract on Goose Creek. Deakins and Stoddert were two of a company which bought 500 acres from John Waring.

Early in 1791 the President appointed a commission to buy land and erect public buildings. William Deakins, Jr., was appointed treasurer to the commission and as compensation was allowed one per cent of all monies paid out by him. He was required to give a bond of £10,000.

WASHINGTON-DEAKINS CORRESPONDENCE

Most of the letters here quoted are among the "Papers of George Washington," on file in the Library of Congress.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, JR., to WASHINGTON
George Town, Novr. 3, 1790.

Sir

The day after you left this place we employed a surveyor to lay down our situations, but it has taken more time than we expected to afsertain the Exact Quantity of land held by each proprietor within the lines laid down. I expect on Sunday or Monday next to hand you the platt and proposals from the holders of the land—

I am very respectfully Sir

Your obt. servt—

WILL DEAKINS JUNR

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON to MEFRS DEAKINS & STODDARD
Philadelphia, Feby. 3d 1791

Gentlemen, In asking your aid in the following case permit me at the same time to ask the most perfect secrecy. . . .

The object of this letter is to ask you to endeavor to purchase these grounds of the owners for the public particularly the second parcel, but as if for yourselves, and to conduct your propositions so as to excite no suspicion that they are on behalf of the public. . . .

I am obliged to add that all the dispatch is requisite which can assist with the success of your operations, and that I shall be glad to hear by post of your progress, and the prospect of the accomplishment of this business in whole or part.—

I am—Gentm.

Yr. Most Obed. Hble. etc.

GO. WASHINGTON

Under date of Feb'y 17, 1791, the President acknowledges "receipt of your favor of the 9th" and refers to prices for lands, "odd lots in Hamburg," etc.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 28th 1791.

Gentlemen, If you have concluded nothing with Mr. Burn's—nor made him any offer for his land that is not obligatory—I pray you to suspend your negotiations with him until you hear further from me, when reasons will be given for this request.—This request is applied to Burns only—

With much esteem I am Gentm.

Yr. O.

G W

A letter dated Philadelphia, March 2n 1791,, from Washington, notified his agents that "Majr. L'enfant" was going to the site of the Federal City to make surveys, etc.

VIII

WILLIAM WALLER HOYE

The will is a will to live; and its eternal enemy is death. But perhaps it can defeat even death? It can, by the strategy of reproduction. Every normal organism hastens to maturity, to sacrifice itself to the task of reproduction. . . . Reproduction is the ultimate purpose of every organism, and its strongest instinct; for only so can the will conquer death.

—Schopenhauer.

12. WILLIAM WALLER, elder son of Paul Hoyer, was born August 10, 1768, in Frederick County, Maryland. He was named in honor of his grandfather, William Waller, of Virginia.

Wm. W. Hoyer married (1) Eleanor, daughter of James Slicer: license issued at Cumberland, Maryland, May 20, 1796; the ceremony was performed by Rev. William Shaw, a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Allegany County.

Children of William W. Hoyer and Eleanor Slicer:

- | | | |
|-----|----|---|
| 14. | 1. | Ann, b. July 20, 1801, m. Dr. Elijah Bishop. |
| 15. | 2. | Eliza, b. Jan. 10, 1803, m. Geo. W. Drane. |
| 16. | 3. | Mary Ann, b. Oct. 10, 1805, m. Marien Drane. |
| 17. | 4. | John, b. Nov. 5, 1807, m. Elizabeth Craver. |
| 18. | 5. | Samuel, b. Nov. 5, 1807. |
| 19. | 6. | Ellen Slicer, b. July 16, 1812, m. George Pearson. |
| | | A son, b. prior to 1800, and two other children, b. 1808-1812, died in infancy. |

He married (2) in 1814, Mary, daughter of John Rutan. She was born March 7, 1792, and died in 1840.

Children of William W. Hoyer and Mary Rutan:

- | | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| 20. | 7. | David, b. March 12, 1815, m. Elizabeth Friend. |
| 21. | 8. | Tabitha, b. Oct. 17, 1816, m. J. L. Townshend. |
| 22. | 9. | William Waller, b. Feb. 10, 1818, d. Oct. 24, 1825. |
| 23. | 10. | Daniel Jones, b. Sept. 12, 1819, m. Catharine Baker. |
| 24. | 11. | Edward, b. Feb. 17, 1821, m. Almedia S. Hauser. |
| 25. | 12. | Mariah, b. May 10, 1823, m. T. H. Armstrong. |
| 26. | 13. | Catherine, b. Feb. 5, 1825, m. (1) William Ridgeley,
(2) Samuel Engle. |
| 27. | 14. | Eli, b. Nov. 24, 1826, d. July 19, 1844. |
| 28. | 15. | Sarah Jane, b. March 30, 1828, d. April, 1836. |
| 29. | 16. | Elizabeth, b. May 13, 1830, m. Rev. John Philips. |
| 30. | 17. | William Deakins, b. Aug. 13, 1832, d. April, 1836. |
| 31. | 18. | Mariam Drusilla, b. July 24, 1834, m. Hanson Jordan. |



WILLIAM WALLER HOYE



CRAB TREE BOTTOM HOME

All children except the first were born on the Crab Tree Bottom Farm.

William Waller Hoyer was probably born in old George Town where he attended school and later studied surveying under his uncle, Francis Deakins. The first record we have of him is in 1787 when he worked as one of ten surveyors under Francis Deakins in the survey of the Military Lots "westward of Fort Cumberland." He was employed ninety-two days at ten shillings per day.

W. W. HOYE IN CUMBERLAND

In 1787 the General Assembly authorized the incorporation of the town of Cumberland; among thirty-five families then residing in the town are listed Capt. George Calmes, James Slicer and Wm. Hoyer. In the same year William was a member of a State Commission to evaluate State lands—especially the Military Lots upon which settlers had "squatted."

Our young ancestor was pleased with Cumberland and its bright prospects. He probably resided at Walter Slicer's Hotel.

A story of William's early life on the frontier, as told by his daughter, Ellen, is to the effect that on one of his surveying trips in the mountains, he saw a party of Indians on the trail ahead. Not knowing whether they were friendly, he stepped behind a tree until they passed.

NOTE:—CUMBERLAND was a gay and thriving frontier town, a promising location for a young surveyor or merchant. In 1788 the State "reserved lands" were allotted to veterans of the Revolution or offered for sale, and during the succeeding twelve years settlement of these lands was rapid. The town was laid out in lots by Thomas Beall of S. in 1785, and in 1789 became the county seat of a new county—Allegany. It was also the eastern terminus of the old Braddock Road over which travel and trade passed to and from the Ohio Valley.

In 1798 hotel dinner rates as fixed by the County Court were:

A hot dinner for a gentleman with beer or cider	3s. 0d.
Dinner per servant	1s. 10d.
Lodgings in clean sheets	1s. 10d.
Ditto in sheets before used	6d.
Hay per night for horse	1s. 6d.
French brandy per ½-pint	6s. 10d.
Whiskey per gill	6d.

There was "considerable County income from fines": 5d. for one profane oath; £1, 12s. 6d. for drunkenness and Sabbath breaking.
(In 1798 Maryland Currency in U. S. money: £1—\$2.67.)

As late as 1788 a party of Ohio Indians murdered and took prisoner members of the Brain and Powell families at their settlement on Snowy Creek near the Maryland-Virginia boundary.

A. FRIEND'S SORREL MARE

In 1790 William W. Hoyer hired a sorrel mare to ride to Clarksburg and the Buchanan River in Western Virginia, of Augustine Friend, Sr., who then resided on the Cheat River. On the return journey the mare fell sick and William left her at the house of John Flanagin who led her to Friend's. Six weeks later Hoyer went to Friend's house and was told that the mare was dead. Hoyer then gave Friend a "Bill obligatory" for £15. Still later Hoyer was informed that the mare had not died at the time stated but that Friend had used her until Christmas. Hoyer refused to pay the bill.

Augustine Friend, Jr., son of John, then assigned the "Bill" to McMahon & King, merchants of Cumberland, who brought suit in Allegany County against William W. Hoyer. In his sworn statement to the Court on Oct. 21, 1794, Hoyer alleged that the "Bill" was obtained from him by fraud; he prayed relief. In the October, 1796, term of Court, Augustine Friend, Sr., testified that his mare died of hard riding and ill usage. Also young Augustine testified that Hoyer acknowledged he "rode the mare to death."

The case was postponed until Oct. 15, 1798, when the Court found for the plaintiff and ordered Wm. W. Hoyer to pay the "Bill," £30 damages and 725 pounds of tobacco as costs.

A rough ride and dear! We pity the old sorrel mare.

In 1792 President Washington came to Cumberland and reviewed his troops before he sent them into Pennsylvania to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion. William Hoyer marched with his company of Cumberland Militia, but the only story of his experiences in Pennsylvania which has come down to us is of the capture of some chickens from the "Dutch" farmers.

HOYE & COMPANY, MERCHANTS

Financed by his father in the early 1790's, William, in partnership with Samuel Selby III, became a merchant under the firm name of "Wm.

W. Hoyer & Company." Neither partner, however, was adapted to mercantile pursuits. Of our ancestor's habits in Cumberland we know nothing, but of his later life, Jeremiah Enlow testified: "Wm. Hoyer was a man that liked to take sprees, which lasted a long time, and when on a spree he was every man's friend, and he wasted his property on everybody, if he chanced to have any."

Hoyer & Company failed. The Court records of Allegany County for 1797-99 contain numerous suits by creditors against Hoyer and Selby, "joint merchants," and other suits by them against their debtors. William Hoyer lost all his property in Maryland and for £98 deeded to his father 700 acres of land he owned on the Potomac in Hampshire Co., Va. Ninian Cochran, a creditor, took the negro boy, Harry, age 17, value £60, in an execution as the property of W. W. Hoyer; but Harry belonged to Paul Hoyer, who found it necessary to bring suit in 1799 against Cochran in order to recover his slave. Paul also asked £200 damages; the Court allowed one penny damages and 1,777 lbs. of tobacco, costs.

FIRST MARRIAGE

In 1796 Wm. W. Hoyer and Eleanor Slicer married. She was "a very pretty woman," daughter of James Slicer, a prominent citizen of Cumberland. (See Slicer Family.) During the following year the Hoyer store was closed and it appears that the young couple went to Frog Harbor: a court writ of 1797 refers to Wm. W. Hoyer, "late of Allegany County." Here was William's third opportunity—this time as a farmer. Frog Harbor plantation was prosperous and Paul Hoyer was aging; but William did not remain at home where he was needed. Humiliated by his failure in business and not in agreement with his father,

NOTE:—Samuel Selby III was a lawyer in Cumberland. In the land records of Allegany County (C-87), Selby signed a deed dated 29th May, 1799, beginning, "Whereas I am indebted to the United States as late Collector of the Internal Revenue for Allegany Co., Md., and Charles F. Broadhag and George Magruder did enter into a Bond as my securitys, In consideration of aforesaid and of their being sold as my securities . . . I transfer to them . . ." lots in Cumberland and more than 1,000 acres of land.

Selby was attorney for Paul Hoyer in a suit against Charles F. Broadhag in 1790 and in another against William Clarke in 1795; it appears from a Court order of 1799 that he failed to account to Hoyer for £240 and 1,681 lbs. of tobacco collected from the defendants.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1868. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1870. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1872. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

he sought a home in the wilderness; there he found his fourth opportunity to attain wealth and influence.

SETTLEMENT AT CRAB TREE BOTTOM

At the foot of Ginseng Hill, drained by Crab Tree (now Hoyer's) Run, is Crab Tree Bottom, once largely covered by wild crab apple trees, beautiful when blooming and appreciated by the pioneers for their small, sour fruit.

On April 5, 1774, Paul Hoyer surveyed 112 acres of this valley; in 1792 he included the "Crab Tree Bottom" survey in "The Gleanings" tract which was patented to him by the State in 1794. "Crab Tree Bottom" was then on the old Indian Path from the Buffalo Marsh to the Sanging Ground Camp on the Youghiogheny River; it is now on an improved road from the village of McHenry to Sang Run.

In 1795 John Friend, Jr., married Elizabeth Ward and settled on the "Friend's Delight" tract two miles from Crab Tree Bottom. They were the first permanent settlers in the neighborhood.

In the spring of 1799 William W. Hoyer prepared to settle on his father's land in the mountains of western Maryland. He loaded some furniture, farm implements and supplies on one or two wagons; sent his cattle ahead with a negro; put his wife

NOTE:—SAMPLE LAW SUITS:

1798—William Cochran vs. Hoyer & Selby for \$178.37, balance due Cochran Meeker of Baltimore.

1799—Samuel Porter vs. Hoyer & Selby, balance due for 2 doz. fine hats—£24; 9 felt hats—£2, 7s. 6d.

1799—Hoyer & Selby vs. Walter B. Beall, for debt of £35, 2s. 9d.

1798—W. W. Hoyer vs. William Thistle, for merchandise, £15.

1798—Beatty & Beall, merchants, vs. W. W. Hoyer, for note—£20, 16s. 4d.

In 1837, after W. W. Hoyer's death, the County Court appointed S. W. Semmes, trustee, to sell William's real estate for payment of his debts. Semmes sold "William and Mary," 932 acres, to John Hoyer for \$500.

NOTE:—(1) Ginseng (Chinese jen-shen)—a plant which grew abundantly on Ginseng Hill and vicinity.

(2) Sanging Ground—the vicinity of Ginseng Hill. "Seng or Sang" Run is a corruption of Ginseng Run.

(3) Youghiogheny—the Indian name meaning "water flowing in the contrary direction."

and baby on a horse; bid good-by to his parents and sisters; mounted his horse and started from the old Frog Harbor home to Cumberland; there the party rested and visited the Slicers. From Cumberland the wagons were driven two days over the rough Braddock and Morgantown Roads to Shelys Port on the Youghiogheny where their cargo was unloaded and put on pack horses for a half day journey by way of Friend's Fort to Crab Tree Bottom.

Here the old log cabin of 1787 was repaired for the negro family and a new one built with the help of the neighboring Friends. A field was cleared, corn and vegetables planted; hay for the stock was made of the wild glade grass; the hogs fattened on chestnuts and acorns. Wild animals were abundant: bears, deer and turkeys supplied plenty of meat. When winter came the settlers were comfortable and happy, tho the wilderness was not gay Cumberland.

THE NEW HOUSE

After living only a few years in the cabin, William built a permanent home, the best house in the neighborhood at the time. It had two stories—dimensions about 28 ft. by 16 ft.—built of hewed oak logs, chinked with plaster, clapboard roofed. There was a big stone chimney on the east end with open fireplace for cooking and heating. A large living room and a bedroom occupied the lower floor while the upper story—lighted by small windows and without ceiling—was partitioned into dormitories for the girls and boys; later a kitchen and porch were added on the south side. Floors were of hand-sawed oak boards, one and one-half inches thick. The building faced south on the road and was near the old spring which has since been filled with stones, the water now reappearing below at the present farmhouse spring.

NOTE:—On the Allegany County Roll of 1798 Paul Hoyer was assessed with "The Gleanings" and three other tracts; John Hoyer with 156 acres of "Friend's Delight" and ten Military Lots; Wm. W. Hoyer with "Crab Tree Bottom," 112 acres, but with no personal property. On the 1804 Roll Paul Hoyer was assessed here with the following personal property: 2 slaves under 8 years—\$40; 1 male slave—\$120; 1 female slave—\$80; 1 horse—\$19; 9 cattle—\$72; other property—\$7; total—\$338. This was property William had in use at Crab Tree Bottom. Paul started his son with the equipment of a plain pioneer except that he allowed him two adult slaves.

This is the home where the Hoyer children were born and from which the family scattered over the United States. It served as dwelling house and later as a barn for more than one hundred years and was in fair condition when torn down about 1915. The negroes occupied the old cabin; in later years part of them lived in a cabin near the big spring on the east side of the farm. In 1825 Aunt Nancy willed William \$200 for the purchase of sheep and a sheep house was built to shelter them near the barn which was north of the residence.

**CENSUS REPORTS
AND
NEW NEIGHBORS**

In 1799 the Sanging Ground neighborhood was part of Sandy Creek Hundred, polling place at Shelby's Port, but prior to 1810 it was transferred to Glades Hundred, District No. 1, voting at Ingman's. Before the war of 1812 Wm. W. Hoyer, like almost all his neighbors, supported the Federalist candidates. His only political office was Justice of the Peace.

In the Census of 1800 William Hoyer was listed as head of a family consisting of himself, his wife, son (Paul, who died), two males, 16 to 26 years of age (free farm laborers), and three slaves—total, eight persons. The Census of 1810 accounts for William, his wife, two sons (the twins), and five slaves. His three daughters were with their grandparents.

At the time of the 1820 Census the family consisted of William, his wife, five sons, four daughters, five male and three female slaves, and a woman over forty-five years of age, evidently Elizabeth Hoyer, who may have lived with William at that time; she and her slave, Nelly, are apparently included in the family list. Ann was not at home.

Settlers moved into the Hoyer neighborhood quite rapidly about the year 1800. Among them were Henry De Witt, Andrew House, and Meshack Browning on Ginseng Run; Captain John Lynn at Cherry Tree Meadows; James Drane at Accident.

NOTE:—Record Book "G," page 488—Allegany Co., Md.

I do hereby certify that on the fourth day of October in the year 1814 appeared William W. Hoy before me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace of the aforesaid county and took the nesfary oath to qualify him as a magistrate.

Given under my hand this 4th day of October 1814.

JOHN SIMKINS.

Later Singleton Townsend, Jeremiah Enlow and Nathaniel Casteel arrived; Robinson T. Savage settled on Ginseng Hill. Dr. James Brook brought with him a Methodist preacher, John Wirsing, and, about 1811, Dr. James McHenry settled his son, Daniel, at the Buffalo Marsh. The McHenrys were the nearest of the Hoyer neighbors. Several of these settlers were men of property who brought their slaves with them.

EDUCATION OF THE HOYE CHILDREN

The pioneer settlers of the Hoyer neighborhood were generally young couples; naturally within a few years a school for children was needed.

The first school was taught in an old cabin on the Hoyer farm; William Hoyer taught at least one term for which he was paid \$30. He was probably the first teacher at the Sanging Ground.

Estate records later show payment of \$300 to a teacher named Goulding, as tuition for the Hoyer children. John Hoyer paid \$150 for a master's support in 1820. John and his sister, Ann, also contributed for the construction of a school house at the Sanging Ground.

A fair log school house was built by the people of the neighborhood at Enlow's Cross Roads. It was called the Sang Run Academy. John Johnson was the teacher in 1833. John Hoyer sent the best teachers available to Sang Run. William Warren taught there about 1834; his brother James was master for many years. James Warren was a noted old time teacher. His pupils from a distance boarded with him; the attendance at the Academy was large.

Some of the older Hoyer children lived at times with their grandparents at Frog Harbor and attended the Williamsport school, and, after 1813, John Hoyer generally had one or more of his brother's children at his home where they attended the Allegany County Academy.

The Hoyes were liberal in their support of the Sang Run school. As trustee of the children's estate, John Hoyer paid James Warren for tuition \$640 from 1840-1844.

LETTER FROM JAMES WARREN TO JOHN HOYE:

Sang Run, April 9, 1840.

Mr. John Hoyer

Dear Sir

I have received Yours of the 29th ultimo. There are four of your Brother's Children viz. Catharine, Eli, Elizabeth, and Mariam all of them are making good improvement in learning and attend school regularly. Eli Does not improve as fast as the others but his Mother says he has learned as much with me in one quarter as he Did to other Teachers in a year. I have received the papers you sent me for which I am much Obligated to you. I wish you to Subscribe for two of the Log Cabin Advocates one for me and one for Mr. Leonard Townshend.

I shall be at the Whig meeting in Cumberland.

I am Yours sincerely

JAMES WARREN.

SECOND MARRIAGE

In 1812 Eleanor Hoyer gave birth to her ninth child, Ellen. She did not recover; she died within the week and was buried in the orchard near the grave of her first born.

Sometime previous to her illness, Eleanor had hired Mary Rutan, daughter of John Rutan of Blooming Rose. Mary was a capable and very attractive young woman, member of a substantial pioneer family of French descent. After Mrs. Hoyer's death, Mary remained in the Hoyer home, keeping the house in order and caring for the children with the help of "Aunt" Milly and the other servants.

In 1814 Wm. W. Hoyer and Mary Rutan were married, a union strongly opposed by William's family, presumably because the bride's family was not of equal financial and social standing with the Hoyes. But so far as we are able to judge this was a fortunate marriage. Mary Rutan retained the love and confidence of her husband and won the respect of her neighbors and servants; thru the years that followed she proved herself a worthy wife and her twelve children were at least equal in character and intelligence to their older half brothers and sisters.

METHODIST CHURCH AT SANG RUN

Most of the Sanging Ground settlers were Methodists. Eleanor Slicer was probably a member of that Church in Cumberland. Mary

Rutan was a member of the earliest Methodist congregation at

Blooming Rose and most of her children became Methodists. At Sang Run prayer and class meetings were first held in the settlers' houses; later the Academy school house was used for Sabbath school and preaching services. A frame church-school house was built in 1853 on the site of the present Methodist Church at Sang Run.

C. & O. CANAL William Hoyer was much interested in the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; the route most favored passed thru the Deep Creek and Bear Creek glades within a mile of his house. James Shriver of Baltimore spent some time in this neighborhood in 1823 and the following year published a report, "An Account Relative to the Projected Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," in which he included a good map of the region, noting that the western Maryland portion of his map was the result "of information from a gentleman (Wm. Hoy) who has made surveys of most of the lands in this quarter." (See W. W. Hoyer's Map). He also wrote that Mr. Hoy estimated the area of land to be submerged by the proposed Deep Creek storage lake to be 3,000 acres. The C. & O. Canal was finally built from Georgetown to Cumberland only, but in 1925 a dam was built on Deep Creek which stores water in a large lake for the hydro-electric plant near the mouth of Hoyer's Run.

THE HOYE NEGROES When William Hoyer settled at Crab Tree Bottom he had with him three of his father's slaves, probably Harry, Rhoda and Milly. Harry died in 1825. Rhoda was the mother of Maria, George, Jim, Stephen and Tom. Rhoda lived to be very old and for years was in poor health; in 1850 the Paul Hoyer estate paid Marien Drane \$45 for boarding her. Milly nursed the Hoyer children; she was living in 1852, aged seventy-five to eighty years. Estate records show \$90.84 paid for medicines and a doctor, and \$103.70 spent "for other necessities for

NOTE:—Among the road surveys made by W. W. Hoyer were:

- (1) In 1830—Road from the Sanging Ground to the Virginia line.
- (2) 1833—Road from the Virginia line thru Keeler's Glade to Gabriel Friend's.
- (3) 1834—Road from Selbysport to Buffalo Run. Paid \$4. John Hoyer, Jr., and David Rutan, chain carriers.

Milly." Henny and her children belonged to Paul Hoyer; later they were charged to Ann for \$505; also Sue for \$370. Nancy ran away from the Wm. Hoyer farm and was never caught. The story of her escape is as follows:

S. Willis Friend operated a "station" on the "underground railroad" for fugitive slaves from the South. He resided on the west slope of Seng Hill. One day several slaves took refuge at his house—among them a young negro who wandered over the hill to the Hoyer farm and became acquainted with Nancy.

After hiding the runaways for a few days, Mr. Friend loaded them on his wagon one dark night and drove toward the next "station," but as they passed the Hoyer farm, they heard some person running after them. Friend feared he was pursued by a neighbor who caught escaped slaves for the reward but the runner proved to be our Nancy who begged to be taken along with her lover. According to the story, Friend took her in and crossed the Pennsylvania line safely with his passengers.

After the marriage of Tabitha in 1843 the farm was rented and the male slaves were hired out to neighbors, except one who worked for Daniel Hoyer, and Stephen, who went to Mt. Airy with Tabitha; for the years 1849-50 Edward Hoyer, as trustee of the estate, reported \$426 received as the wages of George, Stephen and William.

**BLACK JIM
AND
SUSAN**

John McHenry owned several slaves whom he freed, then hired for wages. One of McHenry's freed negroes was Susan who had accompanied her mistress to Europe; she has been described as "a handsome woman and a fine rider; mounted on one of McHenry's horses she would go like the wind." Susan married Jim Dorsey, a Hoyer slave, and was saving her money to buy him when Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed all the remaining Hoyer servants.

After the Civil War "Black" Jim, Susan, and their daughter, Sofy, lived on various small farms in the McHenry neighborhood. The writer, when a small boy, was taken by his parents to visit them, a visit remembered because they were the only black people in the neighborhood, all the others having gone to town or to the lowlands. Jim and Susan had another

daughter, who went to Oakland where she became the mother of a "natural" child, an event which "almost killed" her strict parents.

James and Susan Dorsey lived to be quite old. One day Susan "ran after the cows"; she became overheated and died. Jim was grubbing a clearing when he dropped dead. They were buried in the McHenry family graveyard—best remembered of the local negroes.

STORIES OF THE NEGROES

On a warm July day William Hoyer sent his sons and negro boys to hoe corn in a field near Crab Tree Run, but the boys soon tired of the work and sought the cool waters of a swimming hole. Here Mr. Hoyer found them, and, beginning with the eldest, he impartially thrashed white and black.

Black Jim told a story of one day rambling with David and Edward Hoyer and his brothers, George and Steve, over a recently cleared field when they saw a yellow hammer fluttering in distress around its nest in a deadened oak tree. After some bantering, Steve climbed the tree and put his hand into the hollow but jerked it out immediately with a blacksnake holding on to a finger. Said Jim: "You know how feared us colod folks is of snakes. Well dat boy jis froed hisself back an fall on de sod head fust, ni forty foot. He lay dare a minit to ketch 'is bref, den he git up an walk off."

One of the farm fields was known as the "sink field." A few years after this field was cleared a negro was plowing it when the ground sank, dragging down plowman and horses. The man climbed out of the hole but the horses had to be killed. Many loads of stones have been thrown into this "sink" but it can still be seen—the entrance to an unexplored limestone cavern.

NOTE:—In the 1856 record of Case in Equity No. 840, we find the following testimony relative to the William Hoyer negroes:

Jeremiah Enlow: "They were healthy and as industrious as any blacks I ever saw. They were smart, active, sensible blacks."

William Browning: "They were sprithly, good Negroes; three of the men were as stout as any men among us."

George Devecmon: "The slave men were worth \$500 each. Rody, the mother, was worth nothing."

Ellen Hoyer told her children of the excitement caused by the "falling of the stars" (meteors) on November 19, 1833. The negroes thought that the end of the world was at hand and they hastily prepared "to meet their God."

During later years the Dorsey negro cabin was on the farm by the big spring near Crab Tree Run. On holidays the Hoyer children often went to this cabin to hear the negroes of the neighborhood play and sing and to see them dance. The place was out of sight and hearing of the white folk houses and on special occasions, when the McHenry, Drane, Brooke, Lynn and Ridgely negroes gathered there, joy was unconfined: the valley rang with music and laughter.

The old bee makes de honeycomb,
The young bee makes de honey;
Colored folks plant de cotton an' corn,
An' de white folks gits de money.

THIRTY-SIX YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS

During William Hoyer's time at Crab Tree Bottom, Western Allegany County became well settled. Indian paths changed to wagon roads. The Sang Run Academy filled with "scholars," including many young Hoyes. One hundred forty acres of the Hoyer farm were put under cultivation but it did not support the family. William was not a thrifty farmer. N. Casteel, a nearby neighbor, said of him: "He would work sometimes for two or three days and then would set in the house for a month. I never knew him to pay for anything he got." John Hoyer paid the bills.

John was kind and generous to his brother but he was often critical of William's work. In 1847, referring to "The Gleanings," John noted in his ledger: "This tract was so badly surveyed by Wm. W. Hoyer there will be great loss in the quantity."

Nevertheless John trusted his brother. William attended to the Hoyer land business in Western Allegany. The brothers patented lands together; they always maintained friendly business and personal relations.

**THE GRIM
REAPER**

The father's namesake died, aged seven, and in 1836 two more children, Sarah Jane and William D., were cut down the same day by scarlet fever. While attending school in Cumberland in his eighteenth year, Eli was drowned in the Potomac.

William Hoyer had been quite ill in 1831 but he was in comparatively robust health at the age of sixty-five and soon after became the father of his twenty-first child, but in 1836 he became seriously ill. No doctor was available and soon after sunset on January 9, William Waller answered the last call, aged sixty-seven years, four months and twenty-nine days. Two days later his body was buried among his apple trees near the resting place of Eleanor Slicer. His grave was marked by two unlettered limestone slabs just below the present family monument. Singleton Townshend, a near neighbor and dear friend, was with the sick man during his last days. Mr. Townshend wrote John Hoyer a detailed account of our ancestor's death. His letter will be found at the end of this chapter.

With financial assistance from Uncle John and the help of David and Daniel, Mary Hoyer kept her family together and managed the farm until 1840 when her soul returned to its maker and her body was reverently laid away in the orchard. For two years more Tabitha kept the home going but in 1843 she married. Then the farm was rented and the young children given homes elsewhere.

In 1831 Wm. W. Hoyer, "being sick and weak of body," made a will of doubtful legality (see Appendix). At the time of his death the inventory of his personal property amounted to only \$256.87½. He died struggling for breath and troubled by the condition in which he left his family. In 1856 Sarah Friend testified: "I heard him say on his death bed, some two hours before his death, that, unless John assisted his family, they would suffer very much, but having great confidence in his brother, he felt confident he would do so."

Referring to the Hoyer children, Judge Walsh wrote: "Their father was an improvident man, fonder of spending than of grasping and accumulating."

Judge D. H. Friend, indicating that our ancestor had a sense of humor, told us that one day William Hoyer, in appa-

rently great distress, came to John Friend's house at Sang Run and told the Friends that his wife was dying. Mrs. Friend hastily mounted a horse and rode to the Hoyer home where she found Mrs. Hoyer dyeing woolen yarn for weaving.

Ruth Hoyer at Sang Run has an excellent oil portrait on wood of Wm. W. Hoyer, painted by an unknown artist when William was a young man in Cumberland. It portrays a handsome, dark-haired man—a face full of intelligence and good humor.

The author is of the opinion that we may learn valuable lessons from the weaknesses of our ancestors, as well as from their virtues. Some of the criticisms of Wm. Hoyer are painful to relate but after all now known of his character is written, we are most impressed with the undisputed fact that he was a generous neighbor, an affectionate husband and father, and a kind master. Estates of land and money passed to others, but William Waller Hoyer's blood flows on thru the veins of hundreds of worthy American citizens.

W. W. HOYE TO HIS SON-IN-LAW, DR. ELIJAH BISHOP: the following letter is filled with family news and so indicative of the character of the writer that we give it in full as written.

Sang run, March 31—1831

Dear Sir—

Your of January 17 was a long time before it reach me because of the snow. It was so deep all communication between this and Armstrongs post office was cut off. Letters to me directed to Friends post office reach me much quicker than by Armstrongs. The letter of Anns which you mention reached this in my absence and Mary Ann mislaid it and I could not answer it.

I know nothing of John nor have I ever received a letter from

NOTE:—This letter was written on three pages of a sheet of strong paper, folded the size of an envelope, sealed with wax, and addressed on the back, "Mr. Elijah Bishop, Cave Town, Washington County, Md." It is postmarked "Friends 1st April—12½." "Friends" was the nearest post office, ten miles away; "Armstrongs," now Oakland, was fifteen miles distant.

"Mary Ann" Drane, his daughter, resided at Accident. "Old Silvy" was a Drane slave. "Land left my dear Ann" Bishop was 2,400 acres in Virginia, patented to Paul Hoyer. "John and Samuel" were the wandering twins. "Elinor" was his daughter, Ellen.

The letter is browned by age but legible; it was neatly written and well composed, but the spelling, grammar and lack of punctuation are not a credit to a man of William Hoyer's educational advantages. It is a flash illustrating W. W. Hoyer's life—careless, jovial, yet breathing a spirit of deep feeling and desire to please.

him since he left this which is 13 months I accidentally heard from Samuel about 2 weeks since by a friend from Union Town Pennsylvania who left Samuel at St. Lewis, Missura on the 1st of February last who says that Samuel had bean 7 or 8 hundred miles up the river above St. Lewis and was to leave that in a few days for Orleans in a trading boat and was to return to St. Lewis Old Silvy is still living and for what I know may never die She looks as likely to live as she did 4 or 5 years back and as fond of whiskey as ever My brother has one or two of Hennys children at Cumberland Whether they lived or live with him I do not know

I have never bean to Virginia yet to run the land left my dear Ann by her aunt I should have went last fawl but my compas was out of order and I sent it to Cumberland and the fellow my brother got to repair her returned her as bad as ever I will now send her to Frederick Town to Mr. Cunningham and get him to have her repaired and on the first of October next if spared I will gow out and run it round and have the lines fresh marked. The land is about 60 or 70 miles from me John will pay the chain barers and find provisions for the hands he has gave me orders on persons who is owing to him to find me chain barers and provisions and may get there and back the best way I can

I should be very glad to see your dear little daughter but I am doubtful I ever shal have the pleasure of having her in my arms I am in a very delicate state of health sum days I feel quite well and again I am not abel to get out of my bead without afsistance particularly before fawling weather

Elinor is well and the rest of the family is well Give my affectionate love to my dear Ann Tell her to kifs her dear daughter for me Adieu my dear Sir May God in his tender mercy guard and protect you and your family threw this world of trouble is the sincear prayer of your sincear and affect father

W. W. HOYE

SINGLETON TOWNSHEND TO JOHN HOYE:

Jan. 12th, 1836.

Dear Sir:

It was at the request of your brother Wm. W. Hoyer's family that I hastily ad-dressed a few lines to you on Saturday morning last informing you of his illness and it is again at the request of the family that I have to communicate the painful news that your brother Wm. W. Hoyer died on Saturday evening last, about six o'clock. I am perfectly satisfied that he was in his senses till within a few minutes before he breathed his last, tho he became speechless about nine o'clock in the morning of that day growing out of a collection of phlegm collected in the throat and which he was unable to get up on account of his great weakness — In my letter of Saturday last I mentioned that he had mentioned to me something about some land that stood in his name on the records that was actually yours, and that he intended to make a will, and in that will make a provision for the reconveyance of that land back to you — Immediately after I sealed up that letter to send to you I went into his room to commence writing his will and requested him to give the outlines of what he wished to

do with his property. First what property he had and how he wanted it disposed of. He commenced but before he got thru—even that part his voice so failed him that I could not understand one word he said and had therefore to stop without finishing it. His communication about your land, with out other important business, he made to me a little before day Saturday morning and stated to me that the reason he made it was that in the event he should die before he could finish his will he wished this fact made known so as to save you all the trouble he could. He also communicated several other things to me that he particularly wished me to make known which are of great importance to some — And the reason I did not commence his will immediately, he stated to me that he wanted some little time to reflect and to arrange the matter in his mind and that it would save trouble. I then put it off till about sunrise or a little after but it was then too late as it proved tho I did not expect at that time that he would die so soon. He told me he had a will but that he wanted to alter it. That he had cut some of the family off in that will and I am really sorry that he did not live to finish that will I was about to write. As to the will that I suppose he had reference to when he said he had a will, it has been read by me in the presence of the family by their request. That will is dated the 13th of Dec. 1834; in that will he gives to his son David Hoyer a roan colt about two years old, and all the rest of his property, that is, all the real property that he owned or had any right to in Allegany Co. in this State, to his wife, as all his personal property of every description, all of which he gave her by that will in fee simple to do with as she may think proper—but this will has but two witnesses to it. The children or rather the first wife's children are very much dissatisfied indeed and have asked me if there is no way to put the will aside. It is my opinion that as it relates to the real estate it is not worth one cent and so I told them because the law, I think, requires three witnesses to sign a will to make it valid for real property. They wish to know of you thru me whether the will so far as it relates to the real property is good or not, there being but two witnesses signing the will.

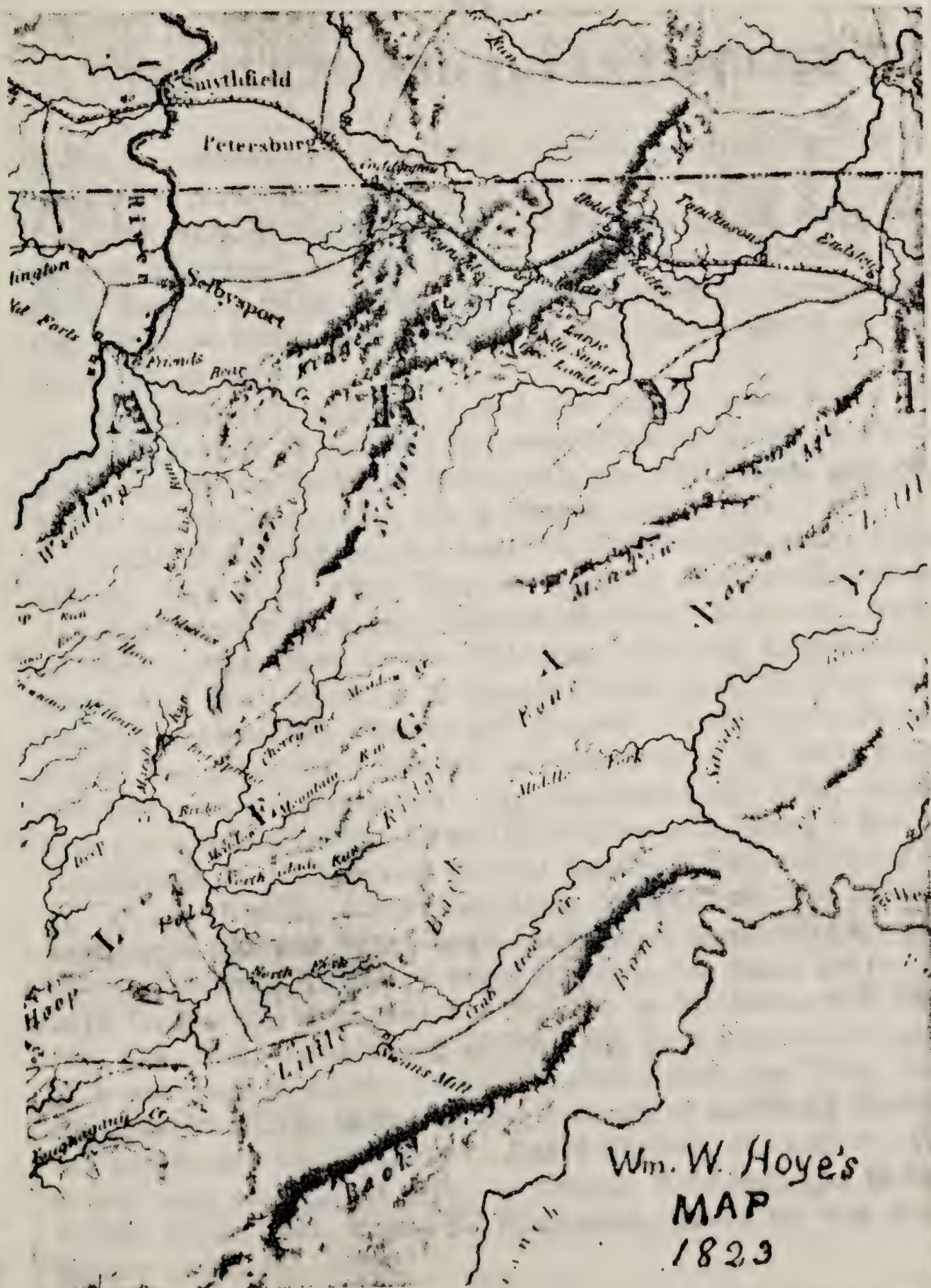
They are also anxious to know of you if you know of any other will of his in existence and if there is where it is and what is the amount of it. In the one he intended to make on Sat. last he intended to give his wife three tracts of land in this County containing about 1000 acres, some of his personal property and the balance of his property was to have been equally divided among all his children but he failed to do it and I am of the opinion it is settled. She in that will is left his executrix. The limits of this letter will not admit of giving you particulars which I have no doubt you will be glad to hear but if I should ever see you I will then make a statement and at all times be ready to make any communication that you may wish as far as I can, relative to your brother's business and all of what he stated to me about that in which you are interested. I shall expect to hear as soon as it is convenient from you—

Your obdt. St.

SINGLETON TOWNSHEND.

P. S. I forgot to say that your brother was interred on yesterday evening at home in his family burying ground. They intend to have a funeral over him as soon as convenient.

S. Townshend.



WESTERN ALLEGANY COUNTY, 1823

IX

THE SLICER AND RUTAN FAMILIES

THE SLICERS are evidently of English origin, early settlers of Maryland. In 1769 William Slicer was a "cabinet and chair maker, a little below the market house in Annapolis." Col. Andrew Slicer was present at the bombardment of Ft. McHenry in 1814.

NATHANIEL SLICER I and his family were listed on August 22, 1776, as resident in Lower Potomac Hundred, Frederick County, as follows: Nathaniel, age 62; James, age 25; Mary, age 12; Nathaniel, age 2; Sarah, age 1 year.

JAMES SLICER settled near Ft. Cumberland about 1785. On the 24th June, 1785, Thomas Beall of Samuel deeded to James Slicer, for £212:12s., "Limestone Rock," 63 acres, a tract of river bottom land on the Potomac, adjoining Cumberland, which had been patented to Daniel Cresap in 1753. This was the Slicer home, tho they owned property in the town. James Slicer was listed as a resident of Cumberland in 1787, when the town was incorporated. On September 10, 1785, James Slicer purchased Lot No. 26 on Green Street, including a house, for £80:10s. In 1807 he sold this lot for £30 to Robert Sinclair.

In addition to cultivating their small farm, the Slicers very early engaged in the hotel business in Cumberland; they operated Slicer's Tavern, a noted hostelry, for many years. In 1815 Walter Slicer deeded Lot No. 198 at Mechanic and Bedford Sts., with its building, to Dr. John Anderson in payment of a mortgage of \$5,000. In 1819 Walter Slicer and Peter Justice erected a large brick building at Bedford and Bank Streets, but mortgaged the property to David Shriver, Jr., and in 1824 it was sold on a Court order to George Hoblitzell for \$4,906. Walter Slicer then moved to Flintstone, where he was postmaster and hotel keeper.

NOTE:—"Limestone Rock," 63 acres, surveyed for Daniel Cresap 16th April, 1753, and patented to him 10th August, 1753. Lying in Frederick County, about 3 ps from a great rock called The Limestone Rock and about 2 ps from Potomac River on North side of said river and being in North West corner of this Province.

James Slicer was assessed in 1798 with 100 acres of land, slaves, stock, and "plate"—valued at £344:3:4. In the census of 1800 he was listed as head of a family of seven, with six slaves. In his will, probated February 13, 1808, he named seven children, to each of whom he left a negro slave, except to "Nelly" Hoyer, to whom he gave \$100; the remainder of his property he bequeathed to his widow for life and after her to his four sons. His wife Mary, and son Walter, were named executors.

James Slicer and his wife are doubtless buried in nearby Rose Hill Cemetery.

Children of James Slicer were: Ann, who married Thomas Cromwell in 1799; Eleanor, m. W. W. Hoyer in 1796. Walter, m. (1) Mary Bruce, 1811; (2) Priscilla Beall, 1812. Samuel, m. Jenny Sanford, 1807. Harriet. John, m. Jemima Harvers, 1828. James.

On January 15, 1814, Mary and Walter Slicer, executors of the estate, sold "Resurvey on Limestone Rock" to David Shriver, Jr., for \$3,000. This property is now the site of the Kelly Springfield Tire Company plant.

NATHANIEL SLICER, Jr., married Susanna Hoffman. They resided on "Hoffman's Delight" and "Pine Grove," deeded to Nathaniel in 1806 by David Hoffman, Sr. This was the Alm's House property near Cumberland.

JOHN SLICER, son of Nathaniel, married Rachel Frantz in 1824. For some time he was in charge of the County farm, but in 1841 bought the John Rutan farm at Blooming Rose. Jacob Brown wrote:

"There he reared a large and very interesting family. The Slicer mansion was one of much hospitality, a model in social and domestic relations."

During the Civil War John Slicer sold his farm and later

NOTE:—(1) Lowdermilk's History of Cumberland: "A large hotel building was erected on the north side of Baltimore Street where the St. Nicholas now stands, known as Slicer's Tavern."

(2) On Feb. 15, 1873, John Slicer, Senr., deeded to his son, William Slicer, for \$6,300, 155 acres of "Cornucopia" at the intersection of the National Turnpike and Glades Road, Grantsville, including the Hotel, stables, etc., and excepting a lot and dwelling deeded to his daughters Susan, Theresa, and Mary. This being the same tract of land Jacob Brown, trustee, sold to John Slicer in 1870.

bought the National Hotel property in Grantsville, where he resided at the time of his death, March 8, 1873, aged about seventy years. He was a Democrat and held many public offices: Delegate in the State Assembly, County Commissioner, Member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850, and others.

THE RUTAN FAMILY MARY RUTAN, daughter of John Rutan of the Blooming Rose in Maryland, became the second wife of William Waller Hoyer in 1814.

The history of the Rutan family takes us back to the religious wars and persecutions in France. The Rutans were French Huguenots, the tenets of whose faith were similar to those of the Scotch Presbyterians and English Puritans.

In 1559 the Huguenots, then a strong religious and political minority in France, held their first General Synod in Paris, but under Charles IX occurred the massacre of St. Bartholomew when some 6,000 Huguenots were murdered, followed by a religious-political civil war, until Henry of Navarre renounced Protestantism and became King of France. King Henry then issued the Edict of Nantes, which guaranteed freedom of conscience and of worship to the dissenters, who increased in numbers and became influential in trade and industry. But Louis XIV determined to stamp out forever the Hugue-

NOTE:—(1) Letter from Taton-vassal, Mayor of St. Mihiel, 1936:

. . . A superficial research has permitted me to find at St. Mihiel the presence of a noble family Rutant, whose members were magistrates from 1521 to 1641, and especially I find a Ferry Rutant who was Mayor from 1534, and whose nephew, or rather a descendant, was exempt from the tax in 1659, "because of his rank of the privileged."

(2) Letter from the Mayor of Metz, dated July 24, 1936:

There are no more members living in Metz. The old parish and Protestant registers and the state records in our libraries often mention the family Rutant or Rutan, including the brothers Blaise and Claude, sons of Claude Rutant. Claude Rutant II—protestant, draper, father of Judith, Marie, Jean, Daniel, Abraham, Sara.

(3) "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America" says:

"It was probably from the neighborhood of the same town (Metz in Lorraine) that Abraham Rutan, one of the Huguenot settlers at New Paltz, escaped to the Palatinate."

Also: "Refugees of the name Ferry Rutan and Blaise Rutan fled at an earlier day (about 1560) from persecution in St. Mihiel to Metz."

nots of France. After some years of persecution and disorder, in 1685 he revoked the Edict of Nantes, saying, "I have forbidden any exercise within my kingdom of the religion men call reformed."

It was during this period—when Huguenot churches were destroyed, private property confiscated, men sentenced to the galleys and prisons, women forced into convents, children taken from their parents and placed in Jesuit schools, mobs and soldiers turned loose on the people who would not be "converted"—that about one million good citizens of France, most of them after terrible risks and hardships, escaped from their native land to neighboring countries and to America.

Such is the European background of the Rutans.

The first family record we have is of Ferry Rutan, mayor of St. Mihiel in 1534. Mob violence first struck at St. Mihiel and the Rutant family fled to Metz, where they established themselves in their various pursuits of good citizenship.

When this mob violence hit the city of Metz the Rutant family escaped with a party of friends to Manheim, Lower Palatinate, Germany. Even there they were harassed by the French so they went to Holland and thence to America, landing at Boston and traveling thence to New York.

The historian of the Rutan family gives the genealogy of the immigrant as follows: (1) Ferey Rutant, Mayor of St. Mihiel in 1534. (2) Claude Rutant I, merchant of St. Mihiel. (3) Claude Rutant II, draper in Metz. (4) Abraham Rutant, born in 1634.

ABRAHAM RUTAN accompanied Abraham Hasbrouk from Manheim to Holland, thence to America. In 1675 Hasbrouk and eleven other French refugees obtained a patent for a large tract of land in Ulster County, New York, south of Kingston, which they settled and named New Paltz. In 1677 Abraham Rutan was living in New Paltz. He married Marie Petilion, a French girl who had crossed the ocean with the Hasbrouk party; the records show that in 1678 she joined the Dutch Reformed Church of New York City.

At New Paltz the settlers built their houses on the village street, as was the custom in France, advisable also for defense from the Indians. Some years later they replaced the log

cabins with well built stone houses, such as they had in France. Several of these original settlers' stone houses are still in use as residences in New Paltz; one is the village museum; the old fort of two stories is a tourist or visitors' home.

The church at New Paltz was formed "after the manner and difficult discipline of the Church of Geneva, followers of John Calvin." It was called the Walloon Protestant Church. Services were held in the French language for fifty years; thereafter in Dutch.

Father Abraham and Mother Marie Rutan are buried in the old French Church (Bellville) graveyard at Hackensack in unmarked graves.

Children of Abraham Rutan and Marie Petilion baptized in the New Paltz Church:

- (1) Daniel, baptized Sept. 23, 1683. Godfather, Louys Dubois.
- (2) Paul, baptized March 20, 1685. Godparents: Hoghe Frere, Agaer Mchel.
- (3) Davide, baptized Apr. 17, 1688. Godparents: Pier Dygle, Genve Vylar.
- (4) Ester, baptized May 14, 1690. Godparents: Abraham & Ester Hasbrouk.
- (5) Pierre, baptized Oct. 24, 1691. Godparents: Pierre Quimer, Ester Hasbrouk. Died, Aug. 5, 1690, a daughter, aged six months.

The last record we have of Abraham Rutan in the New Paltz Church is in 1695, when he is named godfather of a son of Moses De Grave. After this he is found in New Barbadoes (Hackensack), Bergen County, New Jersey, where in 1699 he bought a tract of land of Thomas Noel. In 1707 he bought a "parcel of land from Bartholomew Feuert, paying five pounds and a more valuable and greater consideration."

At New Barbadoes the family attended the Belville Church; in the records of that church are the following names of children of Abraham and Marie Rutan, but no dates of their births or baptisms are given: (6) Susan; (7) Sara; (8) Maria; (9) Catharina; (10) Abraham; (11) Samuel.

Abraham Rutan's will (see appendix) was signed September 10, 1712, and proved May 19, 1713. Mary Rutan, his widow, made her will February 19, 1713, and it was proved June 12, 1713.

PIERRE (PETER) RUTAN, son of Abraham I, was bap-

tized at New Paltz, N. Y., in 1691. Pieter Rettan married Geestruy Van der Hoef, Nov. 7, 1713. (Hackensack Church Record).

Joseph Frazee and Peter Rutan were among the earliest settlers at New Providence, N. J., in 1736. Peter Rutan of Morris Co., N. J., made his will June 28, 1774; proved Aug. 7, 1774. His son and heir was Abraham. (N. J. Archives). Peter Rutan resided at Elizabethtown, N. J., where he owned lots 28 and 29 of 100 acres each.

ABRAHAM RUTAN II, son of Peter, of Elizabethtown, N. J., owned the eastern half of his father's 200 acre tract. His house was near the spring. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1788. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church of New Providence.

(Data from "First Settlers of the Pasaic Valley", Littell).

Children of Abraham Rutan II:

- (1) John, b. May 16, 1751. m. Catherine Jones, March 20, 1774.
- (2) Samuel, b. Sept. 19, 1754. d. Jan. 4, 1840.
- (3) Peter, b. 1759, d. 1802.
- (4) Joseph, b. 1769, d. 1809. m. (1) Hannah Baker.
- (5) Abraham, m. Hannah Shipman, Dec. 25, 1804.
- (6) Sally, m. Simeon Simpson in 1775.
- (7) Hannah, d. June 3, 1797, age 36. m. John Cauldwell.
- (8) Mary, m. Mathias Roll, April 7, 1785. Ohio.
- (9) Rosannah, m. Parrott in 1786.
- (10) Martha, m. Moses Camp, Oct. 17, 1787.
- (11) Charity, m. John Miller.
- (12) Anna, m. Moses Squire.
- (13) Elizabeth, m. Abraham Cauldwell in 1797.

JOHN RUTAN, son of Abraham II, married Catherine Jones of New Jersey in 1774 and "went west". In 1787 he was listed as a settler on Military Lots 3284, 3285, 3286 on the Blooming Rose, two miles south of Selbysport, Maryland. These lots he purchased from the State for six shillings, six pence

NOTE: THE DEMAREST SETTLEMENT. David des Marest, son of Jean, was born in the Province of Picardy, France, about 1620. He became a Protestant, fled to Holland and in 1651 moved to Mannheim, Lower Palatinate; but here the Protestants were already threatened by the Catholic princes, so Des Marest and his co-religionists set out for America, arriving at New Amsterdam on the ship "Spotted Cow", April 16, 1663. In 1677 David des Marest purchased of the Indians a large area of land on the Hackensack River for himself and companions. Rutan and Des Marest doubtless met in Mannheim. Abraham Rutan, about 1699, moved from New Paltz to the Demarest colony in New Jersey, where he appears to have resided on the west bank of the Hackensack River.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion.

The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for progress.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for hope.

for each lot of fifty acres. This land made an excellent stock farm, known in recent years as the Rumbaugh place. The Rutan log house was by the spring on the east side of the Blooming Rose road opposite the present farm house. Most of the neighbors—Coddingtons, Frazees, VanSickle, Savage—were also from New Jersey.

John Rutan was a typical pioneer settler; he had a large family, plenty of land and other very moderate resources. In 1798 he was assessed in Sandy Creek Hundred with 150 acres of land, one horse and seventeen cattle. His children may have attended either the Blooming Rose or Selbysport school. The Rutans were among the first members of the Methodist Congregation at Friend's, nearby. Rutan girls were noted singers in the neighborhood. W. Scott Friend told us that they often sat in the evening on the bluff overlooking the Youghiogeny River and sang hymns heard for miles over the quiet valley.

The Rutans planted a fine apple orchard on the slope above their home; some of the trees still bear fruit; the "Rutan Pippin" is the last of the Rutans on the Blooming Rose. The family graveyard is at the upper side of the orchard. Here stands a modest sandstone monument with a bronze tablet inscribed to the Pioneer settlers, John Rutan and Catherine Jones, 1787, erected by the descendants of Mary Rutan and William W. Hoye, in 1935.

Children of John and Catherine Rutan:

- (1) Sarah, b. Apr. 10, 1775, m. ———— Moore.
- (2) Peter, b. Nov. 18, 1777. Descendants at Arrolton, Ohio.
- (3) Daniel, b. Aug. 24, 1779.
- (4) Andria, b. Aug. 24, 1779.
- (5) David, b. Dec. 22, 1782. m. Esther ————.
- (6) Anne, b. Dec. 23, 1783. d. Feb. 2, 1787.
- (7) Isaac, b. Oct. 29, 1788. m. Hannah Pearson, 1809.
- (8) Mary, b. Mar. 7, 1792. d. 1842. m. Wm. W. Hoye.
- (9) Catherine, b. Apr. 17, 1794.

Isaac Rutan died in Maryland, leaving two children.

Daniel Rutan bought 101 acres of "Shepherds Tent" near the Sanging Ground but abandoned it and went West about 1835.

John Rutan died at his home February 7, 1838. His will was probated, March 13, 1839. Witnesses were John Frantz, Stephen P. Rutan, Joseph J. Frantz, and Daniel J. Hoye. David

Rutan inherited the home farm upon the death of his mother.

The pioneer, his wife Catherine, and probably Isaac and Anne are buried in the farm graveyard.

David Rutan was Justice of the Peace of his District in 1814. In 1845 he sold the remainder of the Rutan farm, 64 acres, to John Slicer. All the Rutans left Maryland except Mary, who married W. W. Hoyer.

NOTE: (1) SAMUEL RUTAN, younger brother of John, was a Revolutionary soldier who fought at Monmouth and in other battles. In New Jersey, February 12, 1778, he married Eleanor, daughter of Jacob Bedell. Their children were Jacob, Sarah, Catherine (Sanders), Abraham, Elizabeth (Dille), John, Anna and Fannie (Sanders).

Samuel Rutan purchased for 27 pounds, 10 shillings, land from Price Dille on the waters of Ten Mile Creek in Washington Co., Pa. Patent to this land was confirmed to Rutan in 1796.

J. Frank Rutan, a great grandson of Samuel, is the best informed historian of the Rutan family.

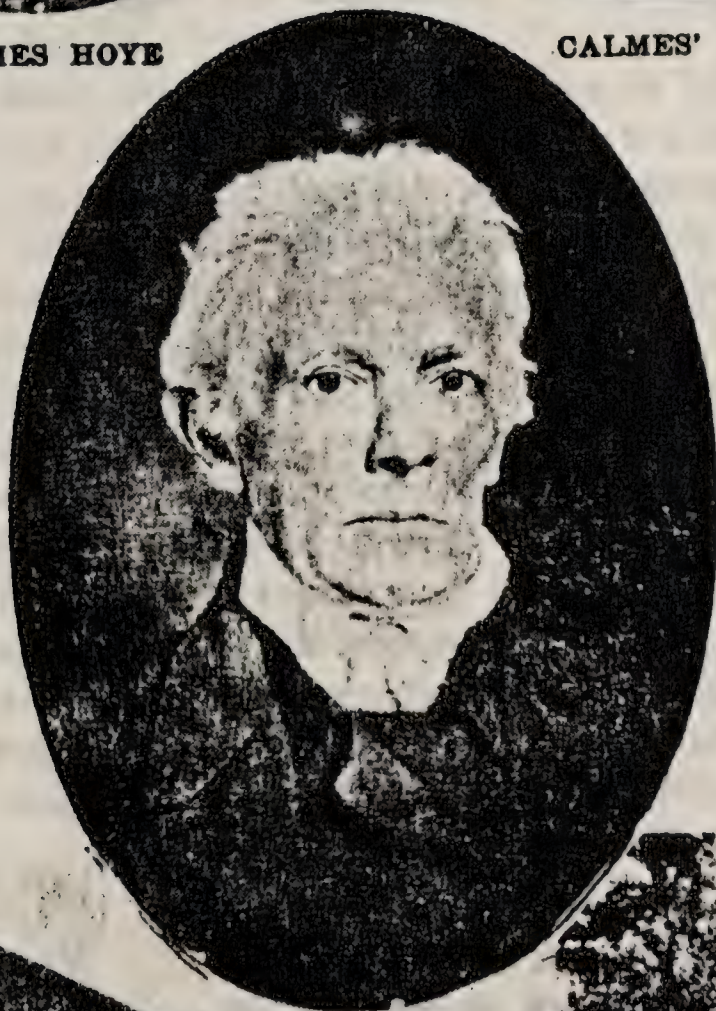
(2) JOHN RUTAN of Morristown, N. J., in his will (proved March 30, 1761) mentions his wife Sarah, four daughters and son, John. To John he left his "plantation in Hampshire County, Virginia", which appears to have been a lot on Patterson Creek surveyed by George Washington and granted by Lord Fairfax in 1748 to John Rutan. John Rutan, Jr., and others of that settlement, moved to Westmoreland Co., Pa., prior to 1778. In the census of 1790 Rutan was listed there as head of a family of six.



MARY CALMES HOYE



CALMES' MANSION



JOHN HOYE



HOYE MANSION



CALMES-HOYE TOMB

X

UNCLE JOHN HOYE

JOHN HOYE, younger son of Paul Hoyer, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, August 13, 1774, and died at his home in Cumberland, June 2, 1849, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He attended the local school at Williamsport and probably completed his education in Georgetown, where his uncles resided.

At an early age John made his home in Georgetown, associated with his uncle Francis Deakins in the land business and in the management of the extensive Deakins properties. In 1798 Francis Deakins inherited half of his brother's lands; when Francis died in 1804, John Hoyer became the active executor of his estate. In the following year Paul Hoyer deeded to John his interest in the estates of his half brothers; thus John Hoyer became part owner and manager of considerable real estate in the District of Columbia and of vast tracts of land in Maryland and Virginia. He was also later administrator of his father's estate and trustee of the estates of his sister Elizabeth, and his brother's children. Fortunately he was well equipped by character and training to assume these heavy responsibilities. He administered the various trusts honestly and efficiently and added considerably to his own fortune.

HIS LIFE IN GEORGETOWN

Outside his business activities we know little of John Hoyer's life in Georgetown. He worked in Francis Deakins' old office on lot No. 48; he was industrious and attended strictly to business. He was a bachelor and probably lived with his Uncle Francis until the death of the latter after which he boarded with Mr. Graham and with Wm. Crawford. He had a negro servant, William Lovely, whom he bought of John Boone, in 1808, for \$400, and sold to John S. Williams when he moved to Cumberland for \$521.32. He read extensively and accumulated quite a library, buying sixty-eight volumes of Francis Deakins' books in 1804, and in 1813 "Refses

Incliclopedia", \$30.75, and spent \$175 for other books. He gave liberally to the poor and to causes in which he was interested.

Some of the items in his carefully kept expense account were:

1805	To Nancy Boyd	\$20.
1806	Subscription to Methodist meeting	10.
	Cash to French boys who deserted French fleet....	5.60
	Cash to W. W. Hoyer	10.
1807	Paid Dr. Weems—\$16. Paid for candy and segars....	23.
	To Robert Peters, Jr., for 12 gal. wine	30.
	Relief of the poor—\$16. Bread for Negro Tom....	8.60
1809	Pd. Wm. Graham, subscription to Coffee House.....	10.
	Pd. Brown for hate	6.
1810	Linen for 3 prs. sheets	35.
	Pd. J. Lander for shoeing my horse	10.
	Pd. Mr. O'Neal for Cole—\$35. A. Ross, bag coffee..	22.70
1813	Cash pd. for a box to hold maps	7.37

In the District John Hoyer also bought and sold real estate on his own account, including a wharf and warehouse purchased in 1811 of Charles F. Broadhag's trustee for \$3150; this property he rented for \$150 to \$100 per annum until 1828. From 1811 to 1829 he owned 21½ shares of the Georgetown-Potomac Bridge Company, valued at \$2512. In 1814 he bought of Leonard Harbaugh house No. 5, square 118, in Washington, giving his note in payment for \$3000; two years later he sold this property at a profit of \$398.91.

He also suffered losses. A note in his Ledger dated 1808, referring to Virginia lands owned in company with Charles Love: "He cheated me out of 3000 acres." Also in 1811-12 he lost \$370 in dealing with Benj. Rickets: "The scoundrel became a drunkard and died insolvent."

As late as 1846 John paid to the Washington City Corporation \$19.19 taxes on eleven lots valued at \$2559.

For many years John Hoyer did his banking business with the Bank of Columbia at Georgetown. He owned a small number of shares of stock of the Conococheague Bank and South Branch Bank. His Ledger records interest collections, 1811-19, \$1695, probably on deferred payments for land.

Many trips were necessary to the Maryland and Virginia land offices and to the lands in his charge. For example: March 15, 1806, to Richmond, expenses—\$80. Dec. 6, 1806, to

Annapolis—\$5.75. Aug. 6, 1806, to "the West"—\$32.92. Feb. 28, 1807, to the Shenandoah Valley—\$10.

John attended to his father's business in Georgetown, i. e., the sale of farm products and purchase of supplies. From 1812-15 purchases for the family charged to Ann Hoyer included a barrel of herring—\$5.50; a keg of crackers—\$1.25; a barrel of sugar—\$21.25; all purchased of James Cassin.

Among the few slave deals recorded in John Hoyer's Ledger we note under his account with John Rush, Randolph Co., Va., dated Sept. 12, 1812:

"By Nelly a mulatto girl I purchased of him the 4th Dec. 1811, and which I am bound to liberate, and in case of death I leave this memo she is free—\$280."

The history of "Nelly", if known, might be interesting. Certainly John Hoyer and the Rush family took special interest in her.

In a postscript to his will, dated Feb. 24, 1831, John Rush left to "Nelly Hoyer a yellow girl which I have raised", the Tasker lot, No. 1513. In 1842 Eleanor (Nelly), then the wife of James Smith of Preston Co., Va., deeded this lot to Wm. White.

JOHN HOYE IN CUMBERLAND

Since most of the Deakins and Hoyer lands were in western Maryland and western Virginia, John Hoyer moved to Cumberland in 1813. There he had met Mary Calmes, daughter of Captain George Calmes, and he soon made her his wife. (License issued June 13, 1813.) It was arranged to have the wedding at the Calmes mansion in what is now Ridgely, West Virginia, but at the last moment it was noted that the marriage license, issued in Maryland, was not valid in Virginia; so the principals, minister and witnesses boarded a flat boat moored to the River bank below the Calmes house, and there the marriage ceremony was performed while the guests looked on from the shore.

John Hoyer was thirty-nine and his wife twenty-five years of age when married. They had one child, GEORGE CALMES, who died prior to 1823, an appalling loss to these proud parents, left with no child to inherit their name and fortune. Another severe shock to the family was the death of Eli Hoyer, a favorite

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1885. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876 led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1880 led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1885 led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

nephew, who lived with them and was drowned while bathing in the Potomac.

The Hoyer Mansion was an imposing brick house on the site of old Fort Cumberland. (See end of this chapter). It was the Hoyer home until Mary Hoyer's decease in 1875. The Census of 1820 lists John Hoyer, his wife, his son, his sister Ann, and five male and five female slaves. The negroes included a coachman, cook, maid and several children of the Dorsey and Robeson families and the daughters of Nelly. During his later years Uncle John usually had one or more of William's children in his home while they attended the town school.

Hospitable, well housed and amply supplied with servants, the Hoyes frequently entertained their friends and visiting officials, especially during the sessions of the Circuit Court. It is related that on one such occasion John rallied his wife for her free use of face powder: "Good Lord, Mary! You look as if you had stuck your head in the flour barrel."

Anna Hoyer lived with her great Aunt Mary while attending school in Cumberland. When Anna married Lucian Hendrickson, Aunt Mary gave the couple a splendid reception in the Hoyer Mansion.

CUMBERLAND ABOUT 1813

In his "History of Cumberland", Lowdermilk states that in 1810 residences were built on Rose Hill by Captain David Lynn and Upton Bruce. "Washington street was then a very rough and steep road. There were but four houses on the south side, one built by Mr. Deakins and afterwards bought by John Hoyer; the old Washington headquarters; two others. On the north side were the Court House and jail, the Clerk's Office and the house built by Roger Perry." Slicer's tavern was the first house between Creek and Baltimore streets, next to the Cumberland Bank, which was established in 1811.

In 1812 the first newspaper, the Allegany Freeman, Democratic, was published in Cumberland, followed in 1814 by the

NOTE: Lord Baltimore's charter for Maryland made the south bank of the Potomac the boundary of his colony; therefore, the River is in Maryland.

Federalist, and the Cumberland Gazette. Assessed value of property of the town in 1813 totaled only \$22,829—"very low." John Hoyer's property there was assessed at \$485, tho his house and lot alone were worth several times that amount.

ACTIVE IN CIVIC SERVICE

Cumberland was incorporated in 1815 by Act of the General Assembly. "This Act provided that five judicious and discreet persons, residing in the town and holding property therein, should be selected by the free white male citizens of the age of twenty-one years" as Commissioners of the town. In June, 1816, David Shriver, Jr., George Thistle, Henry McKinley, John Hoyer, and John Scott were elected as the first Commission. In 1837 John Hoyer was a member of the City Council.

In 1833 much of Cumberland was destroyed by fire. At a meeting of the citizens John Hoyer was made chairman of the committee to receive donations and to distribute relief to the sufferers.

John Hoyer and his friend, Alexander Smith, were two of the Commissioners of the Northwestern Turnpike Company, which opened its books for subscriptions at Slicer's Hotel, August 26, 1833. This company built the Turnpike (now U. S. 50) thru what is now Garrett County. John Hoyer owned two large tracts of land on "the Pike".

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL

George Washington's proposal to unite the navigable waters of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers by a canal was never realized, but in 1828 construction of the C. & O. Canal was begun at Georgetown and in 1850 it was completed to Cumberland. The Hoyes owned large tracts of land on or near the proposed routes of the Canal and railroad thru the mountains. In 1823 John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, inspected the proposed Canal route; John Hoyer and John McHenry met his party at Ingman's tavern in the Green Glades. In 1826 Hoyer and McHenry were two of the delegates from Allegany County to the C. & O. Canal Convention which opened at Washington on December 6. John Hoyer was a member of the committee of the Convention on cost of con-

struction and of another committee to report on the coal near the canal route. In 1827 John and his brother William patented 1454 acres of land, which they named "Western Canal Convention".

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. In 1828 the construction of the first great railroad in America began at Baltimore. In 1842 the line reached Cumberland, in

1851 Piedmont, and in 1853 it was completed across the mountains to the Ohio at Wheeling. Since it appeared probable in 1838 that the railroad would pass south of Cumberland, a committee of citizens of which John Hoyer was chairman, urged the location thru the town. It was successful in its mission.

John Hoyer died in 1849 while the B. & O. R. R. was under construction thru his mountain lands. He had anticipated the development of the country which followed the building of the Canal and railroads; he had patented over 14,000 acres of prospective coal and iron land; he was one of the first to invest in coal mining in Maryland; he owned thousands of acres of the finest timber lands in Maryland and Virginia. John Hoyer had vision; he took over vast natural resources from two states;

NOTE: (1) HOYE'S DAM. The "History of Allegany County" by Thomas, tells of Joseph Strong's wild ride in a flat boat from Cumberland to Williamsport:

"Boldly turning his boat down stream, like an arrow he passed over Hoyer's dam, and in a few minutes was out of sight."

NOTE: (1) Scharf's "History of Western Maryland", referring to the rich coal mining region about Frostburg, Allegany County, says:

"The first coal mined in this region was taken from the Sheetz farm, then owned by John Hoyer, of Cumberland, and located a mile and a half east of Frost Town. The coal was mined under the direction of John Hoyer and Roger Perry and wagoned to Cumberland for use in the glass works."

(2) On April 26, 1836, citizens of Allegany County interested in the C. & O. canal and the B. & O. R. R. met for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the County in the Internal Improvement Convention to be held in Baltimore on May 2nd. William McMahon presided. On motion of John Hoyer, the chairman appointed thirty delegates, headed by John Hoyer, to represent the County at the Convention.

—Scharf's History.

(3) On April 25, 1828, at a Whig meeting in Cumberland, resolutions were adopted, sustaining the administration of John Quincy Adams, and advocating his re-election to the Presidency. John Hoyer was appointed member of a committee.

—Scharf's History.

he was an industrial pioneer. But the mining and lumber companies which followed him reaped the harvest from mine and forest.

LAND KING In a History of Allegany County John Hoyer is called "the land King of Allegany County".

The following story illustrates his reputation among the country people:

George Rinehart, of Red House, and his neighbors were discussing whether or not the moon was inhabited. Said Rinehart: "I am sure there is no habitable land on the moon; if there were John Hoyer would have patented it."

When he died John owned over 50,000 acres of land. George Washington, another great land speculator, owned 49,000 acres.

Most of our data on John Hoyer's business is from his "Ledger A", a leather bound volume of 464 pages now in the Maryland Historical Society Library. He kept at least four other books or ledgers—a Journal, Coal Book, Land Book and a Document or Title file, all of which have been lost or destroyed.

In Ledger A we find in his own handwriting a neatly kept account of John Hoyer's business transactions with several hundred persons of the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland for a period of forty-five years, dating from 1804 to the year of his death. He appears to have employed no regular clerk, tho George Smith of Alex. assisted him in office and field work as early as 1836.

His first ventures in land speculation were probably in what is now Preston County, West Virginia, where the Deakins brothers already owned large tracts of land. In 1801 and 1802 John Hoyer patented in that county seven tracts totaling 11,588 acres. From 1800 to 1817 he bought at tax sales forty-four military lots in Allegany County, paying for each lot of fifty acres from \$1.00 to \$5.06. In the county land records he recorded a notice that, agreeable to Act of the Assembly of 1818, if these lands were not redeemed within two years from date of passage of the Act, the owners would lose all rights to recover them. Probably none of them were redeemed. In 1788 the State of Maryland gave a fifty acre lot to each of its

Revolutionary soldiers, who, as a rule, wanted to sell; also about the same time the State opened all its remaining land to patent for a small fee per acre: the land market was swamped.

Uncle John often sacrificed his personal interest to help a friend or a worthy cause. Michael Boyer, a soldier, died, and in 1818 his lot (No. 436) was sold for nine years' tax. Hoyer bought it, but learning that the Lutheran Church of Frederick Town was sole heir of Boyer, in 1821, for \$1.00, he deeded the lot to John Ebert, in trust for said Church..

John Hoyer sold land to settlers, often on long term payments. In 1831 John and Domnick Mattingly bought 157 acres of partly improved land at the Sainging Ground for which they paid \$892.69, including interest for several years. For unimproved agricultural land sold between 1830 and 1840 the price was usually \$1.00 per acre. Most of his property was unimproved timber or glade land, but he also owned several farms; among them "Mt. Airy" near the Little Crossings, which was leased to Jacob Yeast in 1833; the Short Gap Run farm in Virginia leased to Henry Lease for \$180 per annum, 1835-47; "Goff's old farm in the Glades". Deep Creek farm was cleared by Samuel Williams and sold to the lumber king, Henry G. Davis. The Hoyer's Run and Gap Run farms were on the "Gleanings" tract.

Michael W. Wagoner paid \$378 for 126 acres of John Hoyer's Deakins land on Myer's Run near Frankfort, Virginia. Under this account, dated April 17, 1847, John noted in his ledger:

"By cash paid or gave Polly Atkinson. She lives on the land and was very poor so I gave this—\$100."

Two Ledger entries in account with Henry White, Jr., relate to improvement on John Hoyer's "Big Pasture", now the site of Mt. Lake Park:

1828—By making 4115 panels of fence.....\$452.68
1833—By grubbing 10 a. in my big pasture..... 30.00

A Ledger entry under "Sheep Acct", dated 1813, indicates that an effort to improve the breed of sheep in the mountains was frustrated by dogs:

"To one half cost of Merino ram in co. of George Calmes and Capt. Lynn—\$25. By loss in full—killed by dogs."

The Hoyes were of that pestiferous race of land speculators, but they improved their property and some of them settled on the land.

The first of these was the fact that the United States was a young nation, and its people were full of energy and ambition. They were determined to build a great nation, and they were willing to sacrifice everything for it. This was the spirit of the American Revolution, and it was this spirit that made the United States what it is today.

The second of these was the fact that the United States was a free nation, and its people were free to express their opinions and to follow their own paths. This was the spirit of the American Revolution, and it was this spirit that made the United States what it is today. The third of these was the fact that the United States was a nation of immigrants, and its people were full of the spirit of adventure and discovery. They were determined to build a great nation, and they were willing to sacrifice everything for it. This was the spirit of the American Revolution, and it was this spirit that made the United States what it is today.

The fourth of these was the fact that the United States was a nation of farmers, and its people were full of the spirit of industry and hard work. They were determined to build a great nation, and they were willing to sacrifice everything for it. This was the spirit of the American Revolution, and it was this spirit that made the United States what it is today.

The fifth of these was the fact that the United States was a nation of soldiers, and its people were full of the spirit of courage and bravery. They were determined to build a great nation, and they were willing to sacrifice everything for it. This was the spirit of the American Revolution, and it was this spirit that made the United States what it is today.

THE KING By a trust deed, dated 1821, John Hoyer transfer-
ABDICATIONS red his real and personal property in Allegany
County to his father-in-law, Capt. Geo. Calmes.
Quoting: Whereas John Hoyer is indebted to sundry persons
sums of money which he is unable at this time to pay and
being desirous to place his property in the hands of a trustee
——— for benefit of his creditors and whereas the said
John Hoyer is bound as security for others for money which
they may not pay and he thereby becomes liable for———.”
Provisions follow that his debts shall be paid before paying
any sums for which he was merely security, and that Calmes
shall reconvey to John Hoyer all property remaining after his
obligations are paid. In 1823 he also deeded to Calmes negroes
Matilda and Pheba and their four children.

In 1830 George Calmes transferred all the John Hoyer land
to Samuel P. Smith and in 1835, by request of Hoyer, Smith
deeded the same property to Wm. W. Hoyer, who, the following
year, deeded it back to John Hoyer.

It appears that John Hoyer was interested in certain busi-
ness enterprises with his brother-in-law, Roger Perry, and had
indorsed Perry's notes. Perry failed. In 1818 the Court
ordered the property of Roger and Thomas I. Perry sold to
satisfy their creditors, and Hoyer's property was also in danger.
John Hoyer suffered great inconvenience thru the incident, but
it does not appear that he lost any large amount of his prop-
erty. One of the creditors was Robert Oliver of Baltimore; in
1829 Hoyer and Oliver made an agreement which involved trans-
fer to the latter of a tract called "Chances", 1412 acres. We are
not familiar with the details of the Perry-Hoyer affair, but it
is clear that their friendship and business relations were ended
forever. In his last will John Hoyer wrote: "It is my will and
request that none of the Perry Family shall ever have any part
or lot or be in any manner concerned or employed in such
final settlement of my estate."

One of Uncle John's weaknesses was that he placed too
much confidence in persons who were not so honest or able as
he; this is illustrated by the inventory of debts due him when
he died: of a total of \$69,050 due, \$35,378 were listed as "Des-
perate", i. e. probably uncollectable.

During the fifteen years Uncle John's Maryland property was held in trust by others he continued to transact business thru the trustees and thru his brother William. His relations with William were always cordial and confidential. They kept few written accounts of their transactions. In John's Ledger under "William W. Hoyer" was noted:

Dr.—1813, 1815. Money from John House—\$51.

Paid your taxes 1825—1831—\$31.95.

Cr.—1835. "By surveying in full of this acct.—\$82.95. By your services in full to profit and loss as you did many jobs of surveying for me for which you tendered no acct. I have thought it but right to settle this."

After William's death in 1836 John gave increased attention to the welfare of his brother's large family. The trust estate which Paul Hoyer left his grandchildren consisted chiefly of unimproved land which produced no income, but Uncle John sent the family groceries and clothing, provided money for improving their farm and for the education of the children. Henry McCabe, a blacksmith, bought lot 1466, adjoining the home of John's sister Elizabeth. Here follow a letter from William's widow and a note added by McCabe:

Sang Run, Dec. 26th, 1838

Mr. John Hoyer—

I have settled with Mr. Henry McCabe for Blacksmithing and find a balance in his favor of \$16.34 cts which you will please pay him.

Yours

MARY HOYE

Mr. J. Hoyer

I wish you to strike a balance between you and me and if you have not made the deed I wish you to make it and have it put in the office for recording. I also want you to let me know what I will owe you when this settlement is made.

There is the line fence between your sister and me that is very much out of repair. I want you to let me know if I will repair it and make new rails and find the Timber myself if you will pay me half the expense.

She looks for me to keep it up and she has no timber that can be conveniently got at

I have got D. Mattingly to attend to my Business for me therefore I pray you to excuse me as it is not in my power to come down

Yours

J Hoyer Esq.

HENRY McCABE

IN MEMORIAM

alert to the last.

Tho not blessed with a robust physique, John Hoyer survived well past the allotted three score and ten, mentally

On March 2, 1849, "being in impaired health of body," Uncle John made his last will. On the following June 2nd the spirit of this indomitable man passed "to the keeping of its merciful Author," aged 74 years, 10 months, 19 days. His body was placed two days later in the family vault on the brow of Rose Hill. Rev. Leonard H. Johns, second rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Parish, was the officiating minister at the funeral. His obituary was published in a Cumberland newspaper:

"Departed this life, at his residence in Cumberland, Maryland, on Saturday morning the 2nd inst., after an illness of nearly five weeks, John Hoyer, Esq., in the 75th year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife and other relatives and personal friends to lament their loss.

The sensibilities of his nature occasionally clouded the evening of his life with despondency, but he has now ceased to suffer, and although the places that once knew him so familiarly will now know him no more forever, yet he will long continue to live in the grateful recollection of the poor and friendless, whose sufferings and wants he so often relieved by his noiseless, but liberal charities.

"No further seek his merits to disclose
Or draw his frailties from their still abode.
There they alike in trembling hope repose
In the bosom of his Father and his God." S.

Over the door of the concrete Hoyer vault is inscribed:

IN MEMORY OF
JOHN HOYE AND SON
GEORGE C. HOYE
GEORGE CALMES
MARY CALMES

Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud!
Like a swift fleeting meteor—a fast flying cloud—
A flash of the light'ning—a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

When the remains of John Hoyer's widow were interred in the vault a relative or friend closed and locked the door, then threw the key inside, saying, "This is the last to rest here." John Hoyer's family line ceased!

VIKING John Hoyer was of the blonde type—red or sandy
BLOOD hair, brown eyes. He was broad shouldered and
erect; more stockily built than his father and
brother; high forehead, firm mouth and chin; his
expression rather stern, with a touch of sadness during later
years.

Uncle John Hoyer came to manhood during the stirring years of the French Revolution; his ideology was doubtless influenced by the liberal thinking of his time. Mary Hoyer was a communicant of Emmanuel Episcopal Church but there is no evidence that her husband was a member of any church. A Cumberland story relates that John Hoyer and a friend were discussing the question of immortality. Finally they agreed that, if there is a life after death, the one who died first should return to earth and inform the survivor. His friend died. Soon after, John was returning home late at night, probably from Slicer's tavern; as he approached the bridge across Will's Creek he saw his friend standing silently on the bridge. He was in flames!

Payments of \$72 to Drs. Wm. Baker and Robert French of Georgetown for medical services in 1811-13 indicate that Uncle John's health was not good. A letter to Ann Hoyer dated May 24, 1827 says: "Your Uncle John has gone to the Glades where he expects to spend the greater part of the summer; his health has improved but little." He often spent his summers at Capt. Calmes' home in the Yough Glades. A letter from Attorney Thos. Brown, headed Kingwood, Va., June 22, 1839, says: "I am gratified to learn that your health is improving."

Emotionally John was "high strung, gruff, but kindly"; on occasions "he could cuss or swear". Stories are still told in Cumberland and in the mountains of John Hoyer.

An illiterate mountaineer received a letter from Mr. Hoyer. He promptly rode to Cumberland where he handed the communication to its author, saying, "I can't read that letter." John glanced at it and growled, "Nobody could read that letter." "But, Mr. Hoyer, you wrote it." "Well, in that case perhaps I can read it."

A young man came to Uncle John's office asking for a small loan to pay for his marriage license. "Why in hell are you getting married if you don't even have money to pay for a license?" stormed John. The lad hesitatingly explained that he and his girl had decided rather suddenly to marry. He got the money. A few years later John was on a trip in the mountains when he was hailed by the young farmer who repaid the loan.

In 1932 Mrs. Jane Wolf told us the following story:

A young couple from the Swanton neighborhood came to Cumberland to be married. After the ceremony they tried to borrow \$10 of John Hoyer for household furniture. "Why the hell did you not work and save \$10 before you married?" said John to the bridegroom. "Now John," coaxed Mrs. Hoyer, "You can afford to loan them the money even if you lose it and the young woman will be so disappointed if they can't buy those things." Some years later Uncle John stopped at a farmer's house to spend the night and during the evening the host asked if he remembered loaning a young couple \$10. "Yes," said John, "but I kept no account of it." "Well I am the man. I have been slow paying, raising so many children, as you see." "I'll be damned!" exclaimed John. "I like to see a young man get on as you have; clearing a farm and raising a fine family. I will give you the lot I own next to yours: with all those children you will need it."

About 1842 John Hoyer visited Thomas Brown at Kingwood, Va. Mr. Brown informed him that he had named his son John Hoyer. Remarking that he must buy his namesake a present, John and the father went to Mr. Baldwin's store and chose a dress of pink calico, but being in doubt how much was needed, Hoyer unrolled yard after yard, until they had enough to dress the boy until he was seven years of age. John Hoyer Brown became a merchant in Kingwood.

Many boys in the mountains were named "Hoyer" for the warm hearted Cumberlander.

In 1846 John Hoyer sold to Andrew Friend and his sons, Joshua M. and Johnathan, 433 acres of "Resurvey on Grims Point" near Friendsville, for \$2.50 per acre. Following is their correspondence:

June the 2d 1848

Mr. John Hoyer Esq.

Dier Sir I wish to inform you that my boys has been disappointed in their Calculations with their tobacco crops and has made but little in that—and part of a crop unsold and tha have worked very hard tha will have to sel some stock I have some money and would ben down yesterday but have the Rumatism for some days—I wish to no from you whether the Money with the intrust in a few weeks would do or not

Please to write to me and let me no and oblige

Yours with respect

ANDREW FRIEND

Cumberland Jun. 6th 1848

Mr. Andrew Friend, Selbys Port, Md.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 2nd Inst. I received last evening. If you can make out to pay in 4 or 5 weeks the paper now due it will do. I shant trouble you as to that time, but it is better for you all to pay up and get clear of it. You know I am an old man and I do not want to leave or to place my old friends in the power of others. I want to settle with all my self and I know all will be right.

Yrs Truly

JOHN HOYE

AUNT MARY
HOYE

MARY CALMES survived her husband many years. At the age of eighty-seven she passed away and was buried on Rose Hill October 20, 1875, by Rev. Stephen C. Thrall, rector of the parish. She was a woman of decided opinions, not always in harmony with her husband's. Mr. Shriver told us the following story:

Aunt Hoyer bought an expensive chandelier without consulting Uncle John. She had it hung in the parlor while he was out and waited at the head of the stairs to get his reaction. John came in, lighted a match, and, seeing the glittering glass and gold object, remarked: "This is some of Polly's foolishness." "Yes," called Polly from the stair, "and you will always have 'Polly's foolishness' while you have Polly."

Aunt Mary kept a comfortable home for her husband and mothered his nephews and nieces when they lived there; but the fact that she mentioned none of them in her will indicates a coolness toward them in later years.

"Lady Hoyer", as she was known in Cumberland, was noted for her interest in the colored people. It was her custom to call in all the servants for morning prayers, and when the rector came for dinner she always had him pray with her "dear people" before serving the meal. She always ended her prayers for the servants with, "Lord make them free in their thoulds and their bodies." She lisped in pronouncing certain words.

In his will John Hoyer provided for the freedom of his slaves, and his widow's refusal to accept the provisions of his will was probably prompted by her hope to get more money for her Negro charities. Her will provided that the major part of her estate should go to the Trustees of the Mary Hoyer School House in Cumberland and to the African Missionary Society, "for the purpose of converting and Christianizing the African

Race." She also gave a lot for the school house which was finally built on Independence street. The Mary Hoyer School served as a colored public school for many years; later the building was used as a club house by the colored people, and in 1927 the property was sold under a court order and the proceeds were divided between the four colored churches of Cumberland.

THE HOYE MANSION IN CUMBERLAND

One of the oldest houses now in use in Cumberland, Maryland, is the "Hoyer Mansion" on Lot 66, adjoining the Court House Square on Washington Street. It is now the First Church of Christ, Scientist. Briefly its history is as follows:

The land records of Allegany County show that on the 7th day of November, 1795, Samuel Duvall of Frederick County, Maryland, in consideration of £37:10, deeded to George Dent of Allegany County, Maryland, Lot 66 in Cumberland, "it being the same lot originally on the 25th day of June, 1785, conveyed by Thomas Beall of Sam'l to Samuel Duvall———reserving to Samuel Beall the annual rent of one Spanish Dollar."

Lot 66 is on the site of Fort Cumberland and just north east of the Court House lot. On this lot was the "old well" of the Fort. It

NOTE: THE CALMES FAMILY. The Marquis de Calmes was born in France in 1705. He was a Huguenot nobleman who emigrated to America because of religious persecution in his native land. He married Winifred Waller of Virginia. De Calmes planted the first vineyard in America in Clarke Co., Va.

William Calmes, son of the Marquis, married Lucy Neville of Virginia. He owned a large tract of land near Summit Point, Virginia. Gen. Marquis Calmes, son of William, was a gallant captain in the Revolutionary Army and a general in the War of 1812. Our Capt. George Calmes appears to have been another son of William. He owned a large tract of land on the Virginia side of the River at Cumberland on which he built the Calmes mansion; he also owned the Calmes farm in the Youghiogheny Glades. George Calmes had three daughters, viz: Mary, who married John Hoyer; Isabella, wife of John Rodgers; and Lucy, wife of Roger Perry, Sr. Says Lowdermilk: "Captain George Calmes died November 20, 1834, at his home on the bluff across the River, at the age of 80 years. He was an officer of the Revolution. His wife, Mary, died December 17th following, aged 82 years. She was a daughter of Captain Thomas Price of Frederick."

NOTE: LAWS OF MARYLAND, Chapter 47, "An Act for the benefit of John Hoyer and Mary his wife," allows a mulatto slave and her two children to be brought into Maryland. The slaves must be imported within the year and registered with the county court. The act further provides that these slaves cannot be sold or disposed of until they have been three years in Maryland.

In the record of deeds in Cumberland there is recorded a deed from George Calmes to John Hoyer for Matilda and her two children.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is one of the largest in the world. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, races, and religions, and this diversity has been one of its strengths.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of discovery, exploration, and settlement. It begins with the first Native Americans who lived on the continent. They were followed by European explorers and settlers who came in search of new lands and resources. The United States was founded in 1776, and since that time it has grown from a small colony to a great nation. The history of the United States is a story of many challenges and triumphs. It is a story of a nation that has always been on the move, always seeking new horizons and new opportunities. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has always been a land of hope and possibility. It is a story of a nation that has always been a land of freedom and democracy. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has always been a land of opportunity and progress. It is a story of a nation that has always been a land of greatness and glory.

is one of the original town lots of Cumberland, laid off by Thomas Beall of Samuel, on the "Walnut Bottom" tract.

On the 5th day of December, 1796, George Dent deeded to Charles F. Broadhag, for "3000 Spanish Milled Dollars," Lot 66 in Cumberland "with all and singular the Houses, out Houses, Edifices, Buildings waters———belonging." Receipt follows from Dent for "1125 pounds current money." George Dent, grandfather of Mrs. U. S. Grant, was a surveyor, and one of Cumberland's early business men; he resided in a log house on Green street.

From the wording of the deed to Broadhag and from the added price paid in 1796 over the 1795 price, it is evident that the present brick house was erected on this lot by George Dent in the year 1796. Charles Frederick Broadhag resided in this house until he returned to Georgetown, D. C., and kept the post office in his house, or in an office built on the lawn in front. John Hoyer had his office on the lawn.

In his "History of Cumberland," Lowdermilk says this house was built by William Deakins, of Georgetown, half uncle of John Hoyer. Probably the Deakins family did finance the building since Dent was certainly unable to do so himself. We learn from the land records that William Deakins, in 1787, obtained a court judgment against George Dent for £373:15:8:3, with interest from 1786, and costs. The judgment was not paid and in 1791 the Sheriff sold Dent's Lot 37; in 1793 he also sold Dent's interest in Lot 64, and in 1794 Lot 107. So it appears that George Dent was in no financial position to buy Lot 66 in 1795 and immediately build upon it an expensive house. It is probable that William Deakins put up the "3000 Spanish Milled Dollars" for the construction of the house, and retained his interest in it until his death in 1798, when it was inherited by his brother, Col. Francis Deakins, and his half brother, Paul Hoyer.

Col. Francis Deakins died in 1804, and in his will named John Hoyer, son of Paul Hoyer, as one of the executors of his estate. In 1805 Paul Hoyer deeded his interest in the Deakins estate to his son John.

We believe that Lowdermilk had reason for his statement—the records so far as we have seen do not confirm him—that William Deakins built the brick house on Lot 66. However, on the 9th day of March, 1805, Charles F. Broadhag of Georgetown, deeded to John Hoyer of the same city, Lot 66 in Cumberland, "it being the lot on which the brick house built by George Dent stands together with said Brick House and all the improvements———reserving to the original proprietor, Thomas Beall———yearly forever one Spanish dollar as ground rent." Note that in 1805 John Hoyer paid about \$1000 less than the 1796 price, the property values in Cumberland had advanced rapidly during the intervening eight years,———indicating that, thru his father, Paul Hoyer, and his uncles, the Deakins brothers, he had already obtained an interest in the property.

John Hoyer moved from Georgetown to Cumberland in 1813 and there married Mary, daughter of Captain George Calmes of what is now Ridgely, West Virginia. He (John) was an extensive land owner and dealer in lands in Western Maryland and Virginia; his office was on the lawn of his residence, then known as the "Hoyer Mansion",

often the scene of hospitable social affairs, especially when the County Court was in session.

John Hoyer died in 1849, leaving by his will Lot 66 and improvements thereon to his widow, Mary Hoyer, who continued to reside in the mansion until her death in 1875.

Mary Hoyer bequeathed 42 feet 6 inches front of Lot 66 to her relatives—Rizers, Perrys, and Annans—and the mansion and that part of Lot 66 on which it stands, she bequeathed to her niece, Mary Perry, "during her natural life."

In 1881 Samuel P. Smith and George Smith of A., executors of Mary Hoyer's will, reported to the Orphans' Court that, on January 29th of that year, they sold to William H. Shepard for \$7500, the remainder of Lot 66 and the building "known as the Hoyer Mansion"; but the sale was set aside by the court, and "after many trials" the property was finally sold to Mary C. Swartzwelder for \$6300, confirmed by the Court May 20, 1881; receipt of the purchase price was acknowledged by the executors.

It is of interest to note here that according to Mary Hoyer's will, the proceeds of this sale were to be equally divided between "the Trustees of the Mary Hoyer School House in Cumberland" for colored children and "the African Missionary Society, for the purpose of converting and Christianizing the African Race." But the Orphans' Court records, so far as we have been able to learn, do not show the receipt or disbursement of the \$6300 by the executors.

The following year Joseph Footer deeded the property to the Washington Hotel Company, which planned to build on the lot a hotel or apartment house. It is said that Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, who lived on the opposite side of Washington Street, objected to the plan and prevented financing the hotel project, thereby saving the house from destruction. So in 1925 the Hotel Company sold the property to the trustees of the Congregation Beth-El, who converted the old mansion into a Jewish Synagogue.

On May 1, 1932, Congregation Beth-El deeded the property to the present owners, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, who use the building for Church purposes.

The Hoyer Mansion, built in 1796, is of red brick, two and a half stories, on a stone foundation, which also encloses a basement under the whole of the house. There were large front and rear porches with ornamental iron grill work. At the rear of the hall was a back door and stairway, leading down to the basement and up to the second floor. On the first floor were the parlor and dining room, to which a "dumb waiter" carried the victuals from the kitchen in the basement. On the second floor were the bedrooms. The chimneys with fireplaces on both floors were on the northeast side of the building.

The Jewish Congregation replaced the old porch with a colonial facade supported by six pillars. The brick walls were also covered with gray stucco. Inside the building the old stairway was replaced by two stairs leading to the second floor, which is now the Church assembly room.

In the rear of the Mansion the old brick coach house still stands and opposite it is a one story brick building once occupied by the Negro servants of the owners. The old well may be seen near the northeast corner of the house.

XI

THE ANN HOYE BISHOP FAMILY

014. ANN HOYE was born July 20, 1801, and died April 26, 1879. She married Dr. Elijah Bishop in May, 1828. He died April 4, 1870, age 73 years, 9 days. Dr. Bishop and his wife are buried in the Smithsburg cemetery.

CHILDREN, all born at the Bishop home, Smithsburg:

- 032. 1. Ann Hoyer, b. Apr. 28, 1830; d. Jan. 23, 1841.
- 033. 2. Benjamin Caleb, b. Oct. 1, 1831.
- 034. 3. Elijah Tracy, b. Apr. 11, 1833.
- 035. 4. Henrietta Maria, b. May 27, 1835.
- 036. 5. William Earl, b. June 23, 1837; d. Aug. 20, 1855.
- 037. 6. Emily, b. Sept. 28, 1838; d. September, 1897.
- 038. 7. John Hoyer, b. Jan. 5, 1842.

One other who died in infancy.

Ann Hoyer lived with her parents on the Crabtree Bottom Farm until her mother's death when she went to reside with her grandfather, Paul Hoyer. After his death she resided with her aunt Ann Hoyer until 1825 when she made her home with the Galloways at Hagerstown. She attended the "dame school" in Williamsport and a school in Hagerstown. An old manual of the Lancaster school system marked "Ann Hoyer, her book", indicates that she was a student assistant in one of those schools. She met her husband thru the Hughes family of Cavetown where he was practicing medicine.

Dr. Bishop came to Maryland in 1822 for his health; he finally settled at Smithsburg. The family home was a large brick house built by Dr. Bishop near the southwest corner of Water and Main Streets. He owned several large farms near Smithsburg and many slaves, two of whom were Aunt Henny and Liza. In politics Dr. Bishop was an old line Whig. He was a member of the Congregational Church. For nearly fifty years he was the leading physician of Smithsburg and one of the best known men in that part of the county. He was also interested in the manufacture of lime at Cavetown. The Bishops owned the first reaper and binder in their neighborhood and thereby became for a time very unpopular among the local laborers.

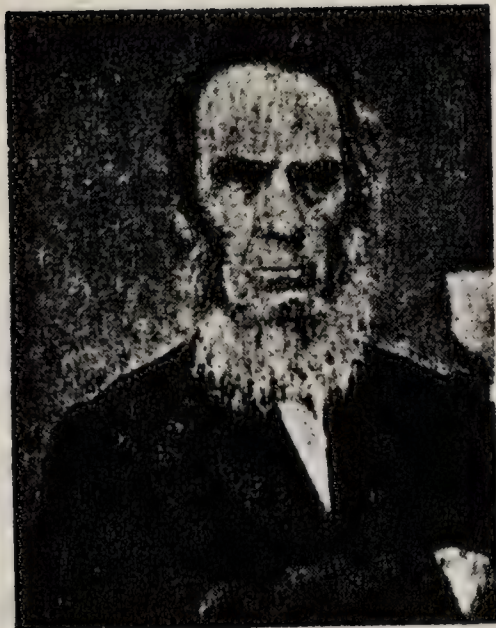
THE LITTLE BOY WHO SAW THE MONSTER

It was a dark, stormy night, and the little boy was alone in his room. He was sitting up in bed, looking out of the window at the rain falling on the roof. He was thinking of the monster he had seen in the garden.

The monster was a large, ugly creature with a long, pointed nose and a wide, toothy grin. It had been in the garden for many years, and the little boy had seen it many times. He had never told anyone about it, but he was now going to tell his mother.

He had been in the garden one day, and he had seen the monster. It was standing in the middle of the garden, looking at him. He had been so scared that he had run away. But now he was brave enough to tell his mother.

He was sitting up in bed, looking at his mother. She was sitting next to him, looking at him with a worried expression. He was telling her about the monster. She was listening to him, and she was looking at him with a worried expression. He was telling her about the monster. She was listening to him, and she was looking at him with a worried expression.



DR. ELIJAH BISHOP



ANN HOYE BISHOP



BISHOP GRANDCHILDREN

Ann was a member of St. Ann's Episcopal Church at Smithsburg but her husband was a Unitarian. St. Ann's was built by the Bishop family and others; it was named in honor of Ann's patron saint. Ann Hoyer was confirmed November 14, 1819, in St. John's P. E. Church, Hagerstown, by Bishop James Kemp; Rev. J. C. Clay, Rector.

During the Civil War Dr. Bishop's family was the victim of conflicting emotions. Dr. Bishop by ancestry and education was of the North, but as a slave owner and Southern planter he could sympathize with the aspirations of the South. He decried the strife and tried to be neutral; two of his sons enlisted in the Union army, while one inclined toward the Confederacy.

Ann Bishop was a well built woman of medium height and weight, black hair and brown eyes. She was of a kindly disposition, loved by her large family and neighbors. It is related that, in addition to carefully superintending a large household, she was an active church worker and interested in her husband's profession to such an extent that her free advice to visiting neighbors caused the doctor to complain that she seriously reduced his income. However, Dr. Bishop was of the opinion that a physician should have other sources of income.

THE BISHOP LINE: THOMAS BISHOP emigrated from Newent Parish, Gloucestershire, England. He went from Salem, Mass., about 1636, to Ipswich, Mass., of which he was one of the founders. In 1674 he died, leaving an estate of £5000. SAMUEL BISHOP, son of Thomas, graduated from Harvard College in 1665, married Hester Cogswell, and died at Ipswich in 1687. SAMUEL BISHOP II (1678-1760) of Ipswich and Norwich, married Sarah Forbes in 1705; they had eleven children. CALEB BISHOP, b. 1715, married Keziah Hellard in 1739. REUBEN BISHOP (1740-1775) married his cousin Hannah, in 1761. He was an officer of a militia company and was killed on Arnold's expedition to Quebec. CALEB BISHOP II (1764-1842) married Ziporah Tracy, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Tracy. (See Tracy Genealogy.)

These are the ancestors of DR. ELIJAH BISHOP (1797-1870) who married Ann Hoyer. He was born at Lisbon, Connecticut; his father and grandfather were farmers. Soon after he graduated at Yale College Dr. Bishop taught two years at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, then returned to New Haven, studied medicine, and finally settled at Smithsburg, Maryland. He was well known in his profession.

033. BENJAMIN CALEB BISHOP: Died July 11, 1894, at Monroe City, Mo. m. Maria Drane, his cousin, Apr. 14, 1857, at Sharpsburg, Mo.

Ben Bishop was educated at Franklin-Marshall College. In early life he went West, married, and lived at Hunnewell, Monroe City and Sharpsburg, Mo. He was a farmer. His daughters returned to Smithsburg. Benjamin had the Hoyer hair and differed in disposition and opinion from his brother Tracy, who was considered a conservative.

CHILDREN:

- 039. 1. Ann Eliza, b. Feb. 27, 1860; d. Oct. 27, 1875; bur. Monroe City.
- 040. 2. Henrietta Maria, b. June 4, 1861; d. Apr. 18, 1879; bur. Smithsburg.
- 041. 3. Lucy, b. Mar. 2, 1863. Smithsburg, Md.
- 042. 4. Emily, b. June 14, 1864; d. Dec. 5, 1939; bur. Smithsburg, Md.
- 043. 5. Eleanor, b. Mar. 14, 1866; d. Aug. 21, 1890; bur. Smithsburg, Md.
- 044. 6. Susan, b. Oct. 14, 1869, Smithsburg, Md.

034. ELIJAH TRACY BISHOP: Died March 11, 1917, at Smithsburg. m. Louisa Coakley, June 18, 1862, at Grace Church, Baltimore; daughter of Philip H. Coakley, of Stafford Co., Va.

Dr. Elijah T. Bishop was educated at Franklin-Marshall College and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore. He succeeded his father in the practice of medicine at Smithsburg. Dr. Bishop lived on the Waynesboro road in Smithsburg and owned large farms in the county.

CHILDREN, all born in the Smithsburg home:

- 045. 1. Marcia, b. Aug. 2, 1863; d. June 2, 1939.
- 046. 2. Sarah Coakley, b. Apr. 9, 1865; d. May 18, 1935, Smithsburg.
- 047. 3. Mary, b. Nov. 18, 1866.
- 048. 4. Lucy Irwin, b. July 18, 1868.
- 049. 5. Henrietta, b. Oct. 30, 1871.
- 050. 6. Earl, b. and d. 1872.
- 051. 7. Emily, b. Oct. 11, 1874; d. Jan. 26, 1900.

047. MARY BISHOP: Smithsburg, Md. m. Henry M. Wade. Mary is a retired clerk, U. S. Veterans Bureau.

048. LUCY IRWIN BISHOP: Died Sept. 17, 1927; bur. Whitemarsh, Phila. m. Jandon Browne, Jan. 30, 1895.

049. HENRIETTA BISHOP: Died 1914; bur. Smithsburg, Md. m. Hugh Montgomery, Oct. 1897, at Philadelphia.

CHILDREN:

- 052. 1. Hugh Bishop, b. July 27, 1900, at Greenville, Mass.
- 053. 2. Donald Bishop, b. Oct. 30, 1903, near Fredericksburg, Va.
- 054. 3. Tracy Bishop, b. July 14, 1904, at Smithsburg, Md.

052. HUGH BISHOP MONTGOMERY: Tampa, Florida.
m. Eileen Harman, May 18, 1929. Real estate salesman.

053. DONALD BISHOP MONTGOMERY: Hyattsville, Md.
m. Mary Spence, May 4, 1931; dau. of Thomas H. Spence of Prince George's County, Md. Donald is on a ship of the American Export Line.

054. TRACY BISHOP MONTGOMERY: Tampa, Florida.
m. Harriette Mathieson, Mar. 2, 1938. Road Commission.

CHILDREN:

055. 1. Mary Marcia, b. Mar. 14, 1939.

040. HENRIETTA MARIA BISHOP: Died Apr. 2, 1910,
at Smithsburg. m. Jacob Tolley Towson, Jan. 6, 1857, a son of William Towson.

This sturdy family resided on the fine old Towson farm, "Homewood", at Smithsburg. The mother and father were members of the Episcopal Church and are buried in the Smithsburg Cemetery.

CHILDREN:

- 056. 1. Anna Hoyer, b. Nov. 7, 1857, at Clifton, Williamsport, Md.
- 057. 2. William Percy, b. Sept. 9, 1859; d. Dec. 25, 1918.
- 058. 3. Lucy Bishop, b. Sept. 20, 1861, at Smithsburg.
- 059. 4. Isabella Hughes, b. Apr. 5, 1865, at Smithsburg.
- 060. 5. Arthur Lee, b. Nov. 6, 1866, at Smithsburg.
- 061. 6. Elizabeth, b. May 8, 1869, at Smithsburg.
- 062. 7. Mabel, b. Feb. 2, 1871, at Smithsburg.
- 063. 8. Ethelred, b. Mar. 31, 1873, at Smithsburg.
- 064. 9. Emily Worden, b. Jan. 29, 1875; d. Dec. 1, 1929.
- 065. 10. Robert Fenn, b. Aug. 14, 1877, at Smithsburg.

056. ANNA HOYE TOWSON: Died June 26, 1939; bur. at Smithsburg. m. Davies L. Kenly, Oct. 19, 1882. Mr. Kenly is a grain merchant. Their home, "Ravenswood", is a large farm near Hagerstown. They are members of the Episcopal Church.

CHILDREN:

- 066. 1. George Tyson, b. Mar. 14, 1890, at Ravenswood.
- 067. 2. Robert Gordon, b. May 24, 1895, at Ravenswood.

Tyson Kenly is a farmer and resides on the Ravenswood home.

067. ROBERT GORDON KENLY: White Plains, N. Y. m. Edna Bunce, Aug. 19, 1924. Robert is a M. E. of Stevens Institute. U. S. M. C., 1917-1918; 2nd Div., A. E. F., in 1918. Employed with the N. J. Zinc Company.

057. WILLIAM PERCY TOWSON: Died Dec. 25, 1918; bur. in Smithsburg. m. Helen Marr Bridges,, of Hancock, Maryland.

058. LUCY BISHOP TOWSON: Govanstown, Baltimore, Maryland. m. James A. Brady (1859-1929), March 31, 1891, at Homewood. Mr. Brady was a grandson of Edward Brady, of Baltimore.

CHILDREN:

068. 1. Elinor Bishop, b. Jan. 31, 1896.

069. 2. Richard Towson, b. Aug. 1, 1897.

068. ELINOR BISHOP BRADY: Baltimore, Maryland. m. William T. Biedler, Nov. 26, 1924, son of William T., of Luray, Va. Mr. Biedler is a mechanical engineer.

CHILDREN:

070. 1. William T. 3d., b. July 21, 1926, Baltimore, Md.

069. RICHARD TOWSON BRADY: Baltimore, Md. m. Genevieve K. Klinefelter, dau. of William J., June 26, 1926. Served in U. S. M. C., 1917-1918. With Baltimore Trust Co.

059. ISABELLA HUGHES TOWSON: New York City. m. Anderson Price, June 20, 1888, at Homewood.

CHILDREN:

071. 1. Towson, b. June 14, 1889.

072. 2. Charles Stuart, b. Apr. 29, 1892.

073. 3. Antoinette, b. Oct. 31, 1897.

071. TOWSON PRICE: Washington,, D. C. m. Isabel P. Marshall, June 30, 1917, daughter of William F. Marshall, of Markham, Va. Towson Price is a M. E., 1909, Stevens Institute; a graduate, National University Law School. Member of the Bar, Washington, D. C., N. J., and U. S. Supreme Court. U. S. N. R. F., July, 1918 to Jan., 1919. Member of A. S. M. E. Patent Attorney.

CHILDREN:

074. 1. Charles Marshall, b. July 22, 1922, Orange, N. J.

064. ARTHUR LEE TOWSON: Smithsburg, Md. m. Julia

NOTE: WILLIAM TOLLEY TOWSON (1735-1767) was a native of Towsontown, Baltimore County, Md. His son, JACOB TOLLEY TOWSON, born in 1763, married (2) Patty Shearer in 1795. Their son, WILLIAM TOWSON, was born in 1797 and married Louisa Hammee in 1824. JACOB TOLLEY TOWSON II, son of William, was born in Williamsport, Md., Nov. 27, 1831, and died March 17, 1907. He was a merchant and farmer; he settled on the McAtee farm at Smithsburg in 1865.

Paulding, Apr. 10, 1901, at Huntington, N. Y. He is a farmer and merchant. Home at "Cloverly" farm.

CHILDREN:

075. 1. Arthur Lee, b. Oct. 16, 1907.

076. 2. Henrietta, b. Apr. 5, 1910.

077. 3. Paulding, b. Jan. 25, 1913.

061. ELIZABETH TOWSON: Tufts College, Mass. m. Carleton A. Wheeler, June 24, 1908, at Homewood. He is a professor at Tufts College:

CHILDREN:

078. 1. Coburn Towson, b. Nov. 1, 1909.

079. 2. Towson Amer, b. Oct. 1, 1911.

062. MABEL TOWSON: Philadelphia, Pa. m. George A. Landell, banker, Jan. 2, 1907., at Homewood.

CHILDREN:

080. 1. Henrietta Maria, b. May 7, 1910.

063. ETHELRED TOWSON: Died June 19, 1939, Tacoma, Washington. m. Alexander D. Coale, a dentist, Feb. 18, 1903, at Homewood.

CHILDREN:

081. 1. Alexander Draper, b. Aug. 19, 1903, Everett, Washington.

082. 2. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 12, 1905, Tacoma, Washington.

081. ALEXANDER DRAPER COALE: Seattle, Wash. m. Lida Sudakoff, July 14, 1934. Attorney with Frederick & Nelson.

082. ELIZABETH COALE: Wilson, Wyoming. m. Lowell J. Farmer, June 15, 1929. U. S. Forest Service.

CHILDREN:

083. 1. Lowell Judson, b. Dec. 17, 1932, Salt Lake City, Utah.

084. 2. James Dorsey, b. June 7, 1935, Salt Lake City, Utah.

065. ROBERT FENN TOWSON: Smithsburg, Md., m. Mary Harris Brawley, Apr. 30, 1907, at Chester, S. C. She is a dau. of James McK. Brawley (1846-1907), son of Hiram C. (d. 1862), who was a brother of Mark Brawley, of Brawley, Calif., in

NOTE: PRICE is a very ancient family, descended in a direct line from Marchwesthian, a famous prince and chieftan of the House of "Ap Rhys", North Wales, who served with great distinction with Gryffyd Ap Cynam at the beginning of the 11th century. WILLIAM M. PRICE, a lawyer, surrogate of New York City. CHARLES (d. 1889), his son, a lawyer, moved from New York to Rutherford, N. J. Anderson Price, his son, a lawyer, resided in N. J.

whose honor that town was named. Robert Towson is a farmer and merchant; owner of "Homewood".

CHILDREN:

085. 1. Jacob Tolley, b. Jan. 29, 1908, at Smithsburg.

086. 2. Robert Fenn, b. Aug. 14, 1914, at Smithsburg.

085. JACOB TOLLEY TOWSON: Memphis, Tenn. m. Mary Arden Galloway, October, 1937.

037. EMILY BISHOP: Died Sept. 18, 1897; bur. at Smithsburg. m. F. J. Clayton, rector, Episcopal Church.

038. JOHN HOYE BISHOP: Died Jan. 30, 1928; bur. at Smithsburg. m. Alice Besore (d. Feb. 26, 1928), July 4, 1874, at Uniontown, Pa. John was a graduate in Civil Engineering, Yale, class of '63. He was employed as an engineer on the construction of the W. Md. R. R., the Union Pacific R. R., and the Hilo and Cohala R. R. in Hawaii. He also managed his two farms and manufactured lime at Cavetown, residing in Smithsburg. Soon after the opening of Oklahoma to settlement he bought a quarter section of land, "Oocheekanya", s. e. of Guthrie; he then resided on his farm and in Guthrie.

CHILDREN, all born in Smithsburg, Md.:

087. 1. Pauline E., b. May 18, 1876.

088. 2. Miriam A., b. Sept. 4, 1878.

089. 3. Elijah Vann, b. Sept. 18, 1880.

090. 4. Gertrude B., b. July 28, 1883. Librarian, Philadelphia.

091. 5. Anne Hoyer, b. Sept. 23, 1885. Asst. Sec., Philadelphia.

092. 6. Emily C., b. Apr. 23, 1887; d. Feb., 1912; bur. at Smithsburg.

093. 7. Roberta H. F., b. Dec. 11, 1889, Gr. of Kee Mar College.

087. PAULINE E. BISHOP: Guthrie, Okla. m. F. L. Williams, May 22, 1927. Pauline, a graduate of Kee Mar College, was a public school teacher at Guthrie.

088. MIRIAM A. BISHOP: Washington, D. C. m. Elgin Lee Clark, Dec. 15, 1910; he is a merchant.

CHILDREN, all born in Washington, D. C.:

094. 1. Alice Bishop, b. Feb. 18, 1912.

095. 2. Mary Elgin, b. Nov. 30, 1914.

096. 3. William Mason, b. Jan. 22, 1916.

094. ALICE BISHOP CLARK: Washington, D. C. m. Francis Alan Robb.

CHILDREN:

097. 1. Elizabeth Anne, b. Nov. 25, 1936, in Washington, D. C.

098. 2. Frances Alice, b. Nov. 11, 1938, in Washington, D. C.

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095. MARY ELGIN CLARK: Washington, D. C. m. William T. Pyles.

CHILDREN, all born in Washington, D. C.:

- 099. 1. Patricia Lee, b. July 1, 1934.
- 100. 2. Jacqueline Arintee, b. Jan. 10, 1936.
- 101. 3. Mary Ellen, b. June 30, 1937.
- 102. 4. Suzanne Miriam, b. Feb. 18, 1939.

089. ELIJAH VANN BISHOP: Guthrie, Okla. m. Minna A. Born, Nov. 20, 1901; dau. of Wm. Born, b. Aug. 25, 1841, at Bromburg, Germany. Vann Bishop was a farmer and merchant. Veteran of the Spanish War.

CHILDREN:

- 103. 1. Hertha Evangeline, b. March 5, 1902.
- 104. 2. Elijah Tracy, b. Oct. 10, 1904, at Guthrie, Okla.
- 105. 3. Elinor Hoye Pearson, b. Sept. 5, 1906, at Guthrie, Okla.
- 106. 4. Benjamin Caleb, b. Feb. 21, 1909, at Guthrie, Okla.
- 107. 5. George Calmes, b. Feb. 8, 1912, at Big Cabin, Okla.
- 108. 6. John Anne Hoye, b. Jan. 5, 1918, at Guthrie, Okla.

104. ELIJAH TRACY BISHOP: Philadelphia, Pa. m. Ethelyne M. Bause, Oct. 1, 1932. Shipping Supt., Penn Pub. Co.

106. BENJAMIN CALEB BISHOP: Guthrie, Okla. m. Okla Hermanstorfer, Dec. 25, 1932, at Cushing, Okla.

XII

THE ELIZA HOYE DRANE FAMILY

015. ELIZA HOYE, second daughter of W. W. Hoyer, was born on her father's farm January 10, 1803, and died January 28, 1828. Interment was in the Hoyer graveyard at Crab Tree Bottom.

Eliza married George Washington Drane, son of James Drane of Accident, Md.; license issued at Cumberland, March 31, 1821.

CHILDREN:

109. 1. James Anthony, b. July 13, 1823.

110. 2. Maria, b. Feb. 11, 1825.

111. 3 William C., b. Jan. 8, 1826.

Eliza Hoyer Drane was a handsome woman of a gentle and lovable disposition; she had large blue eyes and long golden hair.

Geo. W. Drane and his family resided on a farm near Accident until Eliza's death, after which the father and children migrated to Missouri, going down the Ohio on a raft. They settled at Sharpsburg, Mo. James became ill on the journey west and he and his brother, William, died at the home of their uncle, Richard Drane, near Palmyra, Mo. Geo. W. Drane died and was buried at West Ely, Mo.

110. MARIA DRANE: Died Jan. 19, 1884. Bur. at Monroe City, Mo. M. Benjamin C. Bishop, her cousin. (See XI, Ann Hoyer Family.)

Maria Drane resided with her uncle, Richard Drane, until she married. She was a woman of fine presence, of firm character, dignified in manner, and of strong intellect.

Note: See The Drane Family, Chapter XXVI.

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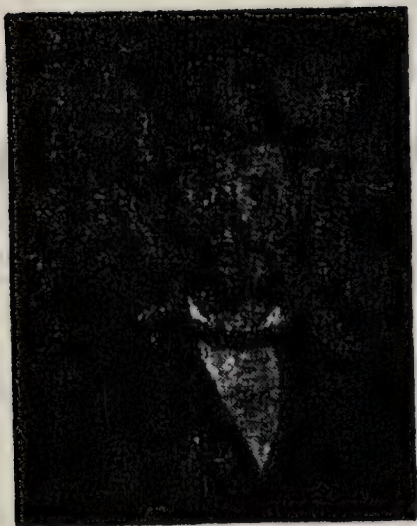
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CAPT. RICHARD DRANE



MARY E. FEAZEL



MARIEN DRANE



FOUR GENERATIONS, PHOTO OF 1904.

Right to left: Priscilla Ann Feazel, Mary E.
Baker, Mary M. Ashdill, Ruth Ashdill.



Portrait of [illegible]



Portrait of [illegible]



Portrait of [illegible]



Portrait of [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible]

XIII

THE MARY ANN HOYE DRANE FAMILY

016. MARY ANN HOYE was born October 13, 1805, and died April 28, 1848. She married Marien Drane, May 23, 1824. (See Drane.)

CHILDREN:

- 112. 1. Priscilla Ann, b. Feb. 7, 1825, Accident, Md.
- 113. 2. Richard, b. May 27, 1833, Accident, Md.

Mary Ann and Marien Drane resided on their farm near Accident, Maryland. This property included Lots 3331, 3340, 3344 and 362, purchased from Christian Keener and later sold by John Hoyer to Abraham Herschberger.

At Accident the Dranes suffered financial reverses. Suit was brought against Marien Drane, Wm. L. Lamar and others, by Andrew K. Shriver, and in 1844 the Sheriff sold Marien's land to John Hoyer; he also sold Mary Ann's share of the Paul Hoyer estate to John Hoyer for \$400. In 1845 Marien Drane deeded all his property to John Hoyer for \$1,400, except a farm in Virginia given by John Hoyer to Marien, which was sold by him.

In 1845 the Dranes emigrated to Missouri, traveling by covered wagon to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, thence by boat down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers.

In Missouri the family suffered attacks of malaria fever. Ill and homesick, Mary Ann insisted that they return to the mountains of Maryland. So they did and Marien rented the Brenneman farm near McHenry. But poor Mary Ann did not recover her health. From her bed by the window she watched the return of springtime. One April day she remarked, "How green the grass is now!" Then, sinking back on her pillow, she passed away, a victim of tuberculosis. Her remains rest in the Hoyer graveyard near those of her sister Eliza.

Marien Drane remained at McHenry and married Mary Ann, daughter of William Chambers of Oakland; their children were William R., Elizan, Mariah L., Mary V., and Isabel J., none of whom married. Marien Drane died April 8, 1883, and was buried in the M. E. Church Cemetery at Hoyes.

112. PRISCILLA ANN DRANE: Died 1905, Clarence, Mo. m. Dr. Wm. N. Feazel of Sharpsburg, Mo. Dr. Feazel was Mary Ann Drane's physician. He died while his children were quite young. The Feazels resided south of Clarence, Mo.

CHILDREN:

- 114. 1. Mary Elizabeth, b. June 13, 1847.
- 115. 2. Maria Isabel, b. Apr. 26, 1851.
- 116. 3. Ella, b. July 25, 1854.
- 117. 4. Williamilla E., b. May 21, 1860.

114. MARY ELIZABETH FEAZEL: Died Apr. 3, 1924, at Belpre, Kans. m. Oscar Baker, Nov. 8, 1866. Farmers near Clarence, Mo.

CHILDREN:

- 118. 1. Annie Electra, b. Sept. 6, 1867, Hannibal, Mo.
- 119. 2. Cora Belle, b. Mar. 2, 1869, Clarence, Mo.
- 120. 3. William Rodney, b. July 14, 1870, Clarence, Mo.
- 121. 4. Charles Oscar, b. Feb. 6, 1872, d. Feb. 9, 1916, Belpre, Kans.
- 122. 5. Richard Marine, b. Sept. 19, 1874, Clarence, Mo.
- 123. 6. Mary Myrtle, b. Dec. 4, 1876, Clarence, Mo.
- 124. 7. Erle Manning, b. July 15, 1879, Clarence, Mo.
- 125. 8. Ralph Waldo, b. Mar. 30, 1882, Clarence, Mo.
- 126. 9. Carl E., b. July 6, 1886, Clarence, Mo.

119. CORA BELLE BAKER: Belpre, Kans. m. Benjamin F. Sette, a farmer at Belpre, Kans.

CHILDREN:

- 129. 1. Yula M., b. July 11, 1908, Belpre, Kans.

127. YULA M. SETTE: Larned, Kans. m. Ray Nielson, March 4, 1928.

CHILDREN:

- 128. 1. Nellie L., b. Mar. 11, 1931.
- 129. 2. Ronald R., b. Nov. 14, 1932.

120. WILLIAM RODNEY BAKER: Clarence, Missouri. m. Louisa Huntsberry, Feb. 23, 1898. He is a farmer.

NOTE:—FOR MISSOURI LAND—APRIL 3, 1845. Received of John Hoyer for my wife, Mary Ann Drane, five hundred dollars which I bind myself to lay out in land in the state of Missouri for her and to have the land so purchased conveyed to me in trust for her and her children and for no other use interest or purpose whatever, and when the trust deed is recorded, I am to send John Hoyer certified copy of the same for the records.

(Signed) MARIEN DRANE.

NOTE:—OSCAR BAKER was born May 4, 1842, and died April 25, 1892. His parents emigrated from Holland. He enlisted at Hannibal, Mo., in Troop K, 3d. Missouri Cavalry, in 1861, and was mustered out of service at St. Louis in 1865, with the rank of corporal.

122. RICHARD MARINE BAKER: Hartford, Kansas. m. Mollie Shanafelt, Oct. 20, 1907. He is a farmer.

CHILDREN:

- 130. 1. Charles Oscar, b. Oct. 2, 1908, d. aged three years.
- 131. 2. Elmer M., b. Aug. 18, 1910, at Belpre, Kans.
- 132. 3. Fern, b. Dec. 2, 1911, at Belpre, Kans.
- 133. 4. Roy R., b. Oct. 15, 1913, at Sedan, Kans.
- 134. 5. Ruth, b. Sept. 13, 1915, at Lebo, Kans.

131. ELMER M. BAKER: m. Wilma Hoch, Sept. 16, 1936.

CHILDREN:

- 135. 1. Donna Jean, b. Nov., 1938.

132. FERN BAKER: m. John Meek, June 5, 1937.

123. MARY MYRTLE BAKER: Fontana, California. m. Earl D. Ashdill, Feb. 24, 1900. He is an accountant.

CHILDREN:

- 136. 1. Ruth, b. Oct. 30, 1901.

136. RUTH ASHDILL: Berkeley, California. m. Ray Edwin Peterson, son of J. A. Peterson.

CHILDREN:

- 137. 1. Martha Ann, b. 1928.
- 138. 2. Allan Ashdill, b. 1931.

124. ERLE MANNING BAKER: Seattle, Washington. m. Susanna L. Strohmeyer, Feb. 28, 1906.

CHILDREN:

- 139. 1. Hazel Mae, b. Apr. 4, 1907, at Hutchinson, Kans.
- 140. 2. Howard Oscar, b. July 6, 1909, at Belpre, Kans.
- 141. 3. Edna Merle, b. Dec. 6, 1917, Hardin, Mont.
- 142. 4. Robert Oliver, b. Aug. 25, 1920, Toluca, Mont.

139. HAZEL MAE BAKER: Wyola, Montana. m. Frank Gross, a rancher, Sept. 11, 1925, at Hardin.

CHILDREN:

- 143. 1. Genevieve Edna, b. Oct. 10, 1926, Hardin, Mont.
- 144. 2. Erle C., b. Sept. 14, 1931, Hardin, Mont.
- 145. 3. William Frank, b. Nov. 12, 1934, Seattle, Wash.

125. RALPH WALDO BAKER: Cabool, Mo. m. Tennessee V. Dixon, July 12, 1927; dau. of Isaac F. and Elizabeth I. Dixon of Tennessee and North Carolina. Her maternal grandfather was an Indian. Ralph is a carpenter and farmer.

CHILDREN:

- 146. 1. Daril Deane, b. June 4, 1928, at Belpre, Kans.
- 147. 2. Darcia Leah, b. June 2, 1930, at Belpre, Kans.
- 148. 3. Mary Lou, b. July 7, 1931, at Belpre, Kans.
- 149. 4. Margory Dale, b. June 22, 1934.
- 150. 5. Anna May, b. Aug. 9, 1936, Cabool, Mo.
- 151. 6. Nelle Arden, b. March 18, 1938, Cabool, Mo.

126. CARL E. BAKER: San Jose, Calif. m. Susie Hager, Oct. 23, 1907.

CHILDREN:

152. 1. Benjamin A., b. July 22, 1909.

153. 2. Blanche, b. May 3, 1911.

154. 3. Elsie, b. Dec. 13, 1917.

152. BENJAMIN A. BAKER: m. Shirley Ormsby, July 10, 1937.

153. BLANCHE BAKER: m. James Stuart, Oct. 6, 1934.

CHILDREN:

155. 1. James, b. Aug. 2, 1936.

154. ELSIE BAKER: m. John S. Heim, Aug. 28, 1937.

115. MARIA ISABEL FEAZEL: d. Oct. 29, 1886. Hydesburg, cem., Hannibal. m. William Legg, farmer, Feb. 17, 1874. Mr. Legg died in 1883—his wife soon after; the children then lived with the Bakers.

CHILDREN:

156. 1. Mamie, b. Apr. 28, 1875, Hannibal, Mo., d. Feb. 9, 1896.

157. 2. Nellie, b. Feb. 10, 1877, near Hannibal, Mo.

158. 3. Nannie, b. Apr. 26, 1879, near Hannibal, Mo.

159. 4. Birnie, b. June 8, 1882, Hannibal, Mo., d. Jan. 5, 1907.

Mamie, Nannie, and Birnie are buried in Union cemetery, Clarence, Mo. Mamie Legg was a teacher in Missouri.

157. NELLIE LEGG: Los Angeles, California. m. Wm. H. Skidmore, Sept. 9, 1902.

Nellie and her husband were both telegraphers; Mr. Skidmore was chief of testing and regulating of Western Union Telegraph Co., El Paso, Tex.

CHILDREN:

160. 1. Frances, b. Aug. 10, 1904, at El Paso, Texas.

158. NANNIE LEGG: d. May 10, 1899. Bur. in Union cem., Clarence, Mo. m. Chauncey D. Cash, son of Robert Cash. He is a mechanical engineer.

CHILDREN:

161. 1. Sophia, b. Nov. 12, 1898, Hannibal, Mo.

161. SOPHIA CASH: Los Angeles, Calif. m. Cyrus M. Coates, Jan. 8, 1921, at Wnfield, La. Real estate and insurance.

CHILDREN, all born in Los Angeles, Calif.:

162. 1. Carolyn, b. Dec. 2, 1922.

163. 2. Charles Magee, b. Feb. 20, 1924.

164. 3. Barbara Jean, b. Nov. 13, 1928.

165. 4. Elinor Ruth, b. Apr. 14, 1930.

117. WILLIAMILLA E. FEAZEL: d. April 4, 1921, Parlier, Calif. m. Charles Edward Tabler of Shelbina, Mo., Dec. 13, 1882. A. F. & A. M.

CHILDREN:

166. 1. Arthur Somerville, b. June 30, 1889, Brookfield, Mo.
167. 2. Grace Drane, b. March 10, 1899, Renton, Washington.

166. ARTHUR SOMERVILLE TABLER: Reedley, Calif. m. Minnie B. Middleton. R. R. telegraph operator. P. M., A. F. & A. M.

CHILDREN:

168. 1. Marion William, b. Nov. 24, 1916, Parlier, Calif.
169. 2. Rodney Charles, b. Nov. 16, 1921, Parlier, Calif.
170. 3. Arthur Edward, b. Jan. 2, 1924, Reedley, Calif.
171. 4. Loraine Eleanor, b. March 3, 1926, Reedley, Calif.

167. GRACE DRANE TABLER: Reedley, Calif. m. Lewis Clay Milton, farmer, Dec. 4, 1922, at Parlier, Calif.

CHILDREN:

172. 1. Virginia Lee, b. Dec. 17, 1923, Reedley, Calif.
173. 2. Jeanette Sue, b. Feb. 17, 1925, Reedley, Calif.
174. 3. Richard William, b. Dec. 26, 1926, Fresno, Calif.

113. RICHARD DRANE: Died 1880, at Hannibal, Mo. m. Eleanor McCandles (1856-1871) of Williamsport, Md.

CHILDREN:

175. 1. Priscilla LaMarr, b. 1858, Hannibal, Mo.
176. 2. Eliza Jane, b. Jan. 31, 1860, Hannibal, Mo.
177. 3. Ellen (Nellie), b. Apr. 4, 1862, Hannibal, Mo.
178. 4. Edward, b. 1864, Hannibal, Mo. He is said to have resided in New Orleans, La.

In 1849 Richard Drane was living with his uncle, George Pearson, attending the Pearson Academy. He was captain of Co. H, 53d Regt., Missouri Militia; enlisted March 21, 1863, at Palmyra, Mo., "period for the war." Settled at Hannibal, Mo., where he was land commissioner of the H. and St. J. R. R. many years and postmaster of the city for two years before his death. Republican, Episcopalian, Mason, Odd Fellow. "No man ever resided in our city who has enjoyed the confidence and affection of a larger circle of friends." (From his obituary.)

175. PRISCILLA LAMAR DRANE: d. 1892, Monmouth, Illinois. m. Frank Martin.

CHILDREN:

179. 1. Thadeus LaMarr, b. ———. Resides in Mason City, Iowa.

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176. ELIZA JANE DRANE: Died at Palmyra, Mo. m. Thadeus Ray, who was Sheriff of Marion, Co., Mo., and lived at Palmyra, Mo.

177. ELLEN (NELLIE) DRANE: m. William Kittering. They lived in Iowa, Kansas City, Mo., and Fresno, Calif.

ANN BISHOP TO MARY ANN DRANE

This letter was evidently written soon after Marien Drane and family returned to Maryland from Missouri.

Smith burg
February 22 1847

My ever Dear Sister

I hope you will excuse my not answering your letter before this. I have been waitting to here something of the box that was sent to Uncle Hoyes ceare but from a letter to Elizabeth it had got thare last week. It is fore weeks last saturday since it left here. We hured to get it off feering you mite want the skirt that was sent. I feel veary sorry you have not got it yet tho the weather has been veary mild. I should have had some shirts made for Mr Drane and more for Dear Richard. I was afferd it would keep us too long. Do my Dear sister if thare is enny thing you want let us know. we will have to send you mony as it appears imposible to send enny thing else. I do wish from the bottom of my heart you was with us. Do let us here from you often. I feel veary anxious about you. Elizabeth is with us yet. I do not know how long she will stay tho I think it is more than proavable she will stay all the sumer. She wants the ceare of some friend to attend to her maners. How thankfull young persons should be to those that will take the troble to attend to them. I had the ceare and instruction of two veary fine women the early part of my life but thay are both gone. I feel the loss of pore Anne Galloway more evry day.

Ellen has been veary sick but she is now much better. The grater part of our family have been laid up with bad colds. It commenced with me and has gone through the family —

The Dr and the Children join me in affectionate love to you all.

Do my ever dear Sister let me here from you soon, and believe me to be your holy attached sister

ANN BISHOP

Address on back of sheet:

Mrs Mary Ann Drane Paid 5
Accident P. office
(Seal) Alleghany Co. (M. d.)

LETTERS FROM RICHARD DRANE TO MARIEN DRANE

Smithsburgh March 22 1849

Dear Papa

I received your most welcome letter on Monday and was truly glad to hear you were all well. I am well at present and doing well. I am now seated in Aunt Ellen's kitchen before the stove writing on a

little table. Uncle Pearson is also writing. aunt Ellen is in an other room going to bed it is Raing very hard I am done my lessons for to night I do not think i will make a Henry Clay but I only wish I would it made me laugh when I read your letter ha ha ha ha— Aunt Ellen wishes to be remembered to you I expect I will soon come home I should like to see you very much. When you write let me know how many Cattle you have engaged to herd or whether you have been over the Mountain or whether you are going to farm the place yourself or not if you are not I think it would be better for me to get in a good store if I can get good wages either in Hagers-town or in Cumberland I can I think get in a store in any place I am a little self-conceited you know but to tell you the truth I went in a store directly after i got down and was trying on a pair of boots and after I got a pair to fit me I told the man to lay them away until I got more money no difference son at all he said we are not affraid of you, you have a good countenance and that was before he knew who I was. there was not a very hard winter here. I was out last saturday a hunting I could not kill any with the gun I had none is as good as my little gun at home I tell the folks all I have to do is to feed one cow and hall in wood from the wood pile I do not saw the wood I have a very easy time of it I have not had one bit of sickness this winter give my love to Uncle Tommy he can beat any thing playing the violin I ever saw the band played last night in the school house give my love to all who think me worthy of inquiry Smithsburg is a very pretty place in summer and the coun-try is also good looking but still I would rather have old Allegany give my love to Mary Ann and tell her to feed Watch good give my love to old Mrs frazee Mariam is down she is as bad as ever I was glad to see an old Alleganyan like myself there is a great deal of fruit down here of all kinds apples of all varieties and kinds tell me if John Enlow killed any more deer after I left and tell me who Wakefield Married and whether liza got married or not how ha ha Write all the particulars write as soon as you get this I will now conclude as it is very late I remain your ever affectionate son until Death your Son RICHARD DRANE

RICHARD DRANE TO MARIEN DRANE

Keokuk Iowa. Jany 19, 1861

Dear Papa

As I have not heard from you for a long time only through Sister I thought I would write again.

I have not heard from Sister for about three weeks. I expect to hear again in a few days. She is very comfortably fixed where she is and I hope may get along well. I give her all the aid as far as I can in advice; if she can only keep well all will be right but if she gets sick I do not know what they will do. Times here are very hard. I am not making anything at all, but hope by Spring to get into some busi-ness. I am still studying Law.

What do people there think of the Union being Dissolved. There is Great Excitement here. They pitch on me daily because I say I wont fight for the North if we have War which I think we will. All Southern Men will be compelled to leave the North, me among the

balance. I will go to old Maryland and join her Armies. Who did you vote for? Well I expect. What will you say when I tell you I voted for Douglas. I think he is the best man in the Union for the Presidency. And if him and John I Crittenden does not save the Union it cant be saved. Weather here is cold with about two inches of snow. I expect you have more than that. Pussy has been sick but is better now the Weather of the Country is Good.

How is the Hoyer suit progressing? Is Ed Hoyer living in the same place or not? Write as soon as you can as I am Anxious to hear from you. Where is Uncle Tommy. Give our love to him. Our love to all.

Your Affet Son

RICHARD DRANE

Captain Drane's letters to his father during the early months of the Civil War give vivid glimpses of the War in Missouri. One dated June 2, 1861, says:

"I suppose you know I have been Captain of a Company of Enrolled Militia for over a year. — was in one fight at Palmyra. 60 of us cleaned out about 500 of the Bushwhackers. . . . I am going to stick to the old Union if I am the last man. . . . I had a knife drawn on me for my sentiments, but I scared the rascal off. . . . Uncle Dick's (Drane) family are all Rebels. Uncle Billy, Coz Maria and Ben Bishop strong Union."

Hannibal, Mo., Nov. 15/61

Dear Papa

I recd. your letter some time ago but we are all in the midst of so much excitement that I have neglected to write to you. I am staying in Town for a few weeks with Cousin Dick Lamar doing some writing for him and settling up his businefs as City Marshall. Sisters family are all well except Mary—she has been quite unwell for some time. My Family are well except Papy my oldest little girl—She is not at all healthy—for Six Months she has been troubled with a gathering on her head, and Chills, but is now getting better. All of them send a great deal of love to all of you. I sent you a paper a few days ago with the Copy of a Notice in it that was left at a mans house near Sisters ordering him and me to leave. I go out home every Saturday evening and stay until Monday morning. I look for them to get me any night but I am going to sell my life as dear as pofsible if they attempt to injure me and if I should fall I am sure that my Death will be avenged, and not lefs than 10 of the Rebels will pay the penalty. I still curse them to their faces and they are afraid to attempt to take me, and I have got them pretty well scared.

Brace has joined the Army and is at Palmyra only 7 miles from sister. The Regiment has 800 man all Cavalry. Night before last the Rebels sawed the ties on the Rail Road and the Train ran off smashing 6 cars; there was a man shot near Palmy a few nights ago, it is dangerous now to be out after Sun down. It is a great wonder I have not been killed by them. Dan West is a Captain in the Rebel Army. Uncle Dick has one son in the Rebel Army who was in the fight at Lexington, Mo. The Federal Army had Uncle Dick for several days but he took the oath also his other two boys—they have never got

Uncel Billy yet. Sister is strong Union. it is all I can do to keep her and Ellen from pitching into the Rebel Women out there. Papy my little Girl says she is "Good Union Girl." We have just heard of the great Victory by the fleet in South Carolina. Also a Victory in Kentucky. 400 Rebels killed & 1000 Prisoners. I had a situation offered me in a Cavalry Regiment from Iowa but did not get the letter, and knew nothing of it until the Boat landed here with the Adjutant on Board who told me he had written to me—the place was filled then. It was on the Colonels Staff at a Salary of One hundred and fifty Dollars per month clear. If I had gotten the letter I should have joined it. Write soon and all the news—love to all. Give me Richd Brownings addrefs so I can write to him.

Your Son
RICHD DRANE

XIV

THE JOHN HOYE OF WILLIAM FAMILY

017. JOHN HOYE and his twin brother Samuel were born November 5, 1807. John died October 26, 1865. On December 20, 1831, he married Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Craver, at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. "Nancy" Craver was born February 28, 1811, at Greensburg, and died January 22, 1883. She was buried in the Hendrickson lot in Philos Cemetery, Westernport, Maryland.

CHILDREN:

180. 1. Samuel Craver, b. Jan. 14, 1833, Selbysport, Md.
181. 2. Anna Eliza, b. Jan. 12, 1835, Selbysport, Md.
182. 3. Ellen Jane, b. June 14, 1837, Petersburg, Pa.
183. 4. William Deakins, b. Mar. 2, 1841, Hoesburg, Md.
184. 5. Mary Alcinda, b. Mar. 2, 1841, Hoesburg, Md.
185. 6. Elizabeth, b. 1843, d. Dec. 15, 1848, Hoesburg, Md.
186. 7. Cornelia, b. Sept. 27, 1845, d. Dec. 25, 1865, Hoesburg.
187. 8. John Jacob Paul, b. Aug. 20, 1847, Hoesburg, Md.
188. 9. Virginia Emma, b. Dec. 26, 1849, Hoesburg, Md.
189. 10. Ida Josephine, b. 1851, Hoesburg, Md.

John Hoyer seems to have been a favorite of his Uncle John for whom he was named. He was a large, sturdily built man with black hair and brown eyes. He was fond of hunting and fishing.

John and his brother Samuel left Maryland in 1830. John settled temporarily in Pennsylvania where he met and married Ann Craver; they resided about eight years in the neighborhood of Petersburg (Addison), Pennsylvania.

About the year 1840 the family moved to "William and Mary" which John Hoyer bequeathed as follows: "To my nephew, John Hoyer of William, I give and devise my tract of

NOTE:—THE CRAVER FAMILY: Jacob Craver (1777-1853), of German descent, resided at Greensburg, Pa. He married a Miss Evans, Leesburg, Va., of the family of Gen. Evans of the Revolutionary Army. Two of their children were Ann and Eleanor Friend Craver. One of the cherished memories of these girls was the reception they attended at the home of Secretary of the Treasury Gallatin, in honor of his guest General La Fayette, who gallantly kissed the two little girls. Eleanor Craver married Joseph Hendrickson, Sr., of Petersburg, Pa.

THE ALABAMA POWER CO. REPORT

The Alabama Power Company, a subsidiary of the Electric Power Company of Alabama, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. The Company is deeply indebted to you for the interest and cooperation which you have shown in the development of the Alabama River and its tributaries, and for the valuable suggestions which you have made. The Company is confident that the project will be completed in the near future and will be a great benefit to the State of Alabama.

Item	Amount
1. Construction of the Alabama River Dam	\$1,000,000.00
2. Construction of the Alabama River Dam	\$1,000,000.00
3. Construction of the Alabama River Dam	\$1,000,000.00
4. Construction of the Alabama River Dam	\$1,000,000.00
5. Construction of the Alabama River Dam	\$1,000,000.00
6. Construction of the Alabama River Dam	\$1,000,000.00
7. Construction of the Alabama River Dam	\$1,000,000.00
8. Construction of the Alabama River Dam	\$1,000,000.00
9. Construction of the Alabama River Dam	\$1,000,000.00
10. Construction of the Alabama River Dam	\$1,000,000.00

The Alabama Power Company is a subsidiary of the Electric Power Company of Alabama, which is a public utility. The Company is authorized to construct and operate dams and power plants on the Alabama River and its tributaries. The Company is currently in the process of constructing a dam on the Alabama River, which will provide a source of hydroelectric power. The Company is also planning to construct a dam on the Alabama River, which will provide a source of hydroelectric power. The Company is confident that the project will be completed in the near future and will be a great benefit to the State of Alabama.

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JOHN HOYE OF W.



WILLIAM
DEAKINS HOYE



ELIZABETH
CRAVER HOYE



ANN ELIZA HENDRICKSON, LILLY H.
ENTLER, MARGUERITE ENTLER

land called William and Mary containing 932 5/8 Acres lying near Alexander Smith's old place in Allegany County."

John Hoyer named his place Hoyerburg. He built a comfortable brick mansion on the south side of the Turnpike, about 300 yards from Russell Harvey's present stone house; the Turnpike was then, as now, a busy national highway. The Hoyer home was celebrated thruout the county for its hospitality. A notable occasion in its annals was the wedding of Ann Eliza Hoyer to Lucien C. Hendrickson. Col. Philip Pendleton, a close friend and near neighbor, gave the bride away and Harlan Tabb was "best man" at the ceremony.

Thru the treachery of a farm hand, Tom Hayes, the Hoyer mansion was destroyed by fire in 1852. Its site was known as "Burnt Chimneys" for many years.

Due in part to blindness during his later years, John Hoyer did not give efficient personal attention to his property. The inventory of his personal property after death amounted to \$409.50.

In October, 1865, John Hoyer was stricken with pneumonia during a business trip to Cumberland and died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. L. C. Hendrickson, at Piedmont, W. Va. His interment was in the family burying ground north of the Pike where his daughters, Elizabeth and Cornelia, were already interred. The graveyard lies along the dividing line between the Hoyer property and Mr. George Chisholm's land. His widow and family moved in 1871 to the Hoyer tract called "Civicus," now the Weber farm near Oakland, where she resided until her death in 1883.

John Hoyer was noted for his hospitality to rich and poor alike. His unbounded trust in human nature almost amounted to a weakness; he was often imposed upon by the unscrupulous, but his kindness of heart and his integrity won for him the love and respect of all the countryside. When roused to anger, however, he had a violent temper. It is related that a

NOTE:—The "William and Mary" tract lies on both sides of the Northwestern Turnpike, now U. S. 50, three miles west of Smith's Farm, now Gorman, Md. In 1832 John Hoyer obtained from the State Land Office an escheat warrant to re-survey eighteen military lots and 32 acres of vacant land, total 932 5/8 acres, which he named for William and Mary Hoyer.

neighbor once beat his wife who then ran to the Hoyer home for protection, followed by her husband. John seized his gun to kill the intruder and the family had difficulty in disarming him.

In politics John Hoyer was a Democrat. During the Civil War he was in sympathy with the South. He owned a few slaves, two of whom were Uncle Appie and Aunt Ann.

* * * * *

WILLIAM DEAKINS HOYE in 1862 enlisted in McNeill's Partisan Rangers, Confederate Army, and served until the end of the War between the States. He was with his command on one of the most daring exploits of the War—the capture of Generals Crook and Kelly.

On the night of February 20, 1865, forty-eight of McNeill's men and sixteen other Virginia Cavalrymen crossed the Potomac and entered Cumberland, then garrisoned by over 5000 Federal troops. At about three o'clock in the morning, the Confederates arrived at the Barnum and Revere Hotels, disarmed the sentinels, took Gen. B. F. Kelly and Gen. Crook from their beds, put them on horses, and escaped thru the Federal lines with their prisoners into their own lines in Virginia.

At one of the last reunions of McNeill's Rangers, Rev. J. W. Duffey, pointing to Wm. D. Hoyer, said: "There is with us as brave a lad as ever buckled on a sword." He was awarded the Confederate Cross of Honor.

After the War Wm. D. Hoyer resided at Deer Park. He was Justice of the Peace and member of the County School Board. His last years were spent with his comrades in the Confederate Home at Richmond, Virginia, where he died October 23, 1928, and was buried in Hollywood Cemetery.

180. SAMUEL CRAVER HOYE: Died Sept. 14, 1902, at Deer Park, Md. m. Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David Hoyer.

CHILDREN:

190. 1. Georgia Nesbit, b. Nov. 9, 1869.

191. 2. Anne Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1876, at Piedmont, W. Va.

192. 3. Mary Eleanor, b. Jan. 19, 1888, at Deer Park, Md.

S. C. Hoyer was in the mercantile business at Piedmont with Hendrickson & Son. Later he moved to Deer Park where he was postmaster eight years and held other political offices of trust. He was a Democrat and a Lutheran.

190. GEORGIA NESBIT HOYE: Died Aug. 3, 1930. Buried at Deer Park, Md. m. W. Creed Dunnington, proprietor of the Mt. Lake Park Hotel.

191. ANNE ELIZABETH HOYE: Died 1941. Bur. at Oakland,, Md. m. John Felty of Oakland, Md., a lumber dealer.

CHILDREN:

193. 1. Miriam Elizabeth, b. Sept. 19, 1903, d. May 19, 1905.

194. 2. Lucien Edward, b. May 22, 1906.

195. 3. Mary Virginia, b. Nov. 10, 1910.

Lucien E. Felty is a graduate of W. Va. State Teacher's College. Postmaster at Rowlesburg, W. Va., in 1939.

195. MARY VIRGINIA FELTY: Washington, D. C. m. Frank E. Scrivener, an attorney-at-law.

CHILDREN:

196. 1. Mary Elizabeth, b. Oct. 8, 1939, Washington, D. C.

192. MARY ELEANOR HOYE: Died Feb. 6, 1936, at Oakland, Md. m. Asa Totten Mathews, an attorney-at-law, April 30, 1918.

181. ANNA ELIZA HOYE: Died July 6, 1921. Bur. at Deer Park, Md. m. Lucien C. Hendrickson, Oct. 23, 1856.

CHILDREN:

197. 1. Lily Belle, b. July 27, 1857, at Addison, Pa.

198. 2. Melville Hoyer, b. Sept. 28, 1858, d. Jan. 16, 1860, Addison.

199. 3. Paul Sansom, b. Nov. 30, 1860, at Piedmont, W. Va.

200. 4. William Earl, b. Oct. 16, 1862, d. Oct. 17, 1906.

201. 5. Joseph Alvin, b. April 17, 1867, d. June 25, 1870, Piedmont.

202. 6. Lucia Anna, b. Jan. 13, 1872, Piedmont. Clerk, U. S. Land Office.

203. 7. Eleanor Camille, b. Mar. 15, 1873, Piedmont. Artist, Washington, D. C.

NOTE:—THE HENDRICKSON FAMILY: Levi Hendrickson, M. D., son of Simon and Frances, was born March 13, 1786, and died June 28, 1819. He came from Louisiana to Petersburg, Pa., where he m. Mrs. Hannah Frazee Liston, July 1, 1810. Their children were: Joseph, Charles, Nancy, Hiram, Levi, Jesse, Rachel.

Joseph Hendrickson was born at Petersburg, May 25, 1811, and died at Piedmont about 1887. He m. Eleanor Friend Craver (1809-1876), daughter of Jacob and Anne Craver, in 1833. Their children were: Lucien C., Norval, Joseph, Mary E. He operated a large general store in Petersburg until 1860, when he moved to Piedmont, W. Va., where he and his son Lucien bought and operated a general merchandise store. Lucien C. Hendrickson (b. Aug. 8, 1834, d. 1921) m. his cousin, Ann Eliza Hoyer.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 led to a similar influx.

The second of these was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Montana in 1864 led to a similar influx.

The third of these was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863 led to a similar influx.

The fourth of these was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1865 led to a similar influx.

The fifth of these was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1865. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in California in 1867 led to a similar influx.

The sixth of these was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1869. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Montana in 1871 led to a similar influx.

The seventh of these was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1873. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Utah in 1875 led to a similar influx.

The eighth of these was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1877. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1879 led to a similar influx.

The ninth of these was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1881. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in California in 1883 led to a similar influx.

The tenth of these was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1885. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Montana in 1887 led to a similar influx.

The eleventh of these was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1889. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Utah in 1891 led to a similar influx.

The twelfth of these was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1893. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1895 led to a similar influx.

197. LILY BELLE HENDRICKSON: Died June 7, 1935, Flushing, N. Y. Bur. Portland, Ore. m. Daniel Entler at Shepherdstown, W. Va.

CHILDREN:

- 204. 1. Norman Heskett, b. Dec. 6, 1884, Piedmont, W. Va.
- 205. 2. Daniel McElroy, b. Sept. 29, 1886, Piedmont, W. Va.
- 206. 3. Lucien Hoye, b. Oct. 1, 1888, d. Jan. 25, 1892, Piedmont,
- 207. 4. Ann Margeurite, b. Mar. 4, 1890, Piedmont, W. Va. Now
librarian Bayside High School, Bayside, N. Y.
- 208. 5. Jacob Philip Adam, b. Mar. 9, 1891, Piedmont, W. Va.
- 209. 6. Martha Ellen, b. Mar. 9, 1891, d. Dec. 20, 1891, Piedmont.
- 210. 7. Paul Hoye, b. Feb. 17, 1893, Deer Park,, Md.
- 211. 8. Virginia Hoye, b. Feb. 17, 1893, d. March 12, 1893,
Deer Park, Md.
- 212. 9. William Brisco, b. Nov. 2, 1896; d. Feb. 8, 1912, Portland.

204. NORMAN HESKETT ENTLER: Portland, Oregon.
m. Lida May Thomas, 1912. He is a Civil engineer.

205. DANIEL McELROY ENTLER: Roseburg, Oregon.
m. Edna Virginia Apsley, 1911. He is a salesman.

CHILDREN:

- 213. 1. Daniel McElroy, Jr., b. Jan. 13, 1913, Carleton, Oregon.
- 214. 2. Eleanor Elizabeth, b. Aug. 4, 1919, The Dalles, Ore.

213. DANIEL McELROY ENTLER, JR.: Honolulu,
m. Dorothy Coleman Craven-Phillips of Philadelphia, Pa., in
1938. He is now a Jr. Lt., in the U. S. N.

208. JACOB P. A. ENTLER: Died Dec. 14, 1931, Portland,

NOTE:—THE ENTLER FAMILY: Daniel Entler was born in Shepherdstown, W. Va., Dec. 27, 1852, son of J. P. A. Entler and Ellen McElroy Entler. Daniel Entler died Feb. 8, 1912. He and his youngest son, William, were lost in a snow storm Feb. 8, 1912, on Mr. Entler's claim about ten miles west of McMinnville, Oregon. The bodies were recovered and taken to Portland, Oregon, for burial March 31, 1912. Daniel and his wife, Lily Hendrickson, met as young people in Piedmont, West Va. The Hendricksons had moved to Piedmont from Addison, Pa., in 1859. The Entlers lived in Shepherdstown for about five generations, the first Entler, Philip, having come from Hanover, Germany, in the year 1732. His son, Philip, fought in the Revolutionary War. This Philip Entler had a son Daniel, who owned and managed the well-known Entler Hotel in Shepherdstown. Daniel Entler's son, Jacob Philip Adam Entler, followed his father in operating the Entler Hotel in Shepherdstown until it was sold in 1872. That year J. P. A. Entler moved to Piedmont, West Va., buying the well-known Simms House. In 1891 the Simms House burned to the ground and the Entler family lost everything. It was J. P. A. Entler's son, Daniel, who married Lily Hendrickson.

Ore. m. Katherine Brooks Lewis, 1916. He was a salesman.

CHILDREN: all born in Portland, Ore.:

- 215. 1. David Lewis, b. Sept. 22, 1917.
- 216. 2. Jacob Philip Adam, b. Sept. 3, 1918.
- 217. 3. Martha Roberta, b. Mar. 23, 1921.
- 218. 4. William Hendrickson, b. Nov. 7, 1924.

210. PAUL HOYE ENTLER: Portland, Oregon. m. Beryl Hodge in 1912.

CHILDREN:

- 219. 1. Paul Hodge, b. Sept. 6, 1913.

199. PAUL SANSON HENDRICKSON: St. Paul, Minn. m. Susan Hammond of Frederick Co., Md. He is with the German American National Bank of St. Paul, Minn.

CHILDREN:

- 220. 1. Anna Mathilda, b. May 19, 1890.

220. ANNA MATHILDA HENDRICKSON: St. Paul, Minn. m. Lee McGuire, fruit importer in St. Paul.

200. WILLIAM EARL HENDRICKSON: m. Willie Anna Huff in 1897.

CHILDREN:

- 221. 1. Alvin, b. Sept. 10, 1898.

221. ALVIN HENDRICKSON: Dundalk, Md. m. (1) Blanch Elizabeth Shelton, Dec. 10, 1919, from Princeton, W. Va.

CHILDREN:

222. 1. Lucien Earl, b. Feb. 11, 1922.
m. (2) Jeane O. Osborne, Apr. 8, 1935, from Grassy Creek, N. C.

184. MARY ALCINDA HOYE: Died Oct. 23, 1928, Deer Park, Md. m. Walter Engle, son of Samuel Engle. He was of Preston, Minn.

187. JOHN JACOB PAUL HOYE: Died Dec. 1, 1902, Dunbar, Pa. m. Louise Miner (b. Apr. 17, 1854, d. Aug. 15, 1899) at Oakland, Md. John Hoyer moved from Oakland to Dunbar about 1880, where he died from injuries suffered in a railroad accident.

CHILDREN:

- 223. 1. Aroan B., b. Feb. 11, 1875, d. Feb. 11, 1920.
- 224. 2. Margaret, b. June 27, 1878, at Oakland, Md.
- 225. 3. John J. P., b. May 31, 1882, at Dunbar, Pa.
- 226. 4. Anna, b. July 27, 1886, at Dunbar, Pa.
- 227. 5. William Harlan, b. Feb. 1, 1888, d. Mar. 24, 1888.

Washington, D.C., 10/10/1918
The Adjutant General's Office
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signature]

Enclosed for the Adjutant General's Office are two copies of a letterhead memorandum from the Adjutant General's Office to the Adjutant General, dated 10/10/18.

The Adjutant General's Office is also enclosing for the Adjutant General's Office a copy of a letterhead memorandum from the Adjutant General's Office to the Adjutant General, dated 10/10/18.

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JOHN J. P. HOYE, JR., a stationary engineer, resided in Portland, Ore., 1909-1934. He later farmed near Smithfield, Pa.

224. MARGARET HOYE: Smithfield, Pa. m. Charles D. McClain, June 11, 1898. He is a farmer.

CHILDREN:

- 228. 1. Perry Harlan, b. Oct. 4, 1899.
- 229. 2. Louise, b. Nov. 16, 1901.
- 230. 3. Mabel R., b. Jan. 4, 1905.
- 231. 4. Ruth, b. Jan. 4, 1907, d. Nov. 16, 1907.
- 232. 5. James Paul, b. Aug. 24, 1911.
- 233. 6. Beatrice, b. Dec. 10, 1916.

228. PERRY HARLAN McLAIN: Uniontown, Pa. m. Thelma Weir, Dec. 11, 1922. He is a mechanic.

CHILDREN:

- 234. 1. Betty Ruth, b. June 5, 1923.
- 235. 2. Charles William, b. Nov. 26, 1924.
- 236. 3. Robert Daniel, b. Mar. 5, 1926.

229. LOUISE McLAIN: Fairchance, Pa. m. Frederick Schreckengost, glazier, November, 1924.

CHILDREN:

- 237. 1. Frederick Homer, b. Dec. 20, 1925.

230. MABEL R. McCLAIN: Fairchance, Pa. m. Raymond Lloyd, clerk, Dec. 17, 1926.

232. JAMES PAUL McCLAIN: Smithfield, Pa. m. Mildred Pugh, Feb. 2, 1934. Farmer.

CHILDREN:

- 238. 1. Frederick Lee, b. Aug. 12, 1935.
- 239. 2. Charles Andrew, Sept. 28, 1939.

226. ANNA HOYE: Dunbar, Pa. m. Harry C. Bunting, pattern maker, Dec. 20, 1913.

CHILDREN:

- 240. 1. Robert Hoyer, b. Sept. 24, 1914.
- 241. 2. Redding, b. Dec. 28, 1917.
- 242. 3. John Paul, b. Sept. 22, 1924.

188. VIRGINIA EMMA HOYE: Died Nov. 16, 1897, at Deer Park, Md. m. Parron Deakins, farmer, Oct. 18, 1893.

189. IDA JOSEPHINE HOYE: Died Aug. 11, 1927, at Deer Park, Md. m. Lorenzo D. Thrasher, postmaster at Deer Park.

XV

THE SAMUEL HOYE FAMILY

018. SAMUEL HOYE and his twin brother John were born November 5, 1807. Samuel was named for his uncle, Samuel Slicer.

Samuel Hoyer attended school in Cumberland or in Hagerstown. He was a favorite of his Aunt Nancy Hoyer, who often bought "things" for him and willed him her silver spoons. He may have lived with her for a time in Hagerstown. Like his father he became a surveyor. When Samuel finished his education, his uncle, John Hoyer, gave him a horse, saddle, bridle, compass and chain; also money and 955 acres of land, patented in Samuel's name which he called "Uncleton". Samuel Hoyer was apparently intellectual and of a pleasing personality. When he was twenty-one years of age his prospects were indeed bright, but, like Esau of olden times, he sold his heritage for a mess of pottage and within two years he was involved in serious financial difficulties.

In 1828 Samuel Hoyer bought his sister Eliza Drane's share of their grandfather's estate, but five years later Geo. W. Drane brought suit against him for \$125 and the sheriff sold Samuel's share of the Paul Hoyer estate to Drane for \$10. Uncle John Hoyer bought Eliza's and Samuel's shares of Drane in 1837 for \$500. Had Samuel waited patiently he would have received by inheritance about \$20,000.

Early in 1830 Samuel and his brother John, left Maryland. John settled in Pennsylvania, but Samuel went on to the far West. A friend of the family, returning from the West, reported that on February 1, 1831, he left Samuel in St. Louis, Missouri, and that he was traveling on a Mississippi River trading boat presumably as a trader. On May 6, 1843, David Hoyer received a letter from his brother Samuel, evidently from the far West; the postage due on it was twenty-five cents. We regret that this letter has not been preserved. The record of Equity Case 840 dated 1850 says, "That Samuel Hoyer is dead and that his widow and child live in Illinois, where, not known." And this is the last we have heard of Samuel and of his family.

XVI

THE ELLEN HOYE PEARSON FAMILY

019. ELLEN SLICER HOYE was born July 16, 1812, and died July 3, 1883. She married George Pearson, at Smithsburg, Maryland, February 21, 1842.

CHILDREN:

243. 1. George Calmese, b. Aug. 13, 1851., at Manchester, Md.

244. 2. Anna Netta, d. Aug. 29, 1854, under one year of age.

Also two infant sons, buried at Cavetown.

Ellen, youngest child of Wm. W. Hoyer, by his first wife, for whom she was named, came to live with her sister, Mrs. Ann Bishop, at Smithsburg. Here she met and married George Pearson, who was teaching there at the time.

Ellen Pearson's memory was cherished by her son and neighbors for her sympathetic disposition and many domestic virtues. She told her son many stories of life at the Hoyer Crab Tree Bottom farm.

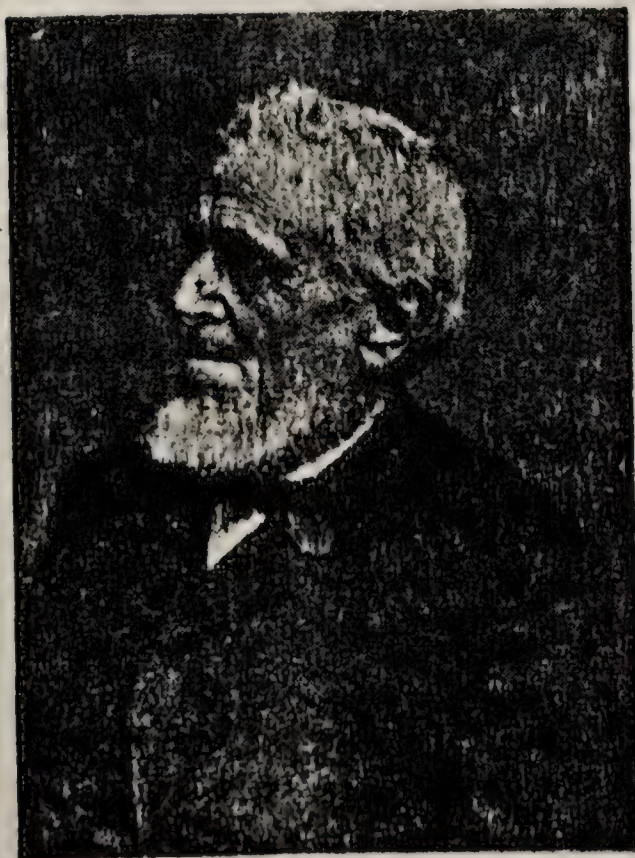
One of these stories relates to being taken out to her father's sugar camp on the Youghiogheny, where at night she heard the wolves howling close by; but they made no attack, fearing the blazing fires under the kettles in which the maple sap was boiling.

Here is a story of Civil War days, as related by George C. Pearson:

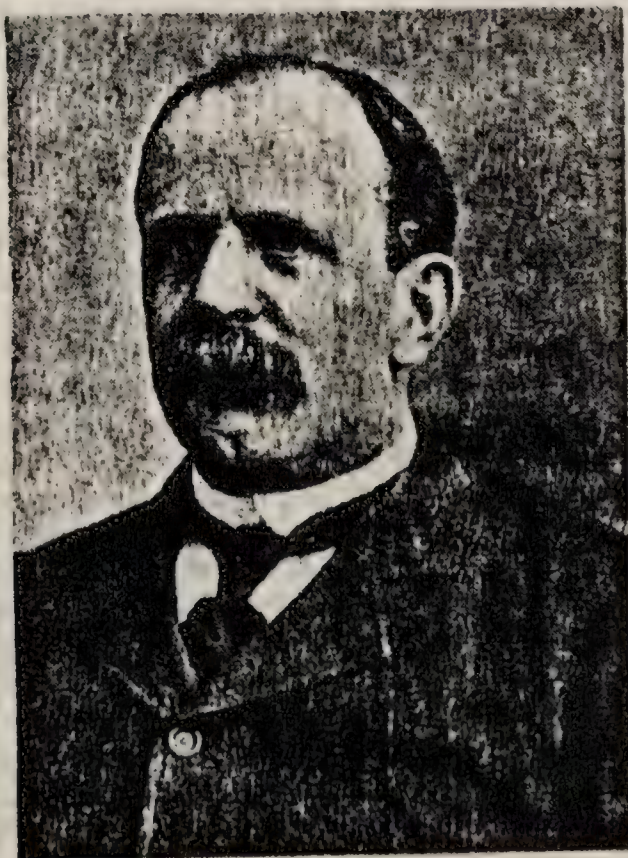
During the summer of 1863 raids were made into Maryland by the Confederate troops. One day there came into Smithsburg a small band of soldiers, dressed in grey. They were supposed to be nothing more than a band of thieves following the army for gain. They passed out of town at the south end. All rode horses. A fine looking young lady, who was at the home of George and Ellen Pearson, went up to the porch of a neighbor, conversing about the event, when the band returned and the commanding officer halted at this porch but the other members went to the center of the town. The officer said he could take a nap if that pretty girl was away. She left and this officer on horseback ran her onto a porch, but she was rescued by a townsman, then fled down the street, entered the Pearson home



ELLEN SLICER PEARSON



GEORGE PEARSON



GEORGE C. PEARSON



JOHN B. HARRIS, JR.



JOHN B. HARRIS, JR.



JOHN B. HARRIS, JR.

and ran upstairs. Ellen Pearson met the officer, who had ridden down and hitched his horse at her door; taking hold of her dress on each side and spreading it out with her own person blocked the door. He demanded entrance. She denied him. He threatened to kill her. She told him that he could only kill the body and if he went in it would be over her dead body. He went to get an axe to cut down a second front door, but failing to get it, his attention was diverted to looting the store.

Ellen Pearson collapsed when the man went for the axe. The young lady had been taken out of the house while the bandit was pacing in front of the house; she was concealed in the garret some doors below the Pearson home and the next day was sent to her parents.

The scarcity of axes was caused by the Confederates a few days before taking all the axes they could find to make a pontoon bridge across the swollen Potomac so that they might escape into Virginia.

GEORGE CALMESE PEARSON was educated at Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania. He began teaching in Washington County, Maryland, in 1874, and continued as teacher and as principal of the County High School until elected County Superintendent of Schools in May, 1894, serving in this position until June 18, 1900. He later occupied positions as a business

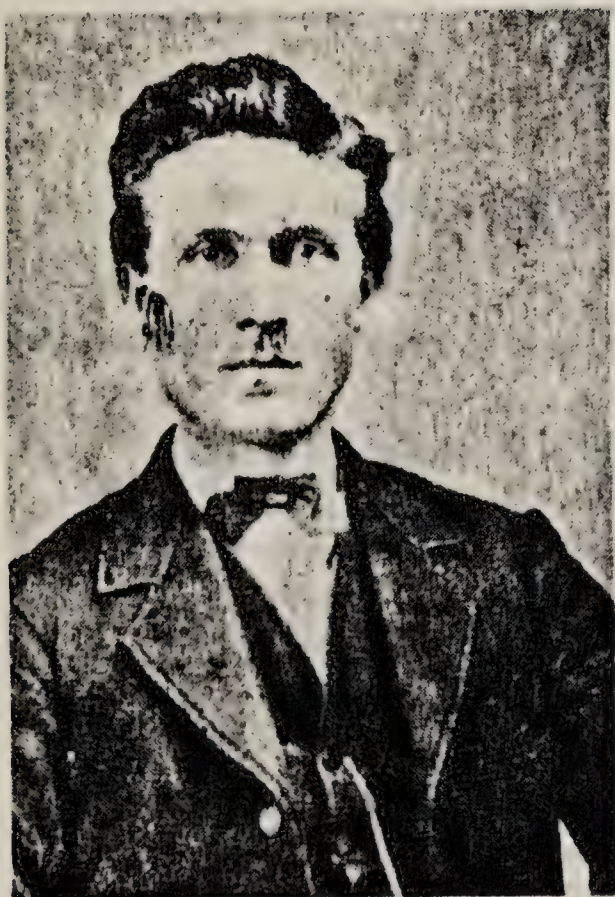
NOTE:—George Pearson was born August 13, 1809, in Northampton County, Pa., of Alsatian ancestry. His grandfather was driven from Alsace by persecution and fled to Holland and from there to America. This grandfather's name appears in the record of the first census of the United States in Buck's County, Pa. George Pearson was sent to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., but he left and went to Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa. In 1837 he came to Maryland and engaged in teaching; he prepared numerous boys to enter colleges in our land, some of his pupils entering the Sophomore Class from his school. Professor Pearson called his school the Gravely Hill Academy. Later he served as principal of the Smithsburg public school. He continued to teach until he retired to private life in 1883, except spending a few months as a member of the Maryland legislature of 1861-62. He was Justice of the Peace and appointed Postmaster but gave the office over to the care and sustenance of a deserving lady. He died at Smithsburg, June 18, 1897. He, with his wife, were members of the Reformed Church and their bodies rest in the Reformed Cemetery at Cavetown.

He was a Democrat, a follower of Stephen A. Douglas, but later affiliated with the Republican party; at his death he was a member of the Prohibition party.

executive in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and in Smithsburg for several years, residing during his later years in the ancient and modest Pearson home in Smithsburg.

George C. Pearson inherited property from his parents; with this, and by his own industry, economy and careful investments, he accumulated a considerable fortune. By his will, dated 25th May, 1928, and probated 18th October, 1929, he left (1) a fund "for the perpetual care of the cemetery" of the Reformed Church at Cavetown; (2) trust funds of \$40,000, the income from which should go to certain relatives during their lifetimes; (3) upon termination of these trusts, (a) \$15,000 for the Endowment fund of the Orphans' Home at Littlestown, Pennsylvania; (b) \$15,000 to Hood College of Frederick, Maryland, to establish the "Eleanor S. Pearson Professorship" in memory of his mother; (4) the residue of his estate he devised to the Old Folks' Home of the Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church.

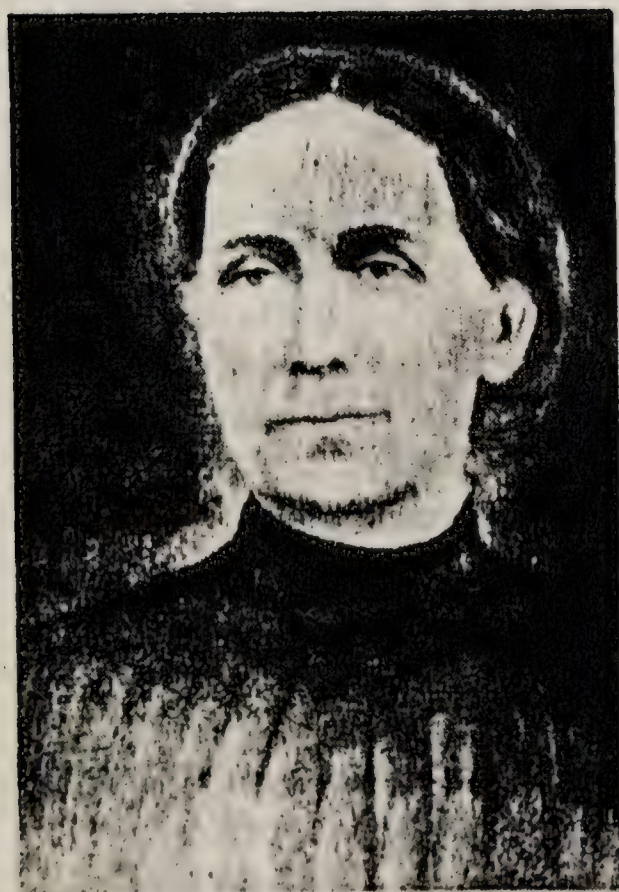
George C. Pearson—————, 1929, and was buried in the Cavetown Cemetery.



ELIJAH HOYE



B. F. HOYE



CATHERINE HOYE CASSIDY



CAPT. CHARLES E. HOYE

XVII

THE DAVID HOYE FAMILY

020. DAVID HOYE was born March 12, 1815, at the Crab Tree Bottom home. He was named for his uncle, David Rutan. He died August 25, 1849, and was buried in the Hoyer graveyard. He married Elizabeth Friend, license issued at Cumberland, August 29, 1841. (See THE FRIEND FAMILY.)

CHILDREN, all born at Sang Run, Maryland:

- 245. 1. Mary Elizabeth, b. Aug. 8, 1842.
- 246. 2. William Harrison, b. June 22, 1844.
- 247. 3. Elijah, b. April 10, 1846.
- 248. 4. Benjamin Franklin, b. May 23, 1848.
- 249. 5. Sarah Catherine, b. Aug. 16, 1849.

David Hoyer was a farmer. After his marriage he lived a short time on what is now the Elijah Hoyer farm—that part of "Friend's Delight" west of the Youghiogheny River at Sang Run. This farm included about 400 acres of "Friend's Delight" and the "Gleanings." It was deeded to David in 1835 by his father at the request of Uncle John Hoyer. Later he moved on the Aunt Betsey Hoyer farm and lived there until his death at the age of thirty-four years. He contracted typhoid fever at Cumberland while attending his Uncle John's funeral. It is said that David was recovering from his illness when the doctor, while under the influence of liquor, gave him the wrong medicine. His funeral was held in the Hoyer cemetery and the sermon was preached from the text, "I looked and behold a pale horse, and his name that sat on him, was Death!" Rev., VI, 8.

Owing to his early death and to the fact that Elizabeth never talked to her children of their father, little is known of David Hoyer. Elijah only remembered that his father made chestnut bark whistles for him and his brother William and that once the two brothers met their father as he came home from hunting and he allowed them to carry his gun between them on their tiny shoulders. These incidents indicate a kindly disposition and illustrate how children may remember a kindness; Elijah told this story eighty years after the incident occurred.

David Hoyer's children grew up to be men and women of average height and weight, brown eyes, sandy or brown hair; industrious, sober, quiet and unassuming dispositions.

Elizabeth Hoyer was a daughter of John Friend, Jr., a pioneer neighbor. She was a fine type of the country woman of her day—tall and rather spare in figure; industrious, economical; intelligent; mother of nine children, she survived two husbands and died at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

After her husband's death Elizabeth built a good frame house on a lot obtained from her brother, D. H. Friend, near the old Friend home. She soon married John Friend of N., and to them were born four children: Cornelia, Joseph, Lafayette, Bertha.

During the winter following the completion of her house,, early one stormy morning, the kitchen caught fire and the building rapidly burned to ashes; the children were carried to the Friend home in their night clothes. After this misfortune the family lived on the Dominick Mattingly farm which David Hoyer's heirs owned, but soon Elizabeth purchased a farm one mile north of Altamont, Maryland, where the children grew up.

Elizabeth Friend died November 11, 1902, and was buried in the Deer Park cemetery.

245. MARY ELIZABETH HOYE: Died Sept. 3, 1903. Buried at Deer Park, Md. m. SAMUEL C. HOYE, her cousin. (See THE JOHN HOYE FAMILY.)

246. WILLIAM HARRISON HOYE: Died June 25, 1908. Buried at Sang Run, Md. m. LOUISA M. STUTZMAN (1852-1925), daughter of Joseph J. Stutzman, Nov. 2, 1875, at Washington, D. C. She was a teacher at Sang Run.

CHILDREN, all born at Sang Run, Maryland.:

- 250. 1. Charles Edward, b. Oct. 21, 1876.
- 251. 2. Josephine, b. May 22, 1880.
- 252. 3. Robert Lincoln, b. Sept. 17, 1883.
- 253. 4. Paul Stutzman, b. May 15, 1886.
- 254. 5. Helen Louise, b. Mar. 1, 1889.

NOTE:—David Hoyer and his heirs inherited from his Uncle John Hoyer, 3,600 acres of land, surveyed Nov. 16, 1800, for Honore Martin and John Hoyer, assignees of John Stockdell. This tract was in Preston Co., Va., on the Maryland boundary on Hoyer's Run at the Pine Swamp. Thru the State boundary dispute the Hoyer heirs lost the part of this tract between the disputed boundary lines.

William Hoyer attended the local schools and entered Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, in 1864; on March 19, 1865, he enlisted in Co. K, 197th Ohio Vol. Inf., and served until July 31, 1865. After the Civil War he was a partner with Samuel C. and Benj. F. Hoyer in a store at Altamont, Maryland, but gave his personal attention to his farm at Sang Run. This fine farm he bought of his mother. William H. Hoyer was a progressive and industrious farmer and stockman.

250. CHARLES EDWARD HOYE: Sang Run, Md. m. (1) Hallie G. Savage, dau. of A. Wesley Savage, June 7, 1902, at Mt. Lake Park, Maryland. m. (2) Luella K. Mason, dau. of Harvey O. Mason, Sept. 16, 1922, at Manila, P. I.

CHILDREN:

- 255. 1. Carlota, b. Nov. 12, 1903, San Mateo, P. I.
- 256. 2. William Rodney, b. June 2, 1908, Albay, P. I.
- 257. 3. Edward Buel, b. April 7, 1910, Santa Monica, Calif.

Charles E. Hoyer graduated from the Maryland State Normal School in 1896; taught school in Maryland two years; served as private, May 28, 1898, to October 22, 1898, in Troop "C," 3'd U. S. Cavalry, Spanish-American War; sergeant, July 18, 1899, to Feb. 8, 1901, in Co. "H," 27th U. S. Vol. Infantry, Philippine Insurrection; teacher, supervising teacher and division superintendent of schools in the Philippine Bureau of Education from the time of his discharge from the U. S. Army at Manila until retirement in 1925, except during the World War when he was Captain and Adjutant of the 7th Regiment,

NOTE:—THE STUTZMAN FAMILY came from Spiez near Lake Thun, Switzerland. JOHAN JACOB STUTZMAN arrived at Philadelphia, October 2, 1727, on the ship Adventure. According to tradition, on the voyage he lost his wife and all his children except Jacob and Christian. Not having money to pay his passage, "he bound out his sons as indentured servants to pay therefor." He returned to Switzerland. The Stutzmans were Amish. JACOB STUTZMAN settled in Bern Twp., Berks Co., Pa. His son, CHRISTIAN STUTZMAN, m. Barbara Hochstedler. Their son, JACOB STUTZMAN, m. Anna Yoder and settled about 1785 near Salisbury, Pa., but about 1812 moved near Shanesville, Ohio. Their son, JOST JUSTUS STUTZMAN (1791-1867) returned to Salisbury where he was a teacher, justice of the peace and member of the Legislature. He m. Elizabeth Gerber. Their son, JOSEPH J. STUTZMAN (1817-1900) m. Amanda Mary Schell. He was a noted teacher and the first Superintendent of Schools of Somerset Co., Pa. (Reference: Descendants of Barbara Hochstedler and Christian Stutzman, by Rev. Harvey Hostetler.)

Philippine Guard; he served five years in the Los Angeles County schools. Member F. & A. M., 32nd., and Roosevelt Camp, U. S. W. V. Member of the Maryland Historical Society. First president of the Garrett County Historical Society.

256. WILLIAM RODNEY HOYE: Glendale, Arizona. m. Blanche V. Scott, dau. of T. T. Scott of San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 18, 1934. He is a graduate of the University of California, 1932. Sr. clerk, Arizona Unemployment Compensation Comm.

CHILDREN:

258. 1. Charles Edward, b. June 8, 1939, Phoenix, Arizona.
259. 2. Hallie Vivian, b. July 24, 1940, Phoenix, Arizona.

251. JOSEPHINE HOYE: Died Nov. 25, 1940. Buried at Sang Run. m. George L. Armstrong, son of Albert Armstrong, Sept. 28, 1907, at Albay, P. I. Capt. Armstrong served in the Philippine and World Wars. He was court interpreter in the P. I. and an investigator, District Attorney's Office, Los Angeles.

CHILDREN:

260. 1. William Hoyer, b. Aug. 5, 1908, Manila, P. I.
261. 2. Albert, b. Dec. 3, 1909, Manila, P. I.
262. 3. Helen Louise, b. July 12, 1912, Manila, P. I., d. Aug. 12, 1913.
263. 4. Robert Lewis, b. May 10, 1914, Manila, P. I.
Corporal Robert L. Armstrong, U. S. M. C., was captured by the Japanese at Peiping, China, December, 1941.

260. WILLIAM HOYE ARMSTRONG: Bowie, Md. m. Beatrice Pauline, dau. of George W. Catey, August 18, 1936.

CHILDREN:

264. 1. David Andrew, b. Sept. 6, 1940, Washington, D. C.
He is a B. S. in Agriculture, U. of Calif., 1932, and a D. V. M., Ohio State University, 1937. He is employed at the Patuxent Research Refuge of the U. S. Dept. of the Interior.

252. ROBERT LINCOLN HOYE: Died March 28, 1940. Bur. at Sang Run. m. Bertha A. Lowdermilk, dau. of James L. Lowdermilk, Mar. 29, 1907. Occupation farming and lumbering.

CHILDREN:

265. 1. Marie Helene, b. Sept. 1, 1909, Sang Run, Md.
266. 2. James Carl, b. Aug. 2, 1912. Died.
267. 3. Isabel Georgia, b. Feb. 2, 1915, McHenry, Md.
268. 4. Irene Roberta, b. June 2, 1918, Oakland, Md.
269. 5. Mary Lucille, b. Mar. 8, 1921, Oakland, Md.
270. 6. Robert Lincoln, b. Feb. 25, 1925, Oakland, Md.

265. MARIE HELENE HOYE: Morgantown, W. Va. m. Percy L. Forbes, a glass blower, Sept. 6, 1932, at Oakland, Md.

CHILDREN:

271. 1. Patricia Ann, b. May 14, 1933, Oakland, Md.

272. 2. Doris Lee, b. Jan. 20, 1936, Morgantown, W. Va.

267. ISABEL GEORGIA HOYE: Morgantown, W. Va. m. Charles K. Zinn, Dec. 25, 1938, at Terra Alta, W. Va. Isabel G. Hoyer graduated from the Nurses' School, City Hospital, Morgantown, in 1935.

269. MARY LUCILLE HOYE: Morgantown, W. Va. m. William T. Brown, teacher, Dec. 18, 1937, at Cumberland, Md.

CHILDREN:

273. 1. Barbara Ann, b. Dec. 23, 1938, Oakland, Md.

253. PAUL STUTZMAN HOYE: Died Sept. 27, 1922; bur. at Sang Run, Md. m. Elinor L. Hinebaugh, Mar. 26, 1911, at McHenry, Md. Paul Hoyer farmed his parents' farm at Sang Run. He died from injuries received in a coal mine accident in Pennsylvania.

CHILDREN:

274. 1. Paul Waller, b. Mar. 3, 1921, McHenry, Md.

275. 2. Schell Stutzman, b. Feb. 2, 1916, Sang Run, Md.

274. PAUL WALLER HOYE: Oakland, Md. m. Vonda Sanders.

CHILDREN:

276. 1. Paul Waller, b. Feb. 11, 1939, Crellin, Md.

HELEN LOUISE HOYE: Zion City, Ill. m. Lyman S. Enlow, Feb. 12, 1910, at Sang Run. Her husband is a millwright. He is a son of Rufus Enlow of Sang Run, Md. The family resided on the old Enlow farm until 1915 when they moved to Zion City. They belong to the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church.

CHILDREN:

277. 1. William Claude, b. Jan. 16, 1911, Sang Run, Md.

278. 2. Gilbert Bruce, b. Oct. 22, 1912, Sang Run, Md.

279. 3. Jessie Marie, b. Mar. 30, 1914, Sang Run, Md.

280. 4. Rufus Wilbur, b. May 24, 1915, Zion City, Ill.

281. 5. David Wesley, b. Jan. 10, 1919, Zion City, Ill.

282. 6. Josephine Price, b. Jan. 8, 1922, Zion City, Ill.

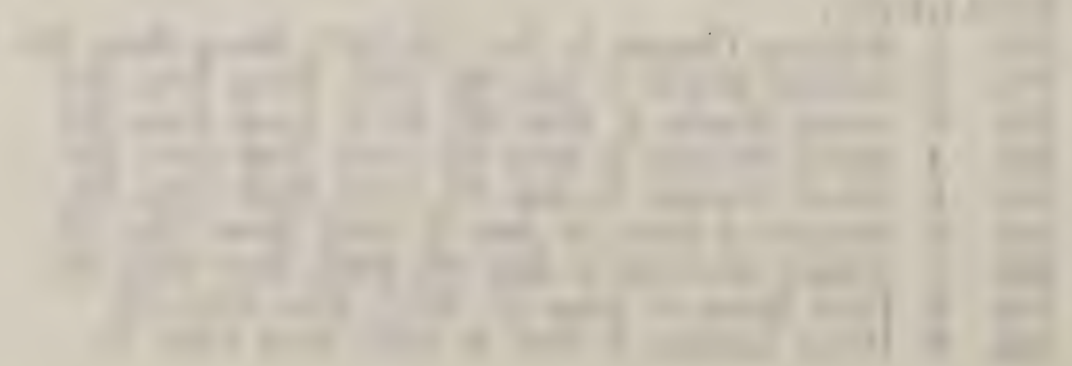
283. 7. Robert Elwood, b. Jan. 24, 1925, Zion City, Ill.

284. 8. Paul Hoyer, b. June 13, 1927, Zion City, Ill.

285. 9. Helen Louise, b. Oct. 4, 1929, Zion City, Ill.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY JAMES O. BROWN
VOLUME I
THE EARLY PERIOD
FROM 1607 TO 1763
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THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS



279. JESSIE MARIE ENLOW: Zion, Illinois. m. Alvah S. Tillman, February 15, 1941.

CHILDREN:

286. 1. Joyce Lorraine, b. Jan. 29, 1942.

247. ELIJAH HOYE: Died Sep. 26, 1938, at Sang Run, Md. m. (1) Sarah Jane Savage, Dec. 25, 1877; dau. of A. W. Savage.

CHILDREN:

286. 1. Ora May, b. Nov. 12, 1878, Sang Run, Md.

287. 2. Sara Jane, b. Nov. 24, 1880, Sang Run, Md.

m. (2) Mary Cornelia Friend, Apr. 26, 1882, at Sang Run.

CHILDREN:

288. 1. Nellie Elizabeth, b. Oct. 8, 1884, Sang Run, Md.

289. 2. Gilbert, b. Feb. 9, 1886, Sang Run, Md.

290. 3. Frederic Ward, b. Dec. 30, 1890, Sang Run, Md.

291. 4. Ruth, b. Aug. 15, 1898, Sang Run, Md.

Elijah Hoyer was a student for two years at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. During a long and useful life he resided on his farm at Sang Run. He was a Republican and Methodist.

286. ORA MAY HOYE: Terra Alta, W. Va. m. George D. Liming, Sept. 26, 1917. Her husband is a farmer.

287. SARAH JANE HOYE: Died April 16, 1938. Bur. at Sang Run, Md. m. Franklin Frantz, a farmer and rural mail carrier.

CHILDREN:

292. 1. Geoffrey Elwood, b. July 4, 1906.

293. 2. Ellen May, b. May 3, 1923.

290. FREDERIC WARD HOYE: Sang Run, Md. m. Mary Elizabeth Hoyer, May 12, 1912. Fred Hoyer is a farmer and Justice of the Peace.

CHILDREN, all born at Sang Run, Md.:

294. 1. Miriam Corinne, b. Feb. 16, 1913.

295. 2. Margaret Irene, b. Oct. 28, 1914.

296. 3. Frederic Baxton, b. Aug. 15, 1916.

297. 4. Mary Elizabeth, b. Aug. 25, 1919.

298. 5. Paul Elijah, b. Dec. 30, 1925.

299. 6. Ruth Luella, b. June 21, 1931.

300. 7. Catherine Louise, b. Feb. 16, 1935.

NOTE:—A contract dated 25th November, 1836, records the clearing of the "Knox field" on the Elijah Hoyer farm. David Hoyer rented to Washington Knox part of "Friend's Delight" for six years on condition that Knox clear, sow in timothy, and fence "seven rails high, staked and ridered," one acre per year.

Part of Elijah Hoyer's farm has been in the possession of the Hoyer family since Paul Hoyer had it surveyed in 1774.

294. MIRIAM CORRINE HOYE: Sang Run, Md. m. Cecil Everett Friend, farmer, April 5, 1934.

CHILDREN, all born at Sang Run, Md.:

- 301. 1. Alice Lovenia, b. Jan. 15, 1935.
- 302. 2. Elizabeth Fay, b. Jan. 27, 1937.
- 303. 3. Esther Lee, b. July 19, 1938.
- 304. 4. Samuel McClellan, b. June 1, 1940.
- 000. 5. Everett Nicholas, b. March 17, 1942.

248. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOYE: d. July 30, 1926, bur. at Sang Run, Md. m. Alice Rosabell Casteel (1860-1895) Apr. 8, 1880. He farmed the Sines place, part of his father's estate at Hoyer's Run, W. Va.

CHILDREN:

- 305. 1. David Harrison, b. Oct. 13, 1881, Sang Run, Md.
- 306. 2. Meshach Vernon, b. Nov. 21, 1882, Hoyer Run, W. Va.
- 307. 3. Lulu Catherine, b. July 12, 1885, Hoyer Run, W. Va.
- 308. 4. Ralph Casteel, b. June 1, 1889, Hoyer Run, W. Va.
- 309. 5. William Edward, b. Aug. 30, 1891, Hoyer Run, W. Va.
- 310. 6. Mary Elizabeth, b. Jan. 10, 1894, Hoyer Run, W. Va.
- 311. 7. Alice Rosabell, b. Dec. 18, 1895, Hoyer Run, W. Va.

William E. Hoyer served in the 25th Co., 154 Dep. Brigade, 1918-19. He is employed by the B. & O. R. R. and resides with his sister, Alice, at Farmington, W. Va.

305. DAVID HARRISON HOYE: Farmington, W. Va. m. Dessie May, dau. of Harris Dewitt, July 4, 1908. Farmer and lumberman.

CHILDREN:

- 312. 1. Evelyn Rose, b. April 5, 1909, Sang Run, Md.
- 313. 2. Franklin Harrison, b. Dec. 1, 1911, Sang Run, Md.
- 314. 3. Wilbur Carlos, b. Nov. 28, 1914, Champion, Pa.
- 315. 4. Elmo, b. Oct. 11, 1917, Cheat Haven, Pa.

312. EVELYN ROSE HOYE: Farmington, W. Va. m. Fred E. Allen, a miner, July 16, 1931.

306. MESCACH VERNON HOYE: McHenry, Md. m. Vespa Josephine, daughter of Edward Casteel, Nov. 11, 1905. He is a farmer.

CHILDREN, all born at McHenry, Md.:

- 316. 1. Genevieve Josephine, b. Sept. 15, 1906.
- 317. 2. Edward Franklin, b. Sept. 8, 1907.
- 318. 3. Thelma Pearl, b. Jan. 20, 1911.
- 319. 4. Yvonne Wilma, b. Oct. 13, 1913.
- 320. 5. Roland Dale, b. July 3, 1918.

316. GENEVIEVE JOSEPHINE HOYE: Pittsburgh, Pa.

m. A. Bice, son of John F. Bice, in 1926. He is a mechanic.

CHILDREN:

321. 1. Donald Edwin, b. Feb. 11, 1927, Pittsburgh, Pa.

322. 2. Norma Jean, b. July 24, 1928, Pittsburgh, Pa.

317. EDWARD FRANKLIN HOYE: Deer Park, Md. m. Mildred R., daug. of John Fike, Sept. 23, 1928. He is a farmer.

CHILDREN:

323. 1. Helen, b. Mar. 21, 1929, d. Mar. 24, 1929, Sang Run, Md.

324. 2. Warren Dale, b. Sept. 19, 1930, Sang Run, Md.

318. THELMA PEARL HOYE: Sines, Md. m. Harland G. Reams, a miner, Mar. 20, 1928.

CHILDREN:

325. 1. Glendene Eloise, b. Mar. 31, 1929, McHenry, Md.

326. 2. Harland Lynn, b. May 19, 1931, d. May 29, 1931.

319. YVONNE WILMA HOYE: Friendsville, Md. m. Randal W. Friend, farmer, Dec. 6, 1933.

CHILDREN:

327. 1. Janet Yvonne, b. May 10, 1934.

307. LULU CATHERINE HOYE: Lake Lynn, Pa. m. Norman Friend, a farmer, July 2, 1905.

CHILDREN:

328. 1. Dorlah Elizabeth, b. March 28, 1907, Hoyer's Run, Md.

329. 2. Grace Alice, b. Jan. 28, 1909, Hoyer's Run, Md.

330. 3. Ward William, b. Feb. 1, 1914, Farmington, Pa.

328. DORLAH ELZABETH FRIEND: Reisville, W. Va. m. Shannon Eddy, a miner.

CHILDREN:

331. 1. Wayne Friend, b. July 29, 1929.

332. 2. Paul, b. Oct. 22, 1932.

333. 3. Beulah Sue, b. July 24, 1937.

308. RALPH CASTEEL HOYE: Sang Run, Md. m. Florence May Kimmell, July 17, 1912. He farms the Elijah Friend place.

CHILDREN:

334. 1. Elizabeth Alice, b. June 17, 1914, at Sang Run, Md.

334. ELIZABETH ALICE HOYE: Parsons, W. Va. m. George Nordeck, store manager, Jan. 1, 1937.

CHILDREN:

335. 1. Jeri Lu Raye, b. June 29, 1939.

310. MARY ELIZABETH HOYE: Sang Run, Md. m. Frederick Ward Hoyer. (See 290. F. W. Hoyer.)

249. SARAH CATHERINE HOYE: d. Sept. 19, 1916. Bur. at Deer Park, Md. m. James Bordman Cassidy, May 28, 1869, a native of Canada, admitted to U. S. citizenship Aug. 22, 1882. He was a telegraph operator for the B. & O. R. R., accidentally killed by a passing train at Altamont.

CHILDREN, all born at Altamont, Md.:

- 336. 1. Charles William, b. Feb. 17, 1870.
- 337. 2. Maud L., b. Feb. 14, 1873.
- 338. 3. Dalton Burr, b. Nov. 5, 1875, d. Feb., 1876.
- 339. 4. Frank Howard, b. Nov. 6, 1878.
- 340. 5. Mary Blanche, b. Oct. 8, 1881.
- 341. 6. Sarah Grace, b. June 4, 1883.

336. CHARLES WILLIAM CASSIDY: d. April 10, 1905. Bur. at Deer Park, Md. m. Mary Agnes O'Donnell. He was a trainman, B. & O. R. R.

CHILDREN:

- 342. 1. Charles Stanly, b. Nov. 30, 1902, at Cumberland, Md.

342. CHARLES STANLY CASSIDY: Cleveland, Ohio. m. Flora Marie Boettcher, Dec. 30, 1925.

CHILDREN:

- 343. 1. James Thomas, b. Dec. 12, 1936.

339. FRANK HOWARD CASSIDY: d. Sept. 16, 1900. Bur. at Deer Park, Md. Occupation—railroad trainman, B. & O. R. R. Frank was a fireman on the Deer Park helper engine. At Altamont, while signaling another engine, he was crushed and soon died. This accident occurred near his old home, within a few hundred yards of where his grandfather Cassidy and his father had been killed by trains. Knowing that he could not live, he was asked if he wanted a preacher. He replied, "Don't bother anyone, for God will do what is best for me."

340. MARY BLANCHE CASSIDY: Cumberland, Md. m. Herman Pirkey, Dec. 17, 1907. He was a B. & O. R. R. trainman.

CHILDREN, all born at Cumberland, Md.:

- 344. 1. Virginia Kathleen, b. Feb. 26, 1910.
- 345. 2. Robert Francis, b. May 12, 1912.
- 346. 3. Dorthy Blanche, b. Nov. 4, 1914.
- 347. 4. Herman Kenneth, b. July 22, 1915.
- 348. 5. Luther Keith, b. Dec. 3, 1916.
- 349. 6. Chauncey Kermit, b. Nov. 14, 1918.
- 350. 7. Charles Stanley, b. Nov. 16, 1920.

344. VIRGINIA KATHLEEN PIRKEY: Cumberland, Md.

m. George Elwood Olsen, July 22, 1935, in Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN:

351. 1. Mary Roberta, b. May 21, 1936, in Cumberland.

345. ROBERT FRANCIS PIRKEY: Cumberland, Md. m. Marguerite R. Thompson, Oct. 12, 1935, at Hagerstown. He is employed by the Celanese Corporation.

CHILDREN:

352. 1. Robert Herman, b. June 13, 1938, Cumberland.

353. 2. Sally Dionne, b. July 13, 1940, Cumberland.

341. SARAH GRACE CASSIDY: Cumberland, Md. m. Lee Graham, a B. & O. R. R. trainman, Sept. 6, 1907.

CHILDREN:

344. 1. Charles Kenneth, b. Nov. 24, 1908, at Cumberland, Md.

345. 2. Ruth Catherine, b. Aug. 9, 1915, at Cumberland, Md.

344. CHARLES KENNETH GRAHAM: Frostburg, Md. m. Eva Barbara Smith, Aug. 20, 1938. He is employed by the Celanese Corp. of America.

MIRIAM D. HOYE TO JOHN, DANIEL AND EDWARD HOYE

Thorondale, September the 12, 1849.

My very Dear Brothers.

Very unexpectedly Miss Margaret handed me a letter from Mr. Smith last evening containing the sad news of our dear Brothers death. Our heavenly Father has chastened us severely within the last year, although our afflictions have been many our blessings far exceed them. My prayer is that we may be enabled to bear all without murmuring or repining at the sure dispensation of one who would not willingly grieve or afflict.

Many thanks to you beloved Brothers for the way in which you have acted towards me but the sum of which I will soon be in possession of will render me independent, and as you have all large families I consider it my duty and privilege to diminish rather than increase the number of your cares. I hope you will not take what I have said amiss. Has Brother Edwards child recovered from that paralytic stroke. I am very anxious to see you all and hope at some day not very distant to pay you a visit. Does Brother Davids wife intend to continue at housekeeping? Give much love to her and the children. Poor things! They will never know a Fathers love. Do not let them or any of your children forget they have an Aunt Miriam. I have written this letter to all of you but do not remember any of your directions. I will enclose it in one to Mr. Smith who will forward it to you. Remember me affectionately to all of my Sisters and friends. Tell Sister Elizabeth I will answer her kind letter soon. I expect to return to Smithburgh the 21st of this month.

I remain your fond Sister,

MIRIAM D. HOYE.

JOHN HOYE TO DAVID HOYE

Cumberland, Ap'l 25th, 1849.

Mr. David Hoyer

Dear Sir—

Your letter of the 17th inst I recd. I have a deed drawn for Mr. Elijah Friend and wife to you for the land you conveyed to him on the 8th of March, 1842. Mr. Elijah Friend wishes you to convey to your son Elijah the small piece laying on the north east side of the river. Send me down the courses of that piece and I will have the deed drawn to your son. Send them down by the first mail. Have the deed from Mr. Elijah Friend to you executed immediately and send it down to me and I will have it recorded. I send you inclosed your deed to Mr. Elijah Friend. Do for your own sake, and the family, attend to this at once and send me the deed.

Your friend, JOHN HOYE.

This letter refers to a small tract called "Mill Seat" at the mouth of Sang Run. It was found among the papers of Elijah Friend, marked "Secrecy." David probably never received it. John and David died that summer and the land remained in Elijah Friend's possession.

XVIII

THE TABITHA HOYE TOWNSHEND FAMILY

021. TABITHA HOYE was born October 17, 1816, and died November 13, 1848. She married Jeremiah Leonard Townshend, April 25, 1843.

CHILDREN:

346. 1. Singleton, b. March 26, 1846, at Mt. Airy.

347. 2. Mary Virginia, b. at Mt. Airy, d. in infancy.

Tabitha, named for Tabitha Marbury, was the eldest daughter of her father's second marriage. She attended the local school at Sang Run and the school at Cumberland while living with her Uncle John. She was a valuable assistant to her mother and after her mother's death she kept the old home until her marriage at the age of twenty-six. After her marriage she took Elizabeth and Mariam to live with her; she also took the colored boy Stephen.

The couple lived on their farm, Mt. Airy, now the Baum farm, south of Grantsville, until Tabitha's early death of tuberculosis. She was buried near her parents, brothers and sisters in the Hoyer Cemetery. Tabitha was one of the dark-haired Hoyes. She is described as "a perfect lady of refined manners." Not of as robust constitution as were most of the family, she had a poetic vein in her nature, an indication of which is the recorded fact that when she was eighteen and the last baby came into the Hoyer family, Tabitha named her Mariam Drusilla.

In 1853 Jeremiah Townshend moved to Oakland and became one of the first merchants in that new town. He never remarried.

346. SINGLETON TOWNSHEND: Died March 24, 1902. Buried at Oakland, Md. m. Anna R. Whalen, Aug. 1, 1872. He

NOTE:—Aug. 3, 1842, John Hoyer deeded Tabitha Hoyer for \$5.00, part of "Mt. Airy," 187 acres, "Buck Pasture," 254 acres; also lots 2112, 2113, 2135, 2292, total—653 acres. Not satisfied with this gift and the provisions of John Hoyer's will, her husband appears as the leader in bringing the noted Case in Equity, No. 840, "J. L. Townshend et al vs. George Smith et al."

was a dentist at Oakland, an Oddfellow and a member of the Christian Science Church.

CHILDREN:

348. 1. John Leonard, b. ————. d. Aug. —, 1896.

349. 2. Rachel Anne, b. Nov. 4, 1876, at Oakland.

John Leonard Townshend was a hardware salesman at Baltimore.

349. RACHEL ANNE TOWNSHEND: Died Aug. 12, 1927, Washington, D. C. m. Dr. Francis D. Koonce, April 22, 1902. He was a physician in Washington. After her husband's death Anne was a government clerk in Washington.

CHILDREN:

350. 1. Anne Rebecca, b. Dec. 13, 1904.

351. 2. Nelle Josephine, b. July 3, 1907.

352. 3. Francis Singleton, b. Nov. 26, 1913.

350. ANNE REBECCA KOONCE: Washington, D. C. m. William E. Pecot of the U. S. Coast Guard, Aug. 19, 1928. Rebecca is a clerk in the Department of Agriculture.

CHILDREN:

353. 1. William Edward, b. Sept. 16, 1929, in Washington.

351. NELLE JOSEPHINE KOONCE: Silver Springs, Md. m. (1) Edward T. Stakes, Jr., Jan. 13, 1930, in Washington, D. C. m. (2) George D. Nolan, Nov. 25, 1936. He is floor manager for S. Kann Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.

352. FRANCIS SINGLETON KOONCE: Beaver Falls, Pa. m. Eleanor L. Rietz, April 30, 1938, at Elkton, Md. Francis is a radio announcer with the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

and the American Medical Association are interested in the health of the people and the progress of medicine.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit organization that is dedicated to the advancement of the medical profession and the health of the people. It is the largest and most influential organization in the medical field in the United States.

The American Medical Association is committed to the highest standards of medical practice and to the advancement of the medical profession. It is dedicated to the improvement of the health of the people and to the progress of medicine.

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XIX

THE DANIEL JONES HOYE FAMILY

023. DANIEL JONES HOYE was born September 12, 1819, on the Crabtree Bottom farm, and died June 7, 1898. He was buried in the Baird lot, Highland Park Cemetery, Kirksville, Mo. He was named for his uncle, Daniel Rutan, and for his grandmother, Catherine Jones. He married Catherine Baker October 15, 1840, who was born October 13, 1822, and died July 10, 1910. She was buried in the Wynka Cemetery, Lincoln, Nebraska.

CHILDREN:

- 354. 1. William Waller, b. Dec. 3, 1841, at Sang Run, Md.
- 355. 2. Mary Martha, b. Jan. 28, 1843, at Sang Run, Md.
- 356. 3. Jacob, b. Jan. 14, 1845, at Sang Run, Md.
- 357. 4. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 20, 1847, at Sang Run, Md.
- 358. 5. John, b. Feb. 6, 1849, d. Mar. 3, 1873, Edina, Mo.
- 359. 6. Ann Maria, b. Mar. 21, 1851, in Hampshire Co., Va.
- 360. 7. Ida, b. Oct. 16, 1853, at Jacksonville, Ill.
- 361. 8. Harriet, b. Jan. 18, 1856, Edina, Mo.
- 362. 9. Emma, b. March 15, 1858, Edina, Mo.
- 363. 10. Edward, b. Jan. 15, 1860, d. July 19, 1860.
- 364. 11. Taylor, b. Jan. 15, 1860, d. Mar. 22, 1862.
- 365. 12. Walter, b. Mar. 17, 1861, Edina, Mo.
- 366. 13. Jeannette, b. June 6, 1863, Edina, Mo.

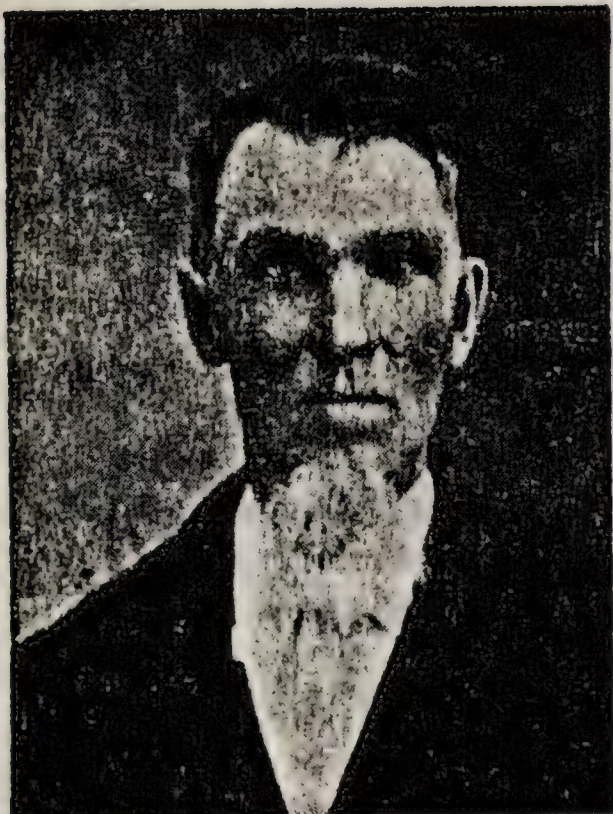
Daniel Hoyer attended the local academy at Sang Run. After marriage he and his wife lived with his mother on the home farm, then moved on the Aunt Betsey Hoyer farm at Sang

NOTES:—(1) On the original plot of Oakland, Maryland, surveyed in 1849, lots Nos. 1 and 2 are marked "Daniel J. Hoyer." By deed dated 30th July, 1853, Daniel J. Hoyer and wife transferred lot No. 1 to Singleton L. Townshend for \$50. This is the site of the present old Townshend house.

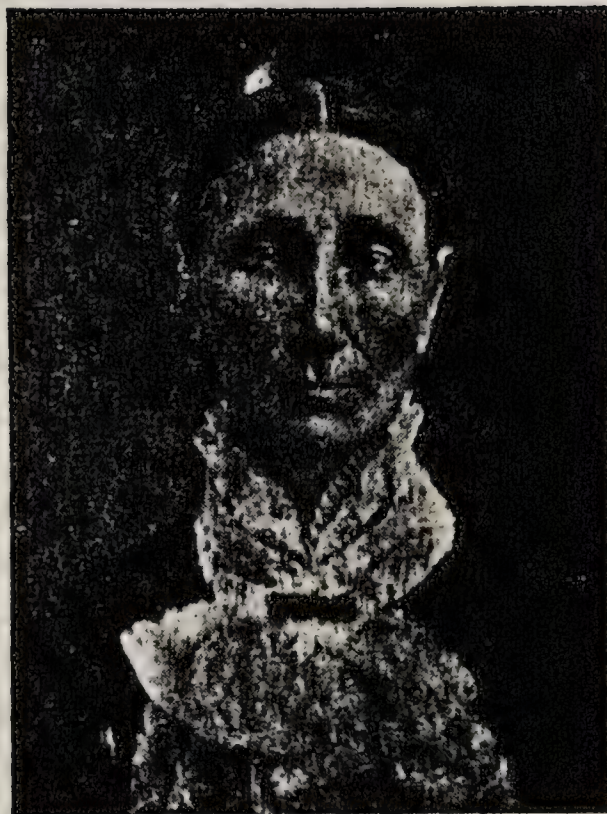
(2) Daniel J. Hoyer also owned the military lot which includes the beautiful Muddy Creek water fall in Garrett County.

(3) In 1841 John Hoyer surveyed a tract of State land, called "Rattler," 1,370 acres. He assigned his certificate as a gift to Daniel J. Hoyer who received his patent in 1842. In the Maryland Court of Appeals, Case of Daniel J. Hoyer vs. James Swan, it appears that the "Rattler" survey covered a large portion of John Swan's survey of "Skipnash," 888 acres, surveyed in 1803. Therefore the Court decided in favor of the Swans and Hoyer lost a large part of "Rattler."

(4) An entry in John Hoyer's Ledger, dated June 6, 1846, Daniel J. Hoyer is referred to as of "Murley's Glade, Allegany County." So it appears that he resided on "Rattler" at that time.



DANIEL JONES HOYE



CATHERINE BAKER HOYE



CHILDREN OF DANIEL J. HOYE. 1898



Figure 1. A person in a field.



Figure 2. A person in a field.



Figure 3. A group of people in a field.

Run. About 1850 the family moved to a farm in Hampshire Co., Va., where, presumably at Frankfort near the Potomac, they remained until 1853. In 1852 Daniel went to Missouri to visit his father-in-law, Jacob Baker, and to see the lands in the West. The next September he sold his property in Virginia, loaded his family and effects on two good Conestoga "covered wagons," which were driven by William and Jacob, while he drove a light spring wagon, all drawn by horses.

The emigrants traveled to the West over the Northwestern Turnpike, crossing the Ohio River at Wheeling, Virginia, and the Mississippi at Quincy, Ill. In October, Ida was born prematurely at Jacksonville, Illinois, necessitating a long delay there. The family settled seven miles west of Edina, Knox County, Missouri, on a farm of 700 acres selected by Judge Melker Baker, a brother-in-law, and purchased of the Federal Government for \$1.25 per acre. This farm adjoined the farm of another brother-in-law, Canada Baker.

They built at once a comfortable log house and began clearing the land of small timber which consisted in part of wild crab apple trees. Their farm also included prairie lands which later proved to be better farm land than the timbered country, tho difficult to break up with the plows of those days. Corn, wheat and tobacco were raised; the tobacco for home use and to give to neighbors. Most of their crops were consumed by the family or fed to their cattle and hogs. In the early years deer and wild turkeys furnished a good meat supply.

After about six years residence in the log house Daniel Hoyer built a large two story brick house on his farm; this was the family residence until they sold their farm and purchased a new 13 room brick house at 505 S. High St., Kirksville, Missouri. Here Emma and Ida were living with their parents when the father passed away in 1898. As the children grew up and left home, the extra rooms were rented to boarders.

Daniel Hoyer was of the rugged mountaineer type. He was six feet in height, weighed 175 pounds, had black hair, sandy beard and blue eyes. His death at the age of 78 was caused by a cancer on the lower lip which was apparently treated successfully but developed again and caused death after a month of intense suffering. His nine living children gathered at the

home to be with their father during his last illness. He was a man of strict integrity, quiet and undemonstrative, with decided ideas of right and wrong and strong religious convictions. He trusted too much in the good intentions and words of others and suffered financial losses thereby. After her husband's decease, Catherine Hoyer lived happily with her daughters, Elizabeth, Anna, and Emma, until she passed away at Lincoln, Nebraska, aged nearly 88 years, a fine type of the hardy pioneer woman of the West.

When the family moved from Virginia, Jacob Baker gave them two young slaves, Tobe, a mulatto, and Ann, a black girl. Tobe was bad tempered and of little service, but Ann was a good worker and fine nurse for the children; when freed by Lincoln's proclamation she hired herself to Melker Baker and died while still young. One of the horses named "Gin," brought on the migration from Virginia, lived many years on the Hoyer farm; a very gentle animal, she was a favorite with the children.

Daniel was a member of the M. E. Church since boyhood and a leader in his congregation. He was a Republican in politics and loyal to the Union.

354. WILLIAM WALLER HOYE: Died Aug. 18, 1900. Bur. at Edgar, Neb. m. (1) Victoria H. Brown, Jan. 1, 1868. m. (2) Mrs. Eliza M. Holton, May 14, 1889. No children. He was a farmer, carpenter, bookkeeper, a good musician, and lived most of his life in Hannibal, Missouri, and Omaha, Nebraska. He finished his education at James City Business College, Quincy, Illinois. During the Civil War he served in Co. "A," 61st Ill. Inf.

NOTE:—THE BAKER FAMILY probably came from Hampshire Co., Va., where John Baker resided as early as 1772, and in 1810 deeded land to Jacob Baker and wife. Our Jacob Baker came to Maryland from Monongalia Co., Va. In 1832 John Hoyer deeded to him "Uncleton," 945 acres, on Deep Creek. In 1833 he was assessed here with four negroes, 8 horses and 46 cattle. In 1854 Jacob Baker sold 350 acres, including his home, to John L. Browning for \$4,000, and moved to Knox Co., Mo. Jacob Baker's log house is just north of John Browning's. His children were Melchior, Nicholas, Canady, Joseph, Nelson, Catherine, Elizabeth, Mary, all of whom went west except Mary and Nelson. Jacob Baker's wife was Martha Canady; she died on the farm in Maryland and was buried by a maple east of the Melchior Baker house.

355. MARY MARTHA HOYE: Died June 1, 1893. Bur. at Monrovia, Calif. m. Joseph Douglas, Aug. 25, 1875, at Lancaster, Mo.

CHILDREN:

367. 1. Ida May, b. Nov. 20, 1877, in Kirksville, Mo.

368. 2. Ernest, b. Jan. 13, 1879, in Kirksville, Mo.

Mary Hoyer was a teacher before marriage. Mr. Douglas operated an extensive lumber business in Kirksville. The family moved to California; after Mary's death, they located in Pomona, Calif.

367. IDA MAY DOUGLAS: Pomona, Calif. m. Clinton Miller, June 26, 1920.

CHILDREN:

369. 1. Clinton Douglas, b. Mar. 25, 1922.

368. ERNEST DOUGLAS: Pomona, Calif. m. Mary B. Nevins, Dec. 9, 1902. They have an adopted daughter, Neva Mae Douglas. Ernest is a skilled mechanic.

356. JACOB HOYE: Died Aug. 16, 1918. Bur. at Edgar, Neb. m. (1) Christina Linstrom, Jan. 4, 1871. She was born June 24, 1852, at Hernings Mola, Sweden, and died June 6, 1892. m. (2) Ida Hannenan, Dec. 19, 1895.

CHILDREN:

370. 1. Alma, b. April 4, 1874, at Vallisca, Iowa.

371. 2. Jessie Lenora, b. Nov. 20, 1881, at Edgar, Neb.

Jacob Hoyer was a farmer and mason; he lived on his farm five miles northeast of Edgar, Neb. He was a Methodist and a Democrat.

370. ALMA HOYE: Edgar, Neb. m. Ernest Smith, a farmer, Feb. 16, 1890.

CHILDREN:

372. 1. Fannie, b. Jan. 7, 1894.

372. FANNIE SMITH: Gerber, Calif. m. Forest Overturf, July 24, 1912. The Overturfs lived in Clay Co., Neb., until 1926 when they located in California.

CHILDREN:

373. 1. Melvin, b. Jan. 15, 1913, Sutton, Neb.

374. 2. Lela, b. Nov. 10, 1915, Sutton, Neb.

375. 3. Loren, b. March 8, 1920, Sutton, Neb.

373. MELVIN OVERTURF: Clay Center, Neb. m. Olinda Bauer, July 2, 1939.

371. JESSIE LENORA HOYE: Clay Center, Neb. m. Carlos Roy Bascom, March 15, 1905, at Edgar, Neb. He was born June 15, 1881, the son of Eli P. Bascom (1847-1901) of Polo, Ill. The Bascoms live on their farm five miles north of Edgar. Vera Bascom graduated from Hastings Business College; she is a bookkeeper and stenographer at Lincoln.

CHILDREN:

376. 1. Vera Winona, b. Dec. 23, 1906, at Edgar, Neb.

377. 2. Wilma Venus, b. Dec. 13, 1909, at Edgar, Neb.

377. WILMA VENUS BASCOM: Died Feb. 3, 1933. Bur. at Clay Center, Neb. m. Harold Wilson, Mar. 26, 1930. Wilma was a stenographer; her husband is a musician.

CHILDREN:

378. 1. Connie Lee, b. Sept. 22, 1932, at Edgar, Neb.

357. ELIZABETH HOYE: Died Mar. 12, 1907. Bur. at Hurdland, Mo. m. David C. Smallwood, Feb. 5, 1871.

The family lived on their large farm adjoining Hurdland, Mo. Mr. Smallwood was an industrious farmer and his wife a model homemaker.

CHILDREN, all born at Hurdland, Mo.:

379. 1. Claude, b. Dec. 11, 1871.

380. 2. Alva, b. Feb. 28, 1873. Died.

381. 3. Grace, b. April 24, 1874. Died.

382. 4. Chloe, b. March 3, 1876.

383. 5. Charles, b. Jan. 21, 1878.

384. 6. Eddie, b. March 18, 1882. Died.

379. CLAUDE SMALLWOOD: Pleasanton, Calif. m. Eleanor S. Stanley, June, 1898, who came from England with her father. Claude Smallwood graduated from the Normal School, Kirksville, Mo., in 1891; from the Los Angeles Normal in 1898; from the University of California in 1905. He was a teacher. In 1910 he organized the First National Bank of Pleasanton of which he was manager and principal owner. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

CHILDREN:

385. 1. Stanley Claude, b. Feb. 10, 1903, Bisbee, Ariz.

386. 2. Genevieve Elizabeth, b. April 26, 1907, Berkeley, Calif.

387. 3. Catherine Edith, b. Sept. 19, 1912, Pleasanton, Calif.

S. C. Smallwood was graduated from the University of California in 1926 and admitted to the bar the same year. Assistant District Attorney of Alameda County.

Catherine Smallwood, B. A., U. of C., 1933, of Berkeley, Calif., is employed by the Y. M. C. A.

386. GENEVIEVE ELIZABETH SMALLWOOD: Livermore, Calif. m. (1) Oather L. Hampton, March 9, 1927. m. (2) Donald Mills Fraser, D. S., July 21, 1935.

CHILDREN:

388. 1. Keith Smallwood, b. May 31, 1936, Livermore, Calif.
Genevieve E. Fraser is a B. S., U. of C., 1928.

382. CHLOE SMALLWOOD: El Paso, Texas. m. (1) Edwin E. Black, merchant, in October, 1897. m. (2) Harry La Salle, civil engineer, June 2, 1904.

CHILDREN:

389. 1. Mildred, b. Oct. 5, 1898, Hurdland, Mo.

389. MILDRED BLACK: El Paso, Texas. m. Lester W. Ingram, Captain, U. S. A., June 30, 1927. Mildred was educated at Glen Eden, Stamford, Conn.

383. CHARLES SMALLWOOD: Died June 6, 1916, at Hurdland, Mo. m. Martha Paul. Charles was a farmer and operated the home farm.

CHILDREN:

390. 1. Glen, b. Hurdland, Mo.

359. ANN MARIAH HOYE: Died Dec. 31, 1911. Bur. Kirksville, Mo. m. David Baird (1838-1912), Sept. 9, 1869, at Kirksville. Her husband was a granite cutter and operated a marble and granite business in Kirksville, Mo.

CHILDREN:

391. 1. Susan Adelia, b. Nov. 22, 1870, Kirksville.

392. 2. John Clay, b. Jan. 18, 1874, Kirksville.

Susan Adelia Baird graduated from the Kirksville Normal. She was a teacher and matron at the Thornwell, S. C., Orphanage.

392. JOHN CLAY BAIRD: Died Aug. 4, 1937, Nevada, Mo. m. Eva J. Bryan, Apr. 19, 1905. Occupation, granite cutter.

CHILDREN:

393. 1. John Bryan, b. Jan. 16, 1906, Mexico, Mo.

394. 2. Henry Stephen, b. Feb. 2, 1908, Kirksville, Mo.

393. JOHN BRYAN BAIRD: Schell City, Mo. m. Elma Ruth Harvey, of Schell City, Mo., April 6, 1927. Farmer.

394. HENRY STEPHEN BAIRD: Nevada, Mo. m. Lena H. Horsier, Feb. 6, 1936.

360. IDA HOYE: Died Dec. 3, 1925. Bur. Colorado Springs. m. John Nevin, Mar. 7, 1899.

361. HARRIET HOYE: Died May 12, 1912. m. John C. Frees of Montrose, Colo., a banker and rancher. She was a teacher.

362. EMMA HOYE: Lincoln, Nebraska. m. Edward C. Leigh, Dec. 20, 1910. Emma attended State Normal at Kirksville and was a public school teacher and teacher of music; she graduated from the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, 1902, and is a successful osteopathic physician. The Leighs have an adopted daughter, Miriam Hoyer Leigh, b. Mar. 27, 1906; she is a graduate of Neb. Wesleyan University, College of Fine Arts.

365. WALTER HOYE: Died Feb. 18, 1935. Bur. Lincoln, Nebraska. m. Minnie Niemeyer, Oct. 15, 1889. Trainman, O. K. C. & E. R. R.

366. JEANNETTE HOYE: Sedalia, Mo. m. James S. Downs, July 12, 1881. Jennie attended State Normal School where she met her husband, a lawyer.

CHILDREN:

- 395. 1. Inez, b. June 28, 1882, Houstonia, Mo.
- 396. 2. Mabel, b. Jan. 5, 1884, d. Oct. 5, 1884.
- 397. 3. Ray, b. Jan. 22, 1885, Houstonia, Mo.
- 398. 4. Alta Zula, b. May 18, 1888, Houstonia, Mo.

395. INEZ DOWNS: East Orange, N. J. m. Rev. Lewis Ward McCreary, Aug. 9, 1905. Her husband is pastor of Park Avenue Church, Disciples of Christ.

397. RAY DOWNS: Kansas City, Mo. m. Minnie Shelley, Mar. 4, 1910.

CHILDREN:

- 399. 1. Lena Mae, b. Aug. 12, 1911, Denver, Colo.
- 400. 2. John, b. May 13, 1913, Houstonia, Mo.

NOTE:—BAIRD: John Baird I emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, to Cumberland Co., Pa., where he took the oath of allegiance in 1778. Later he purchased 400 acres of land of the State near Wheeling. John Baird II, father of David, b. in Ohio County, Va., 1792, died at his home near Kirksville, Mo.

399. LENA MAE DOWNS: Aurora, Colo. m. Ernest John Roark, May 19, 1925. Employed in the U. S. Hospital.

CHILDREN:

401. 1. Chester Edwin, b. Sept. 13, 1928.

400. JOHN DOWNS: St. Charles, Ill. m. Janice M. Gragg, of Chicago, Aug. 6, 1938. Both are graduates from Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Mo. John is a high school teacher.

398. ALTA ZULA DOWNS: Died Jan. 25, 1934. Bur. Springfield, Mo. m. Frank Sellers, September 16, 1907, grandson of W. B. Sellers of Kentucky, who settled south of Marshall, Mo. Alta was employed by the St. Louis Globe Democrat and later as a traveling saleswoman. Her husband is a salesman.

CHILDREN:

402. 1. Charles McElroy, b. May 23, 1919, Houstonia, Mo.

403. 2. Jeannette, b. Dec. 13, 1912, Houstonia, Mo.

404. 3. Mary Tennessee, b. Jan. 14, 1916, Houstonia, Mo.

405. 4. James Franklin, b. April 15, 1914, Houstonia, Mo.

405. 5. Margaret, b. Mar. 13, 1923, Mammoth Springs, Ark.

403. JEANNETTE SELLERS: Los Angeles, California. m. John Bell, Nov. 24, 1938.

404. MARY TENNESSEE SELLERS: Springfield, Missouri. m. Lynford Thompson.

CHILDREN:

407. 1. Jill, b. Apr. 24, 1938.

405. JAMES FRANKLIN SELLERS: Springfield, Missouri. m. Susan Stanforth, Oct. 24, 1938.

CHILDREN:

408. 1. Mary Louise, b. Nov. 4, 1939.

NOTE:—DOWNS: James A. J. (1827-1895), father of J. S. Downs, was of a pioneer family of Louisville, Ky. In 1842 he came by steamboat to Saline Co., Mo., and later settled in Blackwater township, Pettis Co., where he made a fine farm of the open prairie and became one of the wealthy citizens of the county. His wife was Caroline Sandridge (1827-1905) of Virginia.

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XX

THE EDWARD HOYE FAMILY

024. EDWARD HOYE was born February 17, 1821, and died December 27, 1894. Edward, his wife and daughter were buried in the Oakland, Maryland cemetery. He married Almedia S. Hauser, February 4, 1846.

CHILDREN:

409. 1. Marion Clarrissa, b. Apr. 3, 1847, d. Nov. 19, 1926.

410. 2. Columbus Adolphus, b. Aug. 12, 1848, d. Apr. 30, 1884.

Edward Hoyer was of above the average height, sturdy of build and red haired. He was of an amiable and retiring disposition but inclined to remember for a long time real or fancied wrongs. For many years he and his sister Catherine would not speak to each other because of some disagreement over inherited property. It is related that Catherine and he were discussing the matter of their family estate when Edward heatedly remarked, "I will see you beg before I will do anything for you." She replied, "I have never begged and I never will." Also he was very determined when aroused, as when the later owner of the old Hoyer farm proposed to plow up the family Cemetery; Edward took his gun and watched from the farm boundary several days to prevent, by force if necessary, what he considered a desecration.

In 1834 Edward went to live with his Uncle John in Cumberland, where he attended the Allegany County Academy. He was the best schooled of the Hoyer brothers and was looked upon by his Uncle John as the best business man among them. John Hoyer named him as one of the executors of his estate. This trust Edward formally refused to accept, seeming to share his Uncle's faith in the integrity and ability of the other executor, Geo. Smith of A. Later he regretfully said, "This was the worst day's work I ever did!", referring to his resignation as co-executor.

Edward Hoyer early established himself as a farmer on a large farm given to him by his Uncle John adjoining the old home place; where he resided in a large log house built by John Hoyer. Late in life he retired with his wife and daughter

to Oakland. He was intensely disappointed when the executor, Robert Gordon, did not sell him the Crabtree Bottom farm; during his lifetime he maintained a worm rail fence parallel to the boundary fence between his farm and the home farm.

The following story illustrates his strictness of character: One Sunday Edward Hoyer came to the Browning mill at Sang Run with a load of grain to be ground. William Browning, the miller, carried a sack down to the mill, and returning to the wagon, said, "Mr. Hoyer, why do you bring your grain on Sunday?" Edward, surprised, asked, "Is this Sunday?" "It surely is," replied Browning. "Then bring that sack back." He insisted on the sack being returned to the wagon and drove the load home to wait for Monday.

He is remembered in Oakland as "a true gentleman of the old school, smooth shaven, a rare thing among the older men." He used to walk very erect to the Presbyterian Church, dressed in a broadcloth suit, velvet vest and high silk hat.

Early in life he was a Democrat, but sometime after the Civil War he affiliated with the Republican party.

Mrs. Hoyer was a refined lady of good family, daughter of Jacob Hauser of Red House. She was a semi-invalid during much of her married life and passed a very secluded existence. One child died in infancy. Adolphus was crippled by a spinal disease.

Marion C. Hoyer was a model of obedience and duty to her parents with whom she lived a very secluded life. She inherited her parents' property, estimated value over \$25,000, but she spent her last years in poverty in the home of John Shartzer of Oakland.

NOTE:

Cumberland, March 29th 1842.

Mr. John Hoy

Bought of Frederick A. Miller

June 9	1 doz. Lemons pr. Edward Hoy....	\$.50
June 12	1 Sommercoat pr. Edward Hoy....	3.50
June 12	1 Velveteen Roundabout Do.....	2.50
June 29	1 pair Pantaloons Do.....	3.25

Rec'd payment Feby. 20th 1844.

J. FECHTIG, Admr.

XXI

THE MARIAH HOYE ARMSTRONG FAMILY

025. MARIAH HOYE was born May 10, 1823, on the Crab Tree Bottom farm at Sang Run. She died December 15, 1885, in her sixty-third year, and is buried in Bethel Cemetery, Benton, Co., Mo. She married Thomas Hadden Armstrong (1812-1896) in 1844.

CHILDREN:

- 411. 1. Hannah F., b. April 8, 1845, Yough Glades, Md.
- 412. 2. Mary A., b. Sept. 2, 1846, Yough Glades, Md.
- 413. 3. John W., b. May 11, 1848, Yough Glades, Md.
- 414. 4. Eliza, b. 1849, Bur. in the Baker Cemetery.
- 415. 5. Cordelia, b. Mar. 4, 1852.
- 416. 6. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 19, 1855, d. Mar. 30, 1901.
- 417. 7. Isaac, b. May 20, 1857, Yough Glades, Md.
- 418. 8. Hanson, b. 1861, d. Oct. 21, 1924.
- 419. 9. Katurah, b. June 14, 1862, Brashear, Mo.
- 420. 10. Charles F., b. Apr. 24, 1865, Brashear, Mo.
- 421. 11. Alpha, b. Jan. 10, 1867, Brashear, Mo.

John, Elizabeth and Hanson remained on the home farm and are buried in Bethel Cemetery, Benton Co., Mo.

At the age of twenty-one Mariah Hoyer married Thomas Hadden Armstrong (See The Armstrong Family). The family lived on the farm given her by her uncle, John Hoyer, adjoining the present town of Oakland, Md. (Yough Glades). It was a good farm, conveniently located near the old Wm. Armstrong settlement; but in the autumn of 1857 "the call of the West"

NOTE: (1) August 20, 1848, John Hoyer deeded, in trust, to George W. Devecmon and Edward Hoyer, for "Maria Armstrong and her children and their heirs forever," 168 acres of "Glade Farms", 250 acres of "Potato Garden", and "John and Mary", a total of 676 acres. Glade Farms was the Armstrong home; their large log house was on the west side of the highway at the north end of the present town of Oakland.

This property was in part a gift from Mariah's Uncle John Hoyer, and compensation for her share in her grandfather's estate. With permission of the trustees, she sold it all in 1857 for \$2000.

(2) From an account of the estate of John Hoyer:

Jan. 7, 1849. To Thomas H. Armstrong.

To boarding his niece Elizabeth Hoyer from the 19th Jan.

1849 to the 8th June, 20 weeks at \$2 per. \$40

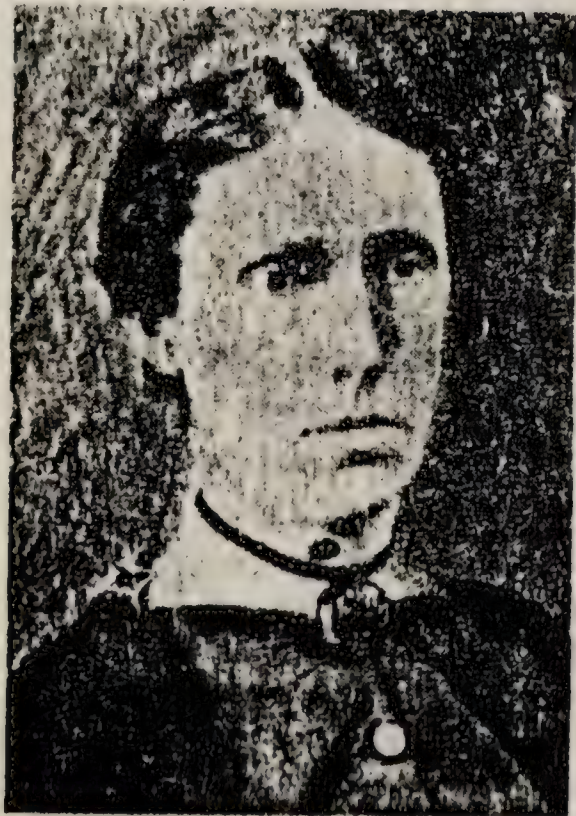
To boarding Mariah Hoyer 19th Jan. 1849 to 16 Feb. 8

To boarding Catherine Ridgely and her son 9th Feb.

17 weeks 51



MARIAH ARMSTRONG



ELIZABETH PHILIPS



MARIAM D JORDAN



Miss [Name]



Miss [Name]



Miss [Name]

and an unsatisfactory combination of circumstances at home caused the family to sell out and make the six weeks journey by wagon to Iowa.

The Armstrongs lived on a farm near Bonepart, Iowa, until 1859, but thru a series of misfortunes they lost their remaining capital and moved south to Daniel Hoyer's farm in Missouri. Daniel built them a log house and for two years they helped to farm his land. In 1861 Hadden and Mariah bought a farm of 200 acres, in sec. 28, township 61, near Adair City, Mo. They paid \$4.50 per acre. Early settlers in the West, coming from the eastern forest country, preferred the rougher wooded lands along the water courses to the more fertile grass-covered prairies; the new Armstrong farm was located in a little wooded valley. Here the family made their permanent home, building a log house of three rooms, which, in 1877 was replaced by a frame structure. I visited their farm in 1898, when John, Elizabeth and Hanson were living very comfortably there. I remember the fine hogs they had, and one "runt", which turned out to be one of the biggest pigs, so Elizabeth wrote me.

Pioneering on a Missouri farm and raising a large family was a hard struggle. The older children were girls, except John, who was crippled in one foot and walked with a cane. It is no disparagement to the father to record that it was the mother who was the main strength of the family; a handsome girl in her youth, of robust constitution, she sturdily survived the bearing of eleven children and the hardships of their pioneer life, and passed away at an advanced age, respected and admired: type of the successful pioneer woman, a true daughter of Maryland. Mr. Armstrong was of an "easy going" disposition, much given to telling marvelous stories of Maryland. They raised to manhood and womanhood ten fine children and their numerous descendants are today helping to people and develop our great West.

411. HANNAH F. ARMSTRONG: Died Dec. 6, 1900. Kirksville, Mo. m. Leander J. Beall. He was a farmer; born in Ohio, Nov. 15, 1842, and died at Kirksville, Mo., March 6, 1917. He served as a sergeant in the Union Army. Hannah

was a school teacher in Adair Co., Mo. They resided on farms near Kirksville and moved into Kirksville in 1900.

CHILDREN, all born near Kirksville, Mo.:

- 422. 1. Cogle Bethel, b. June 15, 1869.
- 423. 2. Mary Elizabeth, b. Feb. 22, 1871.
- 424. 3. Daisy Alta, b. April 22, 1872.
- 425. 4. Isaac Newton, b. Nov. 3, 1875.
- 426. 5. Allen Myron, b. Dec. 23, 1878.
- 427. 6. Cordelia Mariah, b. Apr. 12, 1881.
- 428. 7. John Armstrong, b. Apr. 27, 1883.

John A. Beall, U. S. Army, retired, Hartford, Conn., enlisted when a young man; served in Cuba, the Philippines, China, Mexico, France and Germany. He retired as First Lieutenant in 1922.

422. COGLE BETHEL BEALL: Hickory, Mo. m. (1) Stella P., daughter of C. M. Sanders, Dec. 31, 1890. m. (2) Mrs. Allie M. Blizzard, Oct. 20, 1925. Stella P. Beall d. May 20, 1916, at Ottumwa, Iowa. Cogle was a farmer in Adair Co., Mo., and was later employed in a packing house at Ottumwa, Iowa.

CHILDREN:

- 429. 1. Jesse Leander, b. Oct. 20, 1891, in Nebraska.
- 430. 2. Samuel Raymond, b. May 10, 1893, d. Aug., 1925.
- 431. 3. William Henry, b. Mar. 14, 1895, Kirksville, Mo.
- 432. 4. Allen Merritt, b. Jan. 15, 1897, Excelses, Wis.
- 433. 5. Ralph Watson, b. June 18, 1901, St. Joseph, Mo.
- 434. 6. Pansy Opal, b. Mar. 28, 1904, St. Joseph, Mo.
- 435. 7. Sylvia Beulah, b. Feb. 17, 1907, Yarrow, Mo.
- 436. 8. Leota Vern, b. Apr. 13, 1928.

431. WILLIAM HENRY BEALL: Ottumwa, Iowa. m. Laura A. Bever, Mar. 22, 1922. Laborer. Served in Ordinance Corps, World War.

432. ALLEN MERRITT BEALL: Excelsior, Wis. m. Lola M. Jaquish, Dec. 30, 1921. Clerk; minister of the Pentecostal Church.

CHILDREN:

- 437. 1. Alice Julia, b. Aug. 21, 1926, Dancy, Wis.

423. MARY ELIZABETH BEALL: Died May 21, 1909. m. Charles Bruner, Sept. 10, 1891.

424. DAISY ALTA BEALL: Kirksville, Mo. m. W. M. Geoghegan, April 4, 1895, a contractor and builder.

CHILDREN:

- 438. 1. Dale Allen, b. June 13, 1896, Kirksville, Mo.
- 439. 2. Letha Olive, b. Aug. 23, 1898, Kirksville, Mo.

438. DALE ALLEN GEOGHEGAN: Died Sept. 22, 1918. m. Bess Brown, Dec., 1917. Dale died at a U. S. Army Camp.

439. LETHA OLIVE GEOGHEGAN: Kirksville, Mo. m. Edward O. Cochran. He served in the A. E. F. in France; died Oct. 25, 1922, of leakage of the heart caused by being gassed in the service.

CHILDREN:

440. 1. Edward Dale, b. Jan. 14, 1923.

425. ISAAC NEWTON BEALL: Died Jan. 16, 1939, Janesville, Ohio. m. Georgia Gray. Dr. Beall was a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. For twenty years he practiced in Barnesville and Janesville, Ohio.

CHILDREN:

441. 1. Virginia Lee, b. 1909, Barnesville, Ohio.

427. CORDELIA MARIAH BEALL: Moberly, Mo. m. Dr. C. L. Dodson, Dec., 1898. They have an adopted daughter, Mrs. William Reed. Dr. Dodson graduated from the American School of Osteopathy and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis.

412. MARY A. ARMSTRONG: Died Dec. 14, 1929, Long Lane, Mo. m. D. K. Wonderly (1854-1927), a farmer, Feb. 19, 1882, in Adair Co., Mo., son of Daniel Wonderly who lived on Cheat River, W. Va.; later near Baltimore, Md., and moved to Missouri at the close of the Civil War.

CHILDREN:

442. 1. Myrtle, b. June 24, 1884, Hurdland, Mo.

443. 2. Ralph, b. Dec. 23, 1885, Hurdland, Mo.

442. MYRTLE WONDERLY: Edwards, Mo. m. Frank M.

NOTE: THE WONDERLY FAMILY—Johannes Wunderlich, born 1700, resided in Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg. His sons, John and Daniel, emigrated to America. Daniel Wunderlich, born Aug. 27, 1737, arrived at Philadelphia in the ship "Brothers", Sept. 26, 1753. He settled in Lebanon Co., Pa., and served in the Lancaster Co., Pa., militia during the Revolutionary War. His son, John Daniel Wunderlich (1765-1845) died in Augusta Co., Va. His son, John David Wunderlich (1793-1870) m. (1) Nancy Layman. Their son, Daniel Wunderlich, was born July 5, 1817. He resided at Rowlesburg, W. Va. He m. twice and had fourteen children, the sixth being David K. Wonderly (1854-1927).

—Data from "The Wunderlich Family of America"

McGraw (1883-1927) farmer, son of Douglas H. McGraw, Knob Noster, Mo.

CHILDREN:

- 444. 1. Harland, b. Oct. 10, 1906, Edwards, Mo.
- 445. 2. Lawrence Lee, b. Jan. 29, 1908, Lajunta, Colo.
- 446. 3. Hattie Evelyn, b. Jan. 20, 1910, Holly, Colo.
- 447. 4. Susie Irene, b. Dec. 3, 1911, Edwards, Mo.
- 448. 5. Earl M., b. Nov. 9, 1919, Edwards, Mo.
- 449. 6. Mary Leora, b. Aug. 7, 1924, Edwards, Mo.

443. RALPH WONDERLY: Long Lane, Mo. m. Jueldia Lynch, Jan. 30, 1924. He is a farmer.

415. CORDELIA ARMSTRONG: Died April 27, 1877. m. Joseph Hall, 1876, a carpenter by trade.

417. ISAAC ARMSTRONG: Died July 21, 1899, Miami, Okla. m. Margaret Miller, Dec. 24, 1879, daughter of Nicholas Miller of Brashear, Mo. The Millers came from Hesse, Germany, in 1851. Isaac Armstrong completed the 8th grade of the local school; he was a farmer in Adair County until 1902 when he settled at Blue Jacket, Okla. He was a pious member of the Methodist Church. Alpha wrote: "We all had to make our own way in the world. Mother always kept a home for us and helped all she could. If there ever was a better mother, I never met her. I was only ten years old when father died.

CHILDREN:

- 450. 1. Eddie, b. Mar. 26, 1881, Adair Co., Mo.
- 451. 2. Cora, b. July 14, 1883, Adair Co., Mo.
- 452. 3. William, b. June 30, 1885, Adair Co., Mo.
- 453. 4. Nellie, b. Aug. 10, 1887, Adair Co., Mo.
- 454. 5. Alpha, b. July 10, 1889, Adair Co., Mo.
- 455. 6. Frederick A., b. Mar. 2, 1891, Adair Co., Mo.
- 456. 7. Hanson, b. Apr. 2, 1893, d. 1910.
- 457. 8. George, b. Aug. 26, 1895, Blue Jacket, Okla.

451. CORA ARMSTRONG: Denver, Colo. m. George Hemnes, Aug. 24, 1920. Cora was a dressmaker. Her husband was a farmer at Sheldon, Iowa; he came from Norway.

454. ALPHA ARMSTRONG: Black River Falls, Wis. m. Wylie C. Woods, Dec. 11, 1910, son of Chester Woods of Brashear, Mo. Alpha was a student two years at the Kirksville Normal and a teacher in Adair Co. Her husband is a farmer.

CHILDREN:

- 458. 1. Mildred Allene, b. Mar. 20, 1912, d. June 9, 1915.
- 459. 2. Cora Leota, b. June 9, 1915, Gibbs, Mo.

455. FREDERICK A. ARMSTRONG, Kirksville, Mo. m. Tina K. Muder, March, 1919. Frederick is a mechanic and carpenter. He served in the A. E. F. in France.

CHILDREN:

- 460. 1. Margaret Jane, b. June 2, 1924, Kirksville, Mo.
- 461. 2. Frances Elaine, b. June 2, 1924, Kirksville, Mo.
- 462. 3. Richard Frederick, b. Dec. 21, 1926, Kirksville, Mo.
- 463. 4. Roderick William, b. 1929, Kirksville, Mo.

457. GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Berrydale, Wash. m. Dora Briddle, Sept. 20, 1920. George is a rancher. Military service 1914 to 1920; served in 63d Artillery with A. E. F. Discharged as corporal.

CHILDREN:

- 464. 1. Robert Lee, b. Mar. 8, 1923, St. Louis, Mo.

419. KETURAH ARMSTRONG: d. June 19, 1921, Guthrie, Okla. m. John W. Pevehouse (1858-1923), farmer, Feb. 24, 1884; son of W. W. Pevehouse of Adams Co., Ill. The family lived near Brashear, Mo., and moved to Lavana, Okla., in 1904, where they purchased the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 8, Seward township.

CHILDREN, all born at Brashear, Mo.:

- 465. 1. Pearl, b. 1885, d. Accidentally killed in childhood.
- 466. 2. Elsie, b. Dec. 13, 1886.
- 467. 3. Charles Wesley, b. Feb. 14, 1888.
- 468. 4. Lela Vivian, b. July 4, 1891.
- 469. 5. Lola, b. July 4, 1891.
- 470. 6. Myra, b. Mar. 1893, d. 1895.
- 471. 7. Maude Ellen, b. Feb. 13, 1895.
- 472. 8. Carl McKinley, b. Jan. 11, 1897.
- 473. 9. Dortha Mae, b. Feb. 2, 1898.
- 474. 10. Tot, b. Feb. 2, 1898, d. Feb. 10, 1898.

Carl McK. Pevehouse is a farmer at Cahion, Okla. He served four years in the U. S. Navy; chief petty officer, U. S. S. Arkansas.

466. ELSIE PEVEHOUSE: Goodwell, Okla. m. Glee Poling, farmer, Feb. 19, 1908, son of Levi Poling of Van Buren Co., Iowa. Elsie wrote: "In 1909 we took a homestead of 160 acres in Texas Co., twenty-four miles from Hooker, our nearest railroad station. It was hard living in a shack on open prairie when dust storms came, or when we had to huddle by a little 'monkey stove' thru one of our Oklahoma blizzards; also to waken at night when my husband was on a two-day

trip to town, and hear the coyotes howling. There is now a thriving town, Harderty, four miles from our farm."

CHILDREN, all born in Texas Co., Okla.:

- 475. 1. Hazel Irene, b. Nov. 9, 1910.
- 476. 2. Clarence Cleo, b. Aug. 25, 1912.
- 477. 3. Clifford Harold, b. Oct. 30, 1914.
- 478. 4. Joy Elaine, b. June 14, 1920.
- 479. 5. Paul Evert, b. Oct. 29, 1927.

475. HAZEL IRENE POLING: Amarillo, Texas. m. Cleve R. Hudson, Jan. 18, 1931.

467. CHARLES WESLEY PEVEHOUSE: Ada, Okla. m. (1) Maud Beam. (2) Beatrice Fitzpatrick. Charles is an overseer in petroleum field drilling.

CHILDREN:

- 480. 1. Paul, b.

468. LELA VIVIAN PEVEHOUSE: Burkburnette, Texas. m. Chester A. Holmes, Feb. 14, 1916. Son of Francis M. Holmes, Decab, Mo. Lela's husband is superintendent, Skelley Oil Co.

CHILDREN:

- 481. 1. Robert Lee, b. Apr. 17, 1920, d. April 30, 1920.
- 482. 2. Chester, b. Apr. 17, 1920, Beggs, Okla.
- 483. 3. Alice Marie, b. Feb. 20, 1922, Beggs, Okla.

469. LOLA PEVEHOUSE: Died Dec. 13, 1919. m. William E. Davis.

CHILDREN:

- 484. 1. Paul Edgar, b. Aug. 10, 1915.

471. MAUD ELLEN PEVEHOUSE: Seward, Okla. m. George R. Johnson, merchant, June 3, 1913.

CHILDREN:

- 485. 1. Ralph, b. Apr. 19, 1914, d. when 24 days of age.
- 486. 2. Marvin Lee, b. Dec. 8, 1917, d. Dec. 23, 1921.
- 487. 3. Dorothy Juarine, b. Oct. 24, 1919, Navina, Okla.

473. DORTHA MAE PEVEHOUSE: Newport News, Va. m. Frank H. Campbell, Nov. 10, 1922; son of Wm. J. Campbell, of Ohio. Dortha graduated at State Normal School, Edmond, Okla., and taught school two years. Her husband is employed by the International Correspondence Schools; he served in the A. E. F., 1918.

CHILDREN:

- 488. 1. Glen Harold, b.
- 489. 2. William James, b.
- 490. 3. Dortha Jean, b. Oct. 12, 1932.

420. CHARLES F. ARMSTRONG: Died Aug. 13, 1915, Seattle, Wash. m. Jessie Myers, Sept. 5, 1892. They lived in Colorado. He was a tinner.

421. ALPHA ARMSTRONG: Brashear, Mo. m. Samuel P. Miller, Jan. 27, 1892; son of Nicholas Miller. The Millers are farmers and live on their 150 acre farm three miles north of Brashear. Mr. Miller was county assessor eight years.

CHILDREN:

491. 1. Clarence, b. Dec. 10, 1892, Brashear, Mo.

492. 2. Otha, b. Aug. 30, 1894, Brashear, Mo.

491. CLARENCE MILLER: Brashear, Mo. m. Zelia Perry, Mar. 3, 1917. He is a farmer.

CHILDREN:

493. 1. Lola Bell, b. June 15, 1918, Brashear, Mo.

492. OTHA MILLER: Brashear, Mo. m. Eva Scott, Oct. 19, 1922. He is a farmer and stock-man.

MEMORIES

These are remembered in the dew-drenched dawn,
Held for an evanescent hour, now gone.
One who, with gentle reverent finger tips,
Brushed the expectant kiss from my young lips.
One who was laughing when he came my way,
And left, his heart in tatters, with the day.
One who with bitter word and scathing smile
Held, in his cruel hands, my heart awhile,
One, who when passion had too quickly died,
Kissed me once tenderly, and stepped aside.
—Virginia Lee Beall.

XXII

THE CATHERINE HOYE ENGLE FAMILY

026. CATHERINE HOYE was born February 5, 1825, and died February 5, 1920. Interment was in the Engle Cemetery on Mt. Nebo, Maryland. m. (1) William Ridgely, November 10, 1846. m. (2) Samuel Engle, March 12, 1854.

CHILDREN:

494. 1. John Hoyer, b. Aug. 16, 1847, on the Ridgely farm.

495. 2. Ralph, b. Feb. 9, 1856, on the Engle farm.

496. 3. Ida May, b. Aug. 29, 1859, on the Engle farm.

While at home Catherine attended the Sang Run Academy. After her mother's death she resided with her Uncle John in Cumberland and with Ann Bishop at Smithsburg, where she was courted by a gentleman of whom her sister did not approve; so she was sent to her sister, Tabitha Townshend, at Grantsville where she met William Ridgely.

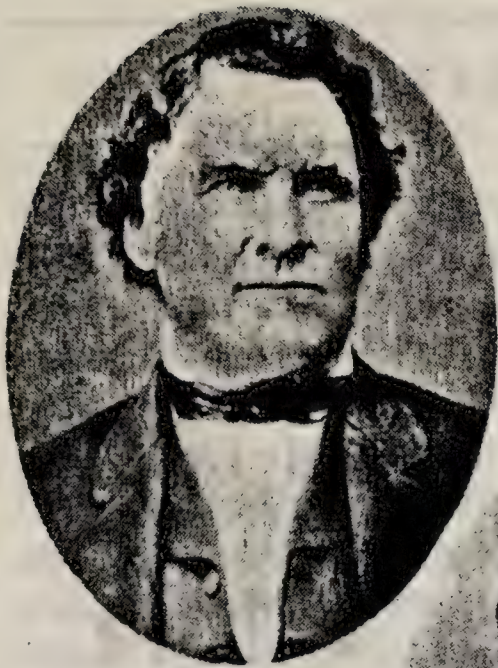
Catherine Ridgely and her husband lived on the Ridgely property known as the Hachman farm one mile south of the National Pike. William Ridgely was a farmer; he was county tax collector when he died in 1848. The young widow and her son continued on the farm until their house burned, when they moved into the Ridgely stone house. Soon after this she married her neighbor, Samuel Engle. Her son John, remained with his grandmother Ridgely until he went to Cumberland to school.

The Engle farm of about 300 acres is on Mt. Nebo overlooking Grantsville and the Castleman river. There are still many maple trees; the manufacture of maple sugar and syrup is an important industry in the springtime.

Samuel Engle also owned the Engle grist mill on Bear Creek.

On January 15, 1848, John Hoyer deeded William Ridgely for \$1.00 a tract of forest land on Negro Mountain called "Now or Never", 600 acres; this was in effect a gift to his niece, Catherine.

Catherine Hoyer was of above the average height; her body strong and well proportioned; eyes brown; hair reddish



SAMUEL ENGLE



CATHERINE
HOYE ENGLE



JUDGE JOHN HOYE RIDGELY



THE RALPH ENGLE FAMILY



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

brown until her decease: a woman of quiet and kind disposition but of great strength of character. She was a wonderful homemaker. Catherine was from early life a devout Methodist but her second husband, Mr. Engle, was a member of the German Reformed Church. Catherine Engle died at the age of ninety-five, always well and cheerful until the last year of her life when she was suffering from leakage of the heart and needed assistance in going upstairs. She is buried in the stone-walled Engle Cemetery on the hilltop. Among the Bible verses which she delighted to copy and ponder is, "Serve the Lord with gladness; come before His presence with singing." When Catherine lived with the Bishops they invited her to attend the Episcopal Church with them but she preferred to worship with her own more humble Methodist congregation.

JOHN HOYE RIDGELY: Died Jan. 24, 1899. Bur. in Tiffin, Ohio. m. Ella Baugher, of Tiffin, Ohio.

CHILDREN:

497. 1. Leota, died when 18 months of age.

John Ridgely attended the Grantsville and Cumberland schools until fifteen years of age when he entered Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio; but the next year, while a student, he enlisted in Co. "I", 86th Ohio Vol. Inf., serving under Gen. Burnside in Kentucky and Tennessee until March, 1864, when his regiment was mustered out. He returned to College but the following year re-enlisted in Co. "K", 197 Ohio V. I.; his regiment was stationed near Washington until mustered out at the close of the War.

NOTE: THE ENGLE FAMILY—According to tradition Clement Engle was brought by his parents from Germany to Pennsylvania about 1751 when he was four years of age. He finally settled on what is now known as the George Lowry farm near Salisbury, Pa. He was a prosperous farmer and mill owner. He m. (1) Elizabeth Graef: three children; m. (2) Margaret Weimer: twelve children, one of whom was Samuel. Clement Engle died in 1812.

Samuel Engle was born August 26, 1809. He was a cooper at Salisbury until about 1838 when he bought of Peter Huff 200 acres of "Mt. Nebo" to which he added later about 100 acres—the Englewood farm. He m. (1) Elizabeth Shirer of Berlin, Pa.: children—Walter, Florina, Rebecca, Lydia, Sevilla, Solomon; m. (2) Rebecca Broadwater: child—Martha; m. (3) Mrs. Catherine Ridgely: children—Ralph, Ida May. He died July 28, 1888, and was buried in the family graveyard on Mt. Nebo.

In June, 1867, John Ridgely graduated at Heidelberg, B. A. degree, then studied law in the office of Geo. A. Pearre of Cumberland, where he was admitted to the bar in 1869. While at College in Tiffin he had formed attachments which led him to locate in that city in 1870, where he practiced law until 1887, when he was honored by being elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a term of six years. John Hoyer Ridgely, descendant of two prominent Maryland families, was distinguished at the bar for his industry, knowledge of the law, faithfulness to clients and courtesy to his associates. "For the bench he was peculiarly well fitted. Naturally of a reserved and somewhat conservative nature, he could not be led away from justice by any momentary impulses. In his decisions he recognized no friendships, no enmities. No member of the bar of the State was held in higher esteem than was Judge Ridgely, thruout the judicial district in which he presided."

RALPH ENGLE: Died Nov. 2, 1926. Bur. at Grantsville, Md. m. Etta Viola Layman, Oct. 12, 1886, at Cumberland, by Rev. Joseph Lee.

CHILDREN. all born on the Englewood Farm on Mt. Nebo:

- 498. 1. Hazel Lee, b. Jan. 29, 1888.
- 499. 2. Bessie Eloie, b. Sept. 4, 1889.
- 500. 3. Beulah Catherine, b. Apr. 1, 1891.
- 501. 4. John Ridgely, b. Oct. 27, 1892.
- 502. 5. Vida Myrtle, b. Mar. 20, 1895.
- 503. 6. Ida Viola, b. Dec. 14, 1896.
- 504. 7. Esther Eloise, b. Apr. 13, 1898.
- 505. 8. Helen Anneta, b. July 21, 1900.
- 506. 9. Althea Marie, b. Mar. 22, 1902.
- 507. 10. Martha Maureene, b. Oct. 23, 1903.
- 508. 11. Elizabeth Adell, b. Sept. 4, 1906.

Ralph Engle owned and operated the Engle home farm. He was one of the original directors of The First State Bank of Grantsville. Like his mother, he was a Methodist and Republican. His long and useful life was ended by pneumonia which set in after a fall from an apple tree.

Beulah C. and Ida V. Engle now operate the Engle farm. Mrs. Engle makes her home with them.

On beautiful Mount Nebo Ralph and Etta E. Engle reared a fine family of one son and ten daughters, all industrious, amiable citizens.

498. HAZEL LEE ENGLE: Sidney, New York. m. Elwood F. Fisher, an accountant, October, 1924, at Baltimore.

499. BESSIE ELOI ENGLE: Bloomfield, N. J. m. Seymour Russel Willits, August 16, 1921, at Englewood.

CHILDREN:

509. 1. Joan Hoyer, b. Jan. 16, 1925, at Hamburg, N. J.

510. 2. Carrol Joyce, b. Oct. 14, 1928, at Pompton Lakes, N. J.

Bessie is a graduate of Battle Creek Physical Training School, 1914. She taught in the University of Iowa and N. Y. State schools. Her husband is a graduate of Dickinson College and now principal of Bloomfield High School.

501. JOHN RIDGELY ENGLE: Fairmont, W. Va. m. Helen Sharer, July 12, 1922, at Johnstown, Pa. John Engle is a graduate of Western Maryland College, 1916. Insurance.

CHILDREN:

511. 1. Ralph Ruskin, b. Oct. 12, 1924, Frostburg.

502. VIDA MYRTLE ENGLE: Sidney, N. Y. m. Harry G. Osborne, an accountant, June 30, 1920, at Englewood.

Vida Engle was graduated from the Maryland State Normal at Frostburg.

CHILDREN:

512. 1. Mary Elizabeth, b. May 9, 1922, in New York.

504. ESTHER ELOISE ENGLE: 377 Hillside Ave., Hartford, Conn. m. Wm. H. Neilson, Apr. 4, 1924, at Hartford.

She is a graduate nurse, U. of Pa. Her husband is a clerk.

505. HELEN ANNETA ENGLE: Cumberland, Md. m. Harold A. MacMannis, a coal merchant, November, 1923, at Grantsville.

CHILDREN:

513. 1. Jane Roberts, b. Jan. 9, 1925, at Frostburg, Md.

514. 2. Catherine Engle, b. July 24, 1930, at Frostburg, Md.

506. ALTHEA MARIE ENGLE: Cumberland, Md. m. Raymond A. Goetz, July 24, 1925, at Frostburg.

She is a graduate of the Frostburg State Normal. Mr. Goetz is a clerk.

CHILDREN:

515. 1. Edwin Engle, b. Mar. 9, 1933, at Cumberland.

516. 2. Ray Porter, b. Mar. 9, 1933, at Cumberland.

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507. MARTHA MAUREENE ENGLE: Grantsville, Md. m. Maurice S. Brookheart, Nov. 19, 1938, at Hagerstown. He is employed by the Resettlement Administration at Grantsville. Martha, a high school teacher, is a graduate of Western Maryland College.

508. ELIZABETH ADELL ENGLE: Terra Alta, W. Va. m. Clemence W. Wadsworth, a mechanic, July 9, 1928, at Terra Alta ice plant.

Elizabeth graduated from the Frostburg State Normal and taught school.

CHILDREN:

517. 1. Elizabeth Henrietta, b. July 7, 1929, at Uniontown, Pa.

496. IDA MAY ENGLE: Mt. Lake Park, Md. m. Rev. Joseph Lee, Sept. 11, 1879, at Englewood.

CHILDREN:

518. 1. Samuel Engle, b. Aug. 19, 1880, at Englewood.

519. 2. Jennie Mae, b. Aug. 16, 1888, at Grafton, W. Va.

520. 3. Nelle Catherine, b. Dec. 16, 1892, at Wheeling, W. Va.

Joseph Lee, Ph. D., was a native of Portadown, Ireland. He was a pastor and presiding elder of the M. E. Church; author of "Encyclopedia of the Bible". He was pastor of the Grantsville Church when he met his future wife.

518. SAMUEL ENGLE LEE: Died June 17, 1936. Bur. at Oakland, Md. m. Mary Stanton, Feb. 19, 1914. She is a granddaughter of Valentine L. Stanton, a French Huguenot from Hayti. Dr. Samuel E. Lee graduated at the U. of Md. Medical School, practiced medicine at Aurora, W. Va., and was superintendent and medical director of the Greenville Co., S. C., Sanitarium six years until his fatal illness.

519. JENNIE MAE LEE: Mt. Lake Park, Md. m. Edward A. Richardson of Texas, Oct. 14, 1918. He is a paymaster's clerk in the Navy Department.

CHILDREN:

521. 1. Catherine Lee, b. Oct. 19, 1920, Alexandria, Va.

521. CATHERINE LEE RICHARDSON: Louisville, Ky. m. Ira Stevens Ray, law student, Dec. 22, 1941.

XXIII

THE ELIZABETH HOYE PHILLIPS FAMILY

029. ELIZABETH HOYE was born on the home farm May 13, 1830. She married in 1853 Rev. John Phillips, a Presbyterian clergyman who was born in Cambridge, Maryland.

CHILDREN of John and Elizabeth Phillips:

- 522. 1. Minnie, b. Feb. 24, 1861, at Red House.
- 523. 2. Lee, b. March 16, 1862, d. Nov. 1891.
- 524. 3. Florence, b. March 13, 1863, at Red House.
- 525. 4. Ella, b. Feb., 1864, d. March, 1886.

Elizabeth Hoyer was tall; fair complexion, auburn hair, hazel eyes; of dignified bearing but affable.

On January 6, 1859, the executor of John Hoyer's estate deeded to Elizabeth Hoyer the old Goff farm, 760 acres, on the Northwestern Turnpike (U. S. 50) west of Red House, Maryland, for \$500. This deed was made to carry out John Hoyer's policy of giving to each of his nephews and nieces an ample tract of land. This was in part the property claimed by John T. Goff as a settler in 1787. Rowan White had rented the farm several years before the Phillips family occupied it. In 1859 most of the land was forest and glade pasture.

The Phillips home was a large double two story log house with a long porch which connected the main building with a separate dining room and kitchen; two large living rooms occupied the lower floor with bedrooms above. Stone chimneys at each end heated the building. The house served as an inn on the Turnpike; it was on the north side of the road near the present Hamilton house. There were two large barns on the property.

The Phillips family were Democrats. Their sympathies were with the Confederacy during the War.

John Phillips died Nov. 18, 1869; he was buried in the Red House Cemetery. After her husband's death Elizabeth sold the farm and moved into a modest cottage on the Oakland-Mt. Lake Park road where she died June 30, 1896. She was buried in the Oakland cemetery.

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522. MINNIE PHILLIPS: Oakland, Md. m. Thadeus C. Hinebaugh, farmer, Oct. 18, 1885. Minnie is an artist.

CHILDREN:

- 526. 1. Elinor Lee, b. Sept. 13, 1891, at Mt. Lake Park.
- 527. 2. Esther Florence, b. June 15, 1893, at Oakland.
- 528. 3. Mary Alderson, b. Oct. 29, 1895, at Oakland.
- 529. 4. Paul William, b. Aug. 30, 1897, at Oakland.
- 530. 5. Edward Hoyer, b. Sept. 21, 1902, at Washington.

526. ELINOR LEE HINEBAUGH: Oakland, Md. m. Paul S. Hoyer. (See the David Hoyer Family).

527. ESTHER FLORENCE HINEBAUGH: Died April 22, 1924, Oakland. m. Arthur Gorman Thayer, lumberman, Aug. 5, 1917.

CHILDREN:

- 531. 1. John Phillips, b. May 20, 1918, at Oakland.
- 532. 2. Gorman Lee, b. March 26, 1924, at Thayerville.

531. JOHN PHILLIPS THAYER: Grantsville, Md. m. Regina Compton, July 27, 1938. Insurance.

CHILDREN:

- 533. 1. Joyce Compton, b. June 28, 1939.

528. MARY ALDERSON HINEBAUGH: Died Sept. 28, 1933. Oakland. m. Walter H. Stevens, civil engineer, with the State Roads Commission.

CHILDREN:

- 534. 1. Walter Harvey, b. Dec. 6, 1920, in Baltimore.

529. PAUL WILLIAM HINEBAUGH: Oakland, Md. m. Jessie Fay Nine, Dec. 26, 1927. He is an electrician at the Hydro-electric plant at Hoyer's Run.

CHILDREN:

- 535. 1. Betty Lou, b. April 20, 1930, at Oakland.

530. EDWARD HOYE HINEBAUGH, Canton, Ohio. m. Mary Falkenstein, June 30, 1928. Salesman.

CHILDREN:

- 536. 1. John Edward, b. May 10, 1931, at Oakland.
- 537. 2. Mary Kay, b. April 11, 1940, at Canton, Ohio.

524. FLORENCE PHILLIPS: d. March 4, 1894, Oakland, Md. m. Rev. G. W. W. Amick, Lutheran pastor.

CHILDREN:

- 538. 1. Arthur Park, b. Aug., 1889.

XXIV

THE MARIAM HOYE JORDAN FAMILY

031. MARIAM D. HOYE was born July 24, 1834, and died October 8, 1876. She was buried in the Grantsville, Maryland, Cemetery. She married Hanson Jordan in 1855.

CHILDREN:

- 539. 1. Mary Eliza, b. Oct. 11, 1856, Joplin, Mo.
- 540. 2. Linna, b. Apr. 30, 1863, Grantsville, d. Nov. 10, 1864.
- 541. 3. William Earl, b. Apr. 28, 1866, Grantsville. d. Apr. 1867.
- 542. 4. Sarah Catherine, b. Sept. 4, 1868, Grantsville.
- 543. 5. Samuel P., b. Sept. 21, 1869, Grantsville, d. Jul. 28, 1870.
- 544. 6. Arthur Hanson, b. June 21, 1871, Frostburg.
- 545. 7. Edwin Hoyer, b. Sept. 28, 1873, Frostburg. d. Jan., 1877.
- 546. 8. Paul Herbert, b. June 20, 1875, Frostburg. d. Oct., 1876.

Mariam was named by her sister, Tabitha, for their grandmother, Mariam Waller. Her father died when she was two years of age; she then resided with her mother, with her sisters Tabitha and Mariah, and with Uncle John Hoyer in Cumberland. Later she entered White Hall Seminary, Petersburg, Va. In a letter from that school addressed "Dear Sister," she wrote:

"I am pleased with all my studies but I have to study very hard, but perseverance and hard study is the only way to acquire knowledge. I am far happier here than I would be at home for I know that I am not depending upon any of them for support and here I am improving my mental powers and preparing myself for future usefulness; but I am sorry that you are so lonely and only wish that I was through so we could go to the west in the fall. —I am going to have my thin dress with a yoke and bell sleeves trimmed with ruffles."

At school she appears to have paid her expenses by giving lessons in music.

It is said that while living with her Aunt Mary Hoyer in Cumberland she was engaged to marry a gentleman from Baltimore, but she met Hanson Jordan from the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia; she suddenly broke her engagement and married Jordan.

NOTE: In 1880 Ferdinand Williams was appointed guardian of the Jordan children to represent them in the settlement of the estates of Paul and Wm. W. Hoyer.

John Hoyer had given Mariam a good farm valued at from four to five thousand dollars, near Aurora, West Virginia, now the property of Mr. Beachy. The young couple sold the farm and migrated to Joplin, Missouri, where they operated a hotel; but they were inexperienced in hotel management and Hanson took up a vice prevalent in the West—he gambled and lost. In 1858 Hanson Jordan and wife of La Grange City, Missouri, deeded to Daniel J. Hoyer all of their interest in W. W. Hoyer's estate including the negroes, Tom, George, Jim and Steve, for \$4000. But their hotel business failed.

The Jordans returned to Maryland. Samuel Engle set Mr. Jordan up at his trade of wagon maker in Grantsville; about eight years later they moved to Frostburg where he continued to make carriages and wagons.

Mariam is said to have died of cancer. Soon after her death Hanson Jordan, sad and discouraged, left his family and was not heard from for many years. Finally he was found preaching in Birmingham, Alabama, where he had married Johanna Thompson in 1878; he was the father of five more children. When their father left the Jordan children gave up their home in Frostburg, which was not quite paid for, and lived with their Aunt Catherine Engle.

539. MARY ELIZA JORDAN: d. Mar. 22, 1912. Bur. in the Ridgely Cemetery. m. Ambrose Bevans, Oct. 24, 1881. Mr. Bevans was a farmer and later a merchant at Bevansville, near Grantsville; in 1905 he built the Victoria Hotel in Grantsville, where the family then resided. Mary was a music teacher. She was a Methodist until late in life when she joined her husband's church, the Roman Catholic.

CHILDREN, all born at Bevansville, Md.

547. 1. Clarence Ambrose, b. April 8, 1883.

548. 2. Maud Eleanor, b. May 22, 1884.

549. 3. Olen Raymond, b. Aug. 30, 1885.

547. CLARENCE AMBROSE BEVANS: Des Plaines, Ill. m. Maud Eshard. Insurance.

548. MAUD ELEANOR BEVANS: Grantsville, Md. m. Charles Clock. Maud owns the Victoria Hotel.

549. OLEN RAYMOND BEVANS: Chicago, Ill. m. Emelyn

Palmer, Aug. 20, 1913, at Washington, D. C. He is a pullman conductor.

CHILDREN:

550. 1. Raymond Charles, b. Aug. 1, 1918, Chicago.

542. SARAH CATHERINE JORDAN: Bittinger, Md. m. Gustavus Stanton, May 26, 1897, at Bevansville. Mr. Stanton, a son of Thomas J. Stanton, was a prosperous farmer of Bittinger.

CHILDREN:

551. 1. Zula, b. Aug. 16, 1899, Bittinger, Md.

552. 2. Melvin Hoyer, b. Jan. 9, 1903, Bittinger, Md.

551. ZULA STANTON: 754 Lovers Lane, Akron, Ohio. m. Howard W. Resh, Jan. 8, 1923, at Akron. Her husband is employed in an auto tire factory.

CHILDREN:

553. 1. Dorothy Catherine, b. Dec. 9, 1927, Akron.

554. 2. Owen Dale, b. July 22, 1931, North Canton, Ohio.

552. MELVIN HOYE STANTON: Bittinger, Md. m. Mabel Bittinger, Feb. 5, 1922, at Cumberland. Melvin farms the home place one mile north of Bittinger.

CHILDREN, all born at Bittinger, Md.:

555. 1. Melvin Hoyer, b. April 11, 1923.

556. 2. Owen Wilson, b. May 11, 1926.

557. 3. Robert Ray, b. Sept. 17, 1929.

558. 4. Helen Lucille, b. Dec. 7, 1931.

559. 5. Mary Catherine, b. March 19, 1935.

544. ARTHUR HANSON JORDAN: d. Oct. 16, 1927. Bur. at Fredonia, Pa. m. Della McKenzie, Feb. 10, 1896. Arthur was a farmer near Grantsville.

CHILDREN, all born at Grantsville, Md.:

560. 1. Marie Catherine, b. June 21, 1897.

561. 2. Francis McKenzie, b. April 2, 1904.

562. 3. Hoyer, b. Jan. 22, 1906.

563. 4. Pauline, b. Sept. 27, 1908.

564. 5. Charles Joseph, b. Jan. 30, 1911.

565. 6. Helen, b. Jan. 25, 1913.

560. MARIE CATHERINE JORDAN: Akron, Ohio. m. Paul J. Brown, June 2, 1916. He is a merchant.

561. FRANCIS MCKENZIE JORDAN: m. Ruth Coleman, Oct. 23, 1934.

CHILDREN:

566. 1. Virginia Ruth, b. Oct. 29, 1936.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Know all men by these presents, that I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D. C.

WITNESSED my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

JOHN M. WATSON, Secretary of the Interior.
By _____, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Approved by the Secretary of the Interior, this 1st day of January, 1900.

JOHN M. WATSON, Secretary of the Interior.
By _____, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

WITNESSED my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

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JOHN M. WATSON, Secretary of the Interior.
By _____, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

562. HOYE JORDAN: Fredonia, Pa. m. Mariah, May 25, 1926. He is employed in a steel mill.

CHILDREN:

567. 1. Edward Hoyer, b. July 26, 1930.

568. 2. James Glen, b. June 27, 1932.

569. 3. Paul Regis, b. Feb. 1, 1937.

563. PAULINE JORDAN: Greenville, Pa. m. William H. Werger, Nov. 1, 1928. He is a factory worker.

CHILDREN:

570. 1. Mary Louise, b. July 24, 1929.

571. 2. William Dale, b. June 26, 1933.

564. CHARLES JOSEPH JORDAN: m. Goldie Brunson, June 29, 1937.

565. HELEN JORDAN: m. William Gordon Rickert, July 30, 1932.

CHILDREN:

572. 1. Donna Jean, b. Dec. 10, 1933.

573. 2. Bonnie Lee, b. Aug. 4, 1935.

574. 3. Ruth Ann, b. Feb. 27, 1937.

575. 4. Charles Hoyer, b. Oct. 7, 1938.

MARIAM D. HOYE to CATHERINE HOYE ENGLE

Winston, Alleghany Co., Md., May 8, 1854.

My dear sister:

—————Do not think for a moment that I have forgotten you. No for I often think of you and dear Jonnie, recalling the many pleasant hours I have spent in your society. And O! could I ever be so cruel as to forget those who are near and dear to me by the ties of nature. ———I was truly grieved when I heard of your loss. ———and may the one of your choice make you happy. I wish that I could persuade you to move to the west and make your home in the western wilds, where I should delight to go. Dick has returned and gives a glowing description of the country. He will remain in Alleghany untill fall. He has a situation in Cumberland. Lizzie is at Mr. Armstrong's and will remain there this summer. Sister Maria and family were well when I heard from them. I am at Brother John's and intend teaching here this summer. I anticipate quite a pleasant time as Mrs. Pendleton expects several visitors out here this summer and we expect Mr. Pulliams' brother out here this week and there is a gentleman here by the name of Tabb. I am going to try if I can captivate him. He is the purchaser of Mr. Sanchs property. ———

Kiss Johnie for me. My love to all enquiring friends and accept a portion for yourself.

Your affectionate sister,

Mollie D. Hoyer.

NOTE: Col. Philip Pendleton called his place "Winston"; it was the old Alx. Smith Farm, now Gorman, Md. Mariam's brother John Hoyer, lived nearby.

THE HOYE ESTATES

We have already noted that when our ancestor, Paul Hoy, came to Maryland from Ireland he probably had little property; his wife inherited a farm from her father. Their son, James Hoyer, was bequeathed the home farm, and his wife, Tabitha Marbury, brought into the family other lands, all of which were inherited by their only son, Paul Hoyer II, who sold all the family property in Prince George's County and finally located on the Frog Harbor plantation in Washington County.

Paul Hoyer patented large tracts of land in Virginia and Maryland including "The Gleanings", 5144 acres, on which his son William settled. He also inherited part of the extensive Deakins lands; these he gave to his son John. Such are the origins of the Hoyer estates to which Paul and John added largely; at the time of his death John Hoyer was one of the wealthy men of western Maryland, his property and other resources being worth over \$100,000.

"The Gleanings" tract Paul left in trust to John for his grandchildren by William. John Hoyer administered the Paul Hoyer trust estate in a paternal manner, keeping few accounts of his expenditures for William's family. About 1844 Uncle John decided to merge the trust estate with his own, so he bought the shares of the fourteen heirs, except Mariam's, she being a minor. He paid \$300 for each share which was about what "The Gleanings" was worth at that time, but he gave each heir in addition a good farm or a large tract of land.

Attorney Thomas Devecmon testified that at about this time John Hoyer made a will by which, after providing for his widow, he devised the residue of his property equally to each of his four nephews and nine nieces, naming Devecmon executor. But a few months before his death in 1849 Uncle John made his last will devising the residue of his estate, including the Paul Hoyer trust, to his nephews, John, David, Daniel, and Edward Hoyer.

Why did Uncle John change his mind about the disposi-

tion of his property? Probably because he wished it kept in the Hoyer name. He may also have been influenced by the advice of George Smith and other friends, and by the fact that, with three exceptions, the husbands of his nieces had demonstrated no ability to conserve their property.

When Uncle John's will was read his nephews were pleased, but his nieces and their husbands were sorely disappointed. Someone started a false rumor that George Smith had gotten Uncle John drunk and had induced him to change his will in favor of his nephews. Smith and Edward Hoyer were named executors of the will.

The nieces and their husbands soon brought suit in court, in effect to have their deeds for the trust estate to John Hoyer declared invalid and to have the Paul Hoyer trust and their father's estate sold and divided equally between the fourteen heirs. In addition to "The Gleanings", they claimed "Western Canal Convention" and other tracts patented to Wm. W. Hoyer. Thus began the noted Case 840 which was before the Circuit Court and Court of Appeals for twenty five years. In the Court records of Allegany County this case fills 750 pages—a whole volume. When filed, Ann, Ellen, Elizabeth and Mariam did not join in the suit but they joined later. This long court case between the daughters and sons of Wm. W. Hoyer embittered their relations for a generation. It is the saddest story of our family history and we may say that from September 14, 1850, the decline of the Hoyer family in prestige, influence, and wealth began.

They talk about their pilgrim blood,
Their birthright high and holy!
A mountain stream that ends in mud
Methinks is melancholy. —Lowell.

CASE IN EQUITY, NO. 840, ALLEGANY CO., Md. (Condensed)

<p>Jeremiah L. Townshend and others vs. George Smith, Executor of John Hoyer and others. Dated September 14, 1840</p>	}	<p>Complaint states the facts in regard to the Paul Hoyer trust estate and that twelve heirs sold their interests to the trustee, John Hoyer.</p>
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That Wm. W. Hoyer owned certain tracts of land in his own right. Further, complainants state that the consideration received by them was totally inadequate; that they did not know the true value of the Paul Hoyer estate; that John Hoyer received large rents and profits from the trust estate which he diverted to his private use; that Edward Hoyer was appointed trustee of the Paul Hoyer trust.

Plaintiffs petition that the estates of Paul Hoyer and Wm. W. Hoyer be sold and accounts rendered by Edward Hoyer and George Smith.

Thomas Devecmon, Solicitor.

ANSWER OF GEORGE SMITH OF A., EXECUTOR,
SEPTEMBER 22, 1851

Defendant admits certain statements of the complainants. He further answers that the trust estate consisted of "The Gleanings", except 176 acres conveyed by Paul Hoyer to John Hoyer in 1801, and about 66 acres conveyed to Joseph Friend in 1800; that the negroes, Harry and Roda, with her issue and some farming utensils and stock constituted the personal trust property; that only 60-65 acres of the land was cleared and in cultivation, and that the improvements were of little value when Paul Hoyer died; that Wm. W. Hoyer was at the time of his father's death and long subsequently "an indolent, intemperate and improvident man"; that John Hoyer was obliged to furnish from his own funds money for the support of William's large family; that he advanced money to improve the farm, pay taxes, to clothe and educate the children, of which he kept no account, never supposing they would think of calling him to an account.

The defendant further denies any fraud committed by John Hoyer. The deeds given him for the trust estate were fairly obtained and are good and valid. In regard to the real estate of Wm. W. Hoyer: it is true that the patents are in his name, but in equity if not in law, it belongs to John Hoyer; that the reason which induced John to have a number of his patents issued to his brother was to facilitate conveyance of such lands when he made sales, because he frequently found difficulty in prevailing on his wife to join him in the deeds. In proof of this understanding between the brothers the defendant submits

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The third is the fact that the medical profession is not a unified body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action.

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two bonds executed by Wm. W. Hoye and his wife in 1828 by which they bind themselves to convey to John Hoye these lands. Had Wm. W. Hoye lived a day longer he would have conveyed these lands to his brother John, he having said on his death bed, tho the legal title was in his name, they did not belong to him.

Had the complainants taken their grievances to John Hoye, long in feeble health, during his lifetime, he would have been best able to answer their illiberal and unfavorable charges of fraudulent dealing.

"And this defendant therefore prays, that he may henceforth be discharged, with his reasonable costs and charges in this behalf, most wrongfully sustained."

F. A. Schley, W. G. Van Lear, Attorneys.

There follow "Answers" of John Hoye of W., Edward Hoye and Elizabeth Friend, widow of David Hoye.

OPINION BY J. H. GORDON, SPECIAL JUDGE,

OCTOBER 5, 1857.

"——— It is well settled now that there is no magic in the names *trustees* and *cetui que trust* to prevent the parties from dealing with each other. However any such dealings must be fair and open. The Court is of the opinion that the trustee had not been fair, that the sums paid were not just. Therefore the Court will order the setting aside of the deeds to John Hoye."

The record shows that Judge Gordon resigned in 1859 and William Walsh was appointed Special Judge to try Case 840.

OPINION BY JUDGE WALSH, SEPTEMBER 23, 1859.

" hold ——— that a trustee cannot purchase the trust property." ——— The deeds must be set aside in toto and the lands of Wm. W. Hoye, as well as the trust estate, divided among the heirs. It was so ordered.

The defendants then prayed an appeal to the Court of Appeals which was granted May 22, 1860.

A Bill of Review was presented on behalf of Mary E. Hoye by Attorney J. H. Gordon. Review of the case was authorized

July 8, 1865. Reverdy Johnson was appointed Special Judge to retry the case, January 24, 1866.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

APRIL TERM, 1867.

The Court concurs in the opinions of Judges Gordon and Walsh. The Court also states that the acceptance of the John Hoyer legacies does not prevent the complainants from bringing suit, tho John Hoyer's will provided otherwise. The case was remanded to the Circuit Court.

Then followed an investigation of the affairs of the estates by William Price, Commissioner appointed by the Court in 1870, and finally an audit, filed March 24, 1877, as follows:

By balance estate of Paul Hoyer, 2nd ac. of John Hoyer.....	\$3790.26
By rent of real estate, 1816 to 1849 @ \$100 per yr.....	3300.00
By rent of real estate, 33 years @ \$50 per yr.	1650.00

Total Debits	\$8740.26
To board of two of W. W. Hoyer's children.....	\$ 117.25
To amounts paid Maryland Land Office	199.16
To maintenance of Wm. W. Hoyer's family for 22 yrs. at \$350 per yr.	7700.00
To paid Nathan Casteel for improvements.....	1044.00

Total Credits	\$9060.41
Overpaid and due John Hoyer's estate	\$ 320.15

ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, JULY 23, 1873: That the Paul Hoyer and W. W. Hoyer estates be sold. Wm. W. Devecmon and Robert H. Gordon were appointed trustees.

NOTICE OF SALE IN THE GARRETT COUNTY "GAZETTE" (Condensed)

1st. "The Gleanings" — This tract is very valuable on account of the timber, iron and coal. There are three or four farms on it.

2nd. "Western Canal Convention" — This lies in the middle of the Great Glades and is unsurpassed for richness of soil and as a farming and grazing land. The B. & O. R. R. runs thru this tract.

Also "Ironwood", 979 acres; "Shepherd's Tent", 656 acres; "Williamsburg", 365 acres; "Western Territory", 240 acres; "Underhoff", 159 acres; "Civicus", 100 acres.

J. H. Gordon, Robert H. Gordon, Trustees.

NOTE: The sums paid by John Hoyer to his nieces for their shares in the Paul Hoyer estate were refunded to John Hoyer's estate in 1878, with interest.

REPORT OF SALES: On Jan. 8, 1875, the above property was offered for sale at Oakland. For "The Gleanings" only \$1300 was bid and for "W. C. C." \$7000. The bids were rejected. "Civicus" was sold to Samuel Engle for \$1900; this was known as the Ruckle place, now the Weber farm at Oakland.

During the following eighteen years the remainder of the estate was sold at private sales, some of which were:

Aug. 20, 1875—To Andrew Sebold, "Crab Tree Bottom", etc.—\$1850
Aug. 20, 1875—To Albert Welsh, 250 a. of "Shepherd's Tent"—\$1400
Feb. 4, 1876—To Elijah Friend, 250 a. of "The Gleanings"—\$1325
Feb. 4, 1876—To Alx. Lower, 100 a. of "W. C. C."—\$800
Feb. 7, 1876—To Henry G. Davis, 1100 a. of "The Gleanings"—\$5000
1876-1877—To Geo. E. Bishoff, 300 a. of "The Gleanings"—\$1700
Sept. 7, 1881—To J. C. Anderson, part of "W. C. C." at \$8 per a.—
\$2145.40— ("Inside the old enclosure known as the Hoyer Pasture."

This is the site of Mt. Lake Park.)

Oct. 7, 1881—To J. C. Anderson, 213 a. of "W. C. C."—\$2130
(South of the R. R. tracks. This is the site of Loch Lynn.)

Jan. 3, 1889—To Geo. L. Wellington, "Ironwood", 970 a.—\$1300

We have already noted that usually the pioneer land speculators "held the bag" for years; later lumber and mining companies reaped the profits. This is illustrated in the case of the disposition of the remainder of "The Gleanings". In 1893 a narrow gauge railroad was under construction up the Youghiogheny and the valley timber land became valuable. John L. Mitchel was employed for \$250 to survey the remainder of "The Gleanings". Then Alexander Chisholm took an option on 850 acres of the tract for \$2250, making a payment of only \$25. On June 28, 1894, Chisholm sold his option for \$25 to Henry Felty and A. D. Naylor of Oakland, and the following day they sold the land to H. E. Clark and other lumbermen for \$10,000. The estate trustees deeded all the remainder of "The Gleanings", 1100 acres to Clark, et al, for \$2250, plus a small interest payment. Thus, on an investment of \$25 Felty and Naylor gained almost \$7750, tho possibly they divided with Chisholm and others.

Paul Hoyer had patented "The Gleanings" in 1794, paying the State £604 16s.; nearly all of the tract remained in the possession of the Hoyer family for eighty-one years—part of it one hundred years. The estate received a total of about \$15,500 on an original investment of \$1615 in 1794.

The trustees for the estates of Paul and Wm. Hoyer made twenty-two reports to the Court, the last, dated Aug. 16, 1894, signed by R. H. Gordon, surviving trustee. Receipts from sale of lands totaled \$40,973.21. There were fourteen heirs; each received \$2048.35, a total of \$28676.90. The remaining \$12296.31 went for trustees' percentage, Court fees, etc. One payment for "legal fees" in 1880 was \$1250.

CONCLUSION We have carefully studied the voluminous Court record of Case in Equity No. 840. In equity if not in law Wm. W. Hoyer owned no land. But Uncle John did intend that "Western Canal Convention" should belong to William. An indorsement on the certificate under date of January 30, 1832, says:

"This tract belongs to Wm. W. Hoyer. J. Hoyer is to have it as long as he lives for fencing it. The title is in Wm. W. Hoyer. It is his by an arrangement between J. Hoyer and Wm. W. Hoyer (Signed) J. Hoyer."

John Hoyer dealt honestly and liberally with his nieces. Their suit was prompted by disappointment in the provisions of Uncle John's will and by the greed of certain of their husbands. However, the three nephews (David died in 1849) were greedy and stubborn; they should have compromised with their sisters. They were badly advised by their lawyers. In a letter to Edward Hoyer, dated June 22, 1857, Smith did suggest compromise, adding: "The truth is I have always thought the plaintiffs an ungrateful pack. To slander the only man who was truly their friend, now that he is in his grave: that he did not give them more of his property is the cause of the foul transaction."

The nieces won the suit, but they each received only about \$1000 as the price of canceling their deeds to their uncle. Truly brothers and sisters all lost: only the lawyers gained.

JOHN HOYE'S ESTATE

(See his will in appendix)

The foundation of John Hoyer's wealth was his inheritance from his father, including the interests in the Deakins lands.

NOTE: Blackiston & Ellegood, attorneys, in a letter to Edward Hoyer dated Sept. 15, 1876: "The Court has filed an opinion in the Hoyer and Gordon case reducing fees charged by R. H. Gordon from \$2000 to \$525."

During the fifty years of his business life he added to this and at the time of his death in 1849 he owned over fifty thousand acres of land and valuable properties in Cumberland; he held promissory notes for a large sum, most of them given in payment for lands.

After making provision for his widow and nieces, Uncle John by his will left the bulk of his property to his four nephews, John, David, Daniel J. and Edward Hoyer. He designated as his executors George Smith of A. and Edward Hoyer. Edward promptly declined to serve and the whole responsibility of administration rested upon Smith, who had worked for John in his office and acted as his agent.

The 1st Account of George Smith, Executor of the estate of John Hoyer, rendered to the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, dated April 1, 1850, shows receipts of \$8,857.19 and disbursements of \$4,814.18. The executor deducted 8% of the receipts as his commission, but in later accounts he usually claimed and was allowed 12% commission. His 2nd Account shows \$5,883.04 distributed as "dividend" among the four residuary legatees; in 1853 \$4,424.32 was distributed to them.

George Smith's 32nd and last Account was dated January 18, 1884. It shows receipts since his last report, \$3,132.33, disbursements \$552; to four heirs \$2,580.12.

Mr. Smith died at his home in Bedford, Pa., July 13, 1884. On July 22, 1884, Edward Hoyer, at his own request, was appointed substitute trustee of John Hoyer's estate by the Circuit Court of Allegany County; succeeding records of the estate are recorded as Equity Case No. 3409. Edward Hoyer's bond was fixed at \$10,000; his bondsmen were Samuel Specht and Wm. H. Hoyer. The Smith "Accounts" in the Orphans' Court records are very confusing; there are no reports of property sold; but under the Circuit Court all sales were approved by the Court and recorded, and the trustees' reports were audited by the Court auditor.

The Auditor's 1st Report is dated Feb. 3, 1887. It shows that Edward Hoyer, trustee, received from Mrs. George Smith \$100; that he sold 150 acres of land on the Potomac for \$100; that he received from the Gordons, trustees, \$557 and from R. H. Gordon, trustee of John Hoyer, Jr., \$15. He distributed

to each of four heirs \$99.55; the balance went for trustee's commission, fees, etc.

Edward Hoyer made only one report as trustee. He died in 1894. On the petition of Marion Hoyer and other heirs John Shatzer was appointed trustee, Jan. 17, 1895. He made two reports to the Court, showing \$1,175 received from four sales of land and \$1,329.97 from the late trustee. To each of four heirs he distributed \$628.62.

In 1900 Edward H. Sincell reported to the Court that John Shatzer had gone to Alaska. John T. Sincell was appointed trustee. The Auditor's 7th report, April 22, 1902, shows receipt of \$534.27 from R. H. Gordon, trustee in Equity Case 840, and sales of \$1,418.27. E. H. Sincell claimed, under a contract with Edward Hoyer, half of the receipts from "land of the estate discovered" by him. Each of the four original heirs were allotted \$132.75, which was divided among their heirs. Attorney Robert H. Henderson was paid \$651 for services in connection with a suit of John Hoyer's trustee vs. Georges Creek Coal and Iron Company.

The 8th Report shows \$894.75 received from R. H. Henderson in settlement of the suit against the Coal Company, and \$1,089 from sale of land: \$1,720.35 distributed among the heirs.

On June 4, 1903, John T. Sincell resigned and Marion Hoyer was appointed trustee. She reported in 1904 (9th Report) \$861.41 received from trustee R. H. Gordon, and a distribution of \$160.03 to each of the estates of the four heirs. The 10th Report shows sale of one lot, \$190, and received from Gordon \$281.01; distribution of \$123.82 to each of four heirs.

The Auditor's 10th Report is dated Aug. 15, 1906. In 1907 Marion Hoyer, trustee, sold Josiah T. Beckman military lot 460 for \$500. This was the last land of the estate reported sold. So far as known there remains no more property belonging to the estate.

On May 24, 1915, on petition of some heirs, the Court ordered Marion C. Hoyer, trustee, to make an accounting of the estate. She did. The 11th (and last) Report of the Auditor shows receipts \$500 for the Beckman lot and \$217.50 for interest thereon. Trustee's commission, fees, etc., \$82.26. Distribution to each of the four heirs \$158.81. We note that in this last

"audit" the share of John Hoyer of W. was distributed to his heirs, and not to R. H. Gordon, trustee, as formerly. Marion C. Hoyer was the sole heir of Edward Hoyer. The share of Daniel J. Hoyer was paid to Gilmore S. Hamill, administrator. Thru an error of the auditor, David Hoyer's heirs received nothing; their share was paid to the heirs of John P. Hoyer.

SUMMARY:

The settlement of John Hoyer's estate covered a period of seventy-five years, but little of his property remained at the time of George Smith's death in 1884. No audit of Smith's accounts to the Orphans' Court was made and it is very difficult to tell how much he received and disbursed. On the face of his reports it appears that receipts were \$125,200.58. About \$7,000 were received by the succeeding trustees. We estimate that each of the residuary heirs—John, David, Daniel J. and Edward Hoyer—received \$25,000 from the estate.

JOHN HOYE'S COAL LANDS

In the 1830s John Hoyer patented various tracts of land in Allegany County which were supposed to be underlaid with coal. During the 1840s there was considerable activity in development of coal mines and much speculation in coal lands; many mining companies were organized.

Among the Hoyer tracts were "Coal Mines," 487 acres, and "Pure Coal," 787 acres, both patented to John Hoyer in 1836. In 1838 he sold these tracts to Lewis Howell of New York City for \$10,000, taking a mortgage on the land. In the same year Howell sold the same land to the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company for \$50,000; he did not pay Hoyer, but the Company paid \$1,500 of the principal and interest up to 1843, when it ceased payments. John Hoyer brought suit against the Company, and in 1847 S. M. Semmes, trustee, under a court order sold the land to John M. Forbes of Boston for \$6,655 and paid Hoyer \$6,384 for his claim.

In 1839 John Hoyer sold to the Union Company, Gen. Duff Green, President, "Flowery Meads," 209 a., and ten other tracts; also one-half interests in "Gen. Duff Green's Iron and Coal Lands," 5,128 a., and "Hoyer's Coal and Iron Discoveries," 2,752 a., both patented in 1838 by John Hoyer and J. W. McCullough; the "consideration" was \$18,541. To secure payment to Hoyer the Company gave a mortgage on the land for \$34,258. But there is no record that the Union Company paid anything. John Hoyer sued in 1842, and after many delays and attempts to sell the property, in 1850 S. M. Semmes, on court order, sold it to Samuel Percy for \$3,000, which was at the rate of only 56¼ cents per acre.

The advertisement of the sale says: "These lands are known to be highly valuable, not only as coal and iron ore lands, but also for grazing and cultivation." They were also well timbered but there was little

market for timber at that time. Only a part of these lands proved to be underlaid with coal, but we note that in a report on Allegany Coal lands published in 1869, of the "S. P. Smith (Hoy tracts)," 203 acres were listed in "the Great Coal Bed of the Cumberland Basin"—a fortune for the owners.

GEORGE SMITH OF A. TO EDWARD HOYE

Cumberland, Feb. 15.

————— You will receive inclosed my check on the Cumberland Bank for the amt. you desire—\$250. We were disappointed in our expectation in a final decision in the unfortunate chancery suit (No. 840) but I trust it will be decided in the course of a few months.——

I had a letter from your brother Daniel —— I answered it with a draft for \$400 to pay for his lands ———.

I have had much trouble with our Virginia lands; it appears we shall lose the whole or nearly so. I was so much disturbed on account of having advanced your brother John about \$1,200 on account of his interest in Virginia, that induced me to go to the west last fall to try my luck in speculating in Government lands in a small way, with the hope of making up my loss. —— I expect to leave here on Tuesday next for Richmond with the hope of getting some relief from the Legislature.

XXVI

NEIGHBORS OF THE HOYES AT THE SANGING GROUND



GINSENG

THE FRIENDS

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS FRIEND was probably a son or grandson of Nicholas Friend, who was buried in the grave yard of the Parish Church of Wyke Regis, Weymouth, England, March 13, 1685. Capt. Friend sailed with his family in his own ship from Weymouth prior to 1681, probably bound for Weymouth, Mass. Off Delaware Bay his vessel was wrecked. The Captain lost his life but his wife Anna, with five sons and five daughters, reached the Swedish settlement at Upland (now Chester), Pa. Here Anna Friend died in 1724, aged one hundred six years.

JOHN FRIEND, youngest son of Nicholas, resided near Philadelphia. He married Anna Colman; their sons were

Charles, Andrew, Nicholas, Joseph, Augustine, and John. Charles settled at Williamsport on the Potomac about 1732.

NICHOLAS FRIEND, son of John, settled on the Virginia side of the Potomac near Oldtown, Md. His sons were Andrew, Charles, Augustine, and John. At the close of Pontiac's War in 1764, John and one or two of his brothers, accompanied by his son Gabriel, traveled across the mountains to the Youghiogheny River where they found an encampment of Indians. Pleased with the locality, the Friends agreed to purchase the Indians' claim to that part of the country, and the following spring they returned with their families and cattle and settled the place now called Friendsville; they were the first settlers in that part of Maryland. Charles Friend later lived at the Buffalo Marsh and in 1784 was living in the Yough Glades when Gen. Washington spent a night at his house. Augustine Friend lived at Teen's Glade near Swallow Falls. Capt. Andrew Friend settled at Turkeyfoot, Pa.

JOHN FRIEND, SR., remained on the Youghiogheny. The map of 1823 indicates three "Old Forts" (blockhouses) on the west bank of the River at "the Crossing"; these were the old Friend houses. John Friend was very helpful to Paul Hoyer in 1774 in locating and surveying lands. Friend had a hunting cabin at the Sanging Ground and our ancestor surveyed one hundred acres of the "Friend's Delight" tract and deeded it to him in 1799.

John Friend, Sr., married Kerren Hyatt. Their children were Nicholas, Gabriel, Joseph, John, Charles, Augustine, Susan, Rebecca, Sarah.

JOHN FRIEND, JR., (1764-1849) married Elizabeth Ward (1779-1845). Soon after their marriage in 1795, they settled on "Friend's Delight," where they were the first settlers and always good neighbors of the Hoyes.

CHILDREN:

1. & 2. Leah and Rachel, b. Sept. 3, 1796. Died.
3. Sarah, b. Feb. 25, 1798, d. Dec. 16, 1882, m. Robinson Savage.
4. Joseph, b. Dec. 15, 1799, d. June 28, 1894. m. Rachel Browning.
5. Kerren H., b. March 16, 1802, m. John R. Savage.
6. Cornelius W., b. June 22, 1804, d. Jan. 7, 1884. m. Sarah Kemp.
7. Rebecca, b. Oct. 17, 1806, d. May, 1882. m. John Johnson.
8. John, b. Dec. 20, 1809, d. Feb. 3, 1832.

9. Samuel Ward, b. July 10, 1811, d. May 20, 1884. m. Sarah Friend.
10. Elijah, b. April 25, 1814, d. Nov. 29, 1869. m. Elizabeth Smith.
11. Stephen Willis, b. March 18, 1818, d. Dec. 17, 1894. m. Rebecca House.
12. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 28, 1821, d. Nov. 8, 1902. m. David Hoyer.
13. David H., b. Mar. 27, 1825, d. Mar. 9, 1916. m. Mary R. Riley.

THE SANGING GROUND

The pioneer Friends were great hunters; their stock-in-trade for ammunition, salt and other supplies were peltries and dried ginseng roots. One autumn day they followed an old Indian trail over the Winding Ridge to the south where they saw a thickly wooded hill between the River and a small stream. On the slopes of this hill they found the ginseng plant so abundant that they called the hill "Seng" or Ginseng and the stream Ginseng Run. After filling their sacks with the roots, they following the run to its mouth, catching all the trout they needed on the way. Going up the River a short distance they saw a herd of buffaloes standing in the pond below what is now the Wm. H. Hoyer farm. They shot one of the bulls but another charged the dogs, so they killed him also. Well supplied with meat and fish the party spent several days at the old Indian Camp at the mouth of Ginseng Run, drying ginseng roots and buffalo meat. Later they built their hunting cabin there.

THE SAVAGES

ROBINSON SAVAGE was a native of New Jersey. On January 4, 1794, William Beall deeded to Robinson Savage — consideration £106 — 55½ acres of "Silases Race" near Cumberland, Md., but only two years later Savage and his wife Mary deeded the same property to Frederick Rice for £100. It was presumably at this time that the family moved from Cumberland and settled permanently in the Blooming Rose neighborhood near Sand Spring. It is said that Robinson Savage was a school teacher; he was probably one of the early teachers of the Blooming Rose school. During the War of 1812 he was a sergeant in the Selbysport militia company of which Aza Beall was captain.

The sons of Robinson Savage were Lemuel, Evan, John R. and Robinson T.

ROBINSON T. SAVAGE, when a boy, lived with Wm. W. Hoye's family at Crab Tree Bottom; he was one of William's pupils. In 1820 Savage bought lot 1482 and in 1832 he bought of Wm. W. Hoye "Western Territory," 50 acres.

He married Sarah G., daughter of John Friend, Jr., and settled on Seng Hill near the Hoye farm.

Robinson T. Savage was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1836. He died in 1839 and was buried in the Sang Run graveyard where his wife also rests.

CHILDREN:

1. Huldah, b. 1822, d. 1894. Unmarried.
2. Mariah, m. Jesse Friend.
3. Cornelius Ward, b. 1824, d. 1895. m. Mary Ann Friend.
4. Amos Wesley, b. Aug. 31, 1826, d. Sept. 6, 1901. m. Sophia Friend.

The men of the Savage family of western Maryland were noted for their strength and the women for their beauty.

A HUNTING STORY by SHERMAN SAVAGE

More than a hundred years ago grandfather Savage went to a deer lick at the foot of Marsh Hill. He had built a seat of poles between two limbs of an oak tree overlooking the lick. Just before sundown he climbed an Indian ladder to the lookout, lit his pipe with a flint, and prepared to wait for a deer. Within a few minutes he noticed bits of bark falling about him. Looking up, he saw a panther on an upper limb ready to spring. He ducked to one side, but one of the beast's paws struck the pipe from his mouth. The burning tobacco frightened the cat, which jumped to the ground and made off into the woods. Grandfather stayed in the tree and when the moon came up a big buck came to the lick and he shot it.

THE ENLOWS

JOHN ENLOW, according to family tradition, came with his brothers Joseph and Henry from Pennsylvania to Jeremiah Frazee's farm near Selbysport, Md. John worked on the farm and married Frazee's daughter Elizabeth. They resided on Frazee's Ridge. About 1830 John Enlow, then about sixty years of age, started to ride horseback to visit his brothers in the west but he became ill and died on the way. His children were Jeremiah, Deborah (Vansickle), Elizabeth (Williams), Jacob, Hannah (Faulkner), Josephus, and Abraham.

JEREMIAH ENLOW (1791-1867) married Rachel, daughter of James McMullen. They settled the Enlow farm at the

Sang Run Cross Roads, where the Hoyer school was located.

CHILDREN:

1. Isaac Allen, b. Sept. 12, 1825, d. 1907.
2. William Frazee, b. May 8, 1828. m. Barbary E. Trent.
3. Elizabeth T., b. Oct. 28, 1831. m. Lewis Ringer.
4. Jeremiah H., b. Sept. 1, 1833. m. Elizabeth DeWitt.
5. Harriet G., b. Oct. 20, 1835. m. John N. Ervin.
6. Jane. m. Dennis Janes.
7. John. m. Priscilla Daniels.
8. Sarah. m. Henry McCabe.
9. Mary A. m. Garrett Moon.
10. Isabella T. m. James E. Paugh.

ENLOW

ANCESTRY

HENDRICK ENLOES, a native of Holland, was naturalized in 1664 in Maryland. He and his wife Christian resided in Baltimore County near Chesapeake Bay. The first deed recorded in that County, dated 1664, is signed by "Hendrick Enloes." His will, probated May 17, 1708, left property to his wife and to children—John, Abraham, Hester, Margaret.

ABRAHAM ENLOES, planter, of Baltimore County, died in 1709. His will mentions his wife Elizabeth and children—Anthony, John, William, Abraham.

JOHN and HENRY ENSLOW were living in the Turkey-foot neighborhood in 1765 when the Governor ordered all settlers west of the mountains to leave in order to avoid trouble with the Indians, but in 1772 their names appear on the tax list of that township.

ABRAHAM ENLOW II settled in Finney Tp., Washington Co., Pa., where he died in 1808. His will mentions his wife Jemima, and thirteen children.

THE DeWITTS

TJERCK CLAESSEN DeWITT, a native of Holland, settled at Esopus (Kingston), N. Y., where he was a magistrate in 1661-63. DeWitt married Barbara Van Amsterdam in New York City. He was born about 1620 and died in 1700.

Their ninth son was LUCUS DeWITT, who married Anna-tje Delva. Lucas' son, JAN (JOHN) DeWITT, was born in 1700 and married Annatje Osterhoudt. They resided near Catskill, N. Y. EZECHIEL DeWITT, son of Jan, born in 1741, married

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1891

IN SENATE, January 14, 1891.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE,
JANUARY 10, 1890.

ALBANY:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PRINTERS,
1891.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
ALBANY.

ALBANY:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PRINTERS,
1891.

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PRINTERS,
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PRINTERS,
1891.

ALBANY:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PRINTERS,
1891.

Maria Keller. In 1768 Ezechiel settled in Turkeyfoot Tp., Pa., but prior to 1776 he moved to Washington Co., Pa., where in 1782 he was granted 400 acres of land.

PETER DeWITT, (b. about 1762), son of Ezechiel, settled on Roaring Creek, Preston Co., Va., about 1795. Children of Peter and Rebecca DeWitt were: Barney, William, John, Peter, Samuel, Susan, Henry, Richard, Joseph.

JOHN DeWITT and his brother Henry served in the 4th Virginia Militia during the War of 1812. John bought four military lots at the Cross Roads, later Johnstown, now Hoyes, Md. His log house was near the present D. O. DeWitt home. John DeWitt, Sr., (b. May 2, 1793, d. Oct. 7, 1869) m. (1) Sarah Hartman. Their children were Rebecca (Martin), Christina (Metheny), Susan (Kalbaugh), and Joseph. He m. (2) Louisa Casteel. Children: Sarah Ann (Browning), Louisa (Cook), John and Archibald.

Rev. Joseph DeWitt was a well-known Methodist preacher at Sang Run. John DeWitt, Jr., (1828-1912) succeeded his father on the Johnstown farm.

HENRY DeWITT (b. about 1700), son of Peter, m. Elizabeth Jackson. Their children were Samuel, William, George, Nancy, James, and Richard.

JOSEPH DeWITT (1803-1865), son of Peter, m. Elizabeth Casteel. Their children were James, William, Sarah Ann, Thomas, John, Archibald, Richard, Rebecca, Susan, Huldah.

A HENRY DeWITT, who m. a daughter of John Friend, Sr., is listed in the Census of 1800 as head of a family of eight at Sang Run. In the mountains late snow storms and frosts in 1817 caused an almost complete failure of crops. This was known as "the year without summer." So Henry DeWitt, Andrew House and John Wallis moved from the Sanging Ground to Carroll Co., Ohio.

The pioneer DeWitts of Maryland and Virginia were noted for their physical strength and musical ability. Paul and Peter DeWitt once stopped at a tavern on the Northwestern Turnpike, where a lot of rowdies were making a "rough house." Said Paul to Peter, "I'll knock down; you drag out." So they proceeded to

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace-loving people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for progress. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for justice. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for hope.

The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for love. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for faith.

The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and that its history is a history of the struggle for courage. The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and that its history is a history of the struggle for strength.

The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for wisdom. The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of power, and that its history is a history of the struggle for power.

The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of glory, and that its history is a history of the struggle for glory. The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of honor, and that its history is a history of the struggle for honor.

The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of respect, and that its history is a history of the struggle for respect. The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of dignity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for dignity.

clean up the place. Presently said Peter to Paul, "Don't knock them so damned stiff; they are hard to drag."

THE CASTEELS THOMAS CASTEEL was born in Prince George's Co., Md. He resided in Bedford Co., Pa., where he and his brothers served in the militia during the Revolutionary War. Prior to 1798 he moved to Maryland; in the census of 1800 he is listed in Sandy Creek Hundred as head of a family of ten. In 1814 he bought 113 acres of land near the McMullen farm at Blooming Rose. Among his children were Thomas, Jeremiah, Shadrack, Nathaniel.

NATHANIEL CASTEEL settled on Military lots 4106 and 4108 at Sang Run, Md. He died April 2, 1866. His wife, Jane McMullen, was born in 1786. They are buried on the Casteel Farm.

CHILDREN:

1. Thomas, b. Dec. 15, 1808, d. June 19, 1892.
2. Martha, b. May 10, 1811. m. Henry Fredlock.
3. Louisa. m. Edward Tagart.
4. Jane. m. Benjamin Jenkins.
5. James. 6. Nathaniel. 7. Nelson.
8. Meshach, b. 1816, d. 1904. m. Catherine Kitzmiller.
9. & 10. Nathan and William, twins, b. June 8, 1821.

Nathan and William married sisters, Sarah and Jane Brant. Meshach was a school teacher. Nathan Casteel rented the Hoyer farm at Gap Run from 1840 to 1849.

The Casteels trace their descent from CAPTAIN EDMOND du CHASTEL, of a distinguished Flemish family. He arrived in Philadelphia and took the oath of allegiance on September 10, 1683. He became a wealthy merchant in Philadelphia. During Queen Anne's War, in 1707, he commanded the sloop "Resolution," which sailed under letters of marque to prey upon French and Spanish commerce. By his will, "proved" March 25, 1712-13, Capt. Chastel left all his property to his widow, Christian, who by her will of 1714 devised property to their children Samuel, Edmund and Christian (Allen).

EDMUND CASTEEL 2nd settled on Piscataway Creek, Prince George's Co., Md., on "Casteel," 300 acres, which he patented in 1715. Two of his children were Edmund and Meshack.

EDMUND CASTEEL 3d, of Piscataway, by will, proved in 1772, bequeathed his estate to his wife Rebecca and to their children—Shadrach, Abednego, Francis, Lucy, Kezia.

SHADRACH CASTEEL moved to Flintstone Creek, Bedford Co., Pa. By his will of 1795 he left his farm to his son Archibald; the will also mentions his wife Leurena, and children—Thomas, Ezedock, Jesse, Elizabeth. It was about the time of the death of his father that Thomas Casteel moved to the Blooming Rose in Maryland.

THE DRANES ANTHONY DRANE was settled in Prince George's County, Maryland, prior to the year 1700 when he paid £32, 14s. for 109 acres of "Greenfield." At the March session of Court that year he was fined 100 lbs. of tobacco "for absenting himself from off ye Jury." He was one of the County "Rangers" in 1698, who were "continually on guard in the exposed part of the Country." By his will (1732) he bequeathed a plantation to his sons, Thomas and Anthony, and his home plantation to son James; all other property to his wife Elizabeth.

JAMES DRANE made his will in 1787 and died the same year. He left eight sons and three daughters. To his widow Elizabeth, he bequeathed his "Dwelling Plantation during her life and after her to James," his son.

JAMES DRANE, JR., was born in 1755. In 1779 he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Militia of Prince George's County. On Feb. 18, 1789, he married Priscilla, daughter of Thomas Lamar of Prince George's, a descendant of Marien Duvall, a French Huguenot immigrant.

Prior to 1798 James Drane and his brother-in-law, Col. Wm. Lamar, began a settlement on the "Accident" tract which then belonged to David Lynn. In 1817 Lynn deeded to Col Lamar "Flowery Vale," 970 acres, which included most of "Accident," a tract of 682 acres surveyed in 1774 for Brooke Beall but patented to Wm. Deakins, Jr., in 1786, and so named because it was surveyed "by accident" by both the Beall and Deakins survey parties.

Drane and Lamar built a small log house on "Accident."

James Drane brought his family to the new settlement in 1800; he added a larger log house. This double house is still used as a residence. It is just east of the town of Accident.

James Drane was the first permanent settler at Accident. He brought negroes from his old home in Prince George's; they raised tobacco.

In those pioneer years the nearest neighbors of the Dranes were Wm. W. Hoyer, John Lynn, Meshack Browning and the McHenrys. Browning wrote: "Mr. James Drane, who lived within five miles, was a kind, gentlemanly, and truthful man."

"Accident" lies between the forks of Bear Creek, a wild western place in 1800. One afternoon all the Drane men were working in the fields when a ferocious bear emerged from the woods near the house. Mrs. Drane shot the beast and a negro woman finished him with an ax.

James Drane died in October, 1828. His grave near his house, in the Lutheran Cemetery, is marked by a field stone with initials "J D."

Children of James and Priscilla Drane:

1. Thomas Lamar, born in 1789, died 1874. Unmarried. Soldier of the War of 1812. A noted "fiddler" in his day; he was "converted," joined the Methodists, and thereafter confined his music to the precincts of his quiet home.
2. James, m. Margaret Frazee and settled in Arizona.
3. Robert, who went west.
4. George Washington, who m. Eliza Hoyer.
5. Richard, b. Feb. 16, 1793, d. April 16, 1886, m. Susan J. West.
6. Elizabeth Ann, m. William Browning and d. Dec. 6, 1842.
7. William, first postmaster at Accident in 1838.
8. Marien, b. Feb. 1, 1799, d. April 1, 1883, m. Mary Ann Hoyer.

THE ARMSTRONGS

The ARMSTRONG CLAN, famous in Scottish border song and story! Some crossed to Northern Ireland, where EDWARD ARMSTRONG resided on his estate, Terwinney, in County Fermanagh. Two sons of Edward, John and Francis, emigrated to Pennsylvania. One of these was the father of JAMES ARMSTRONG, born in Ireland about 1733. He was commissioned Captain in 1759 in the 1st. Penna. Foot Regiment and served during the French and Indian War in Bedford County. Captain Armstrong died in December, 1762. He was a cousin of Gen. John Armstrong, Sr., father of John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, son of the Captain, was born March 17, 1763, near Carlile, Pa. His mother m. (2) Thomas Hadden and William grew up in his step-father's home. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army when only sixteen or seventeen years of age and served as Ensign in Captain Brattain's Company of the 7th Penna. Regiment.

William Armstrong had an older brother, Maxwell, who, in 1784, was the first attorney admitted to the bar at Clarksburg, Va. William also went to Clarksburg where he was a clerk or manager of a store owned by Peter Devecmon of Westernport, Md. In 1904 he married Hannah Synix, widow of his employer.

In 1806 the Armstrongs settled on the old Boyles place on the State Road at the Crossing of the Little Youghiogheny, now Oakland, Md., where they kept the post road station and an inn. In 1812 a post office was opened, called "Yough Glades," William Armstrong, postmaster. This office served the glades country including the Hoyer neighborhood.

Wm. Armstrong bought for \$1,200 "Stewart's Delight," 201 acres, on which the prosperous town of Oakland is now, in part, located. He also owned six military lots nearby. By his will, he left all his property in trust to Geo. W. Devecmon for the use of his wife during her lifetime and after her for his son Thomas, providing also a home with Thomas for his step-daughter, Ellen Devecmon. The old pioneer died April 5, 1848, and his widow followed him May 4, 1855, at the age of eighty-two years. Their ashes rest in the old McCarty Church graveyard south of Oakland.

Children of William and Hannah Armstrong:

1. James Devecmon, b. 1806, d. 1893. m. Julia A. Lantz.
2. Thomas Hadden, b. 1812, d. 1896. m. Mariah Hoyer.
3. John Maxwell, b. 1814, d. 1885. m. Ann M. Townshend.

THE RIDGELYS

ELI RIDGELY, son of Jacob, was a descendant of William Ridgely I who emigrated in 1672 from England to Ann Arundel Co., Md. Eli was born Jan. 31, 1791, in Frederick Co., Md. Soon after his marriage to Eleanor Harding he settled on "Resurvey on Shawney War," 474 acres, which was surveyed originally for Paul Hoyer in 1774. It is on Ridgely Hill, south of Grantsville, Md. The log house on the plantation was replaced

about 1820 by a two-story stone house, residence of the present owner, Norman Baker. In 1830, Ridgely owned seven slaves. In addition to the usual crops raised, he "made" sugar from his grove of maple trees. An old account states that in 1824 he sent John Hoyer 198 lbs. of sugar, valued at \$12.37.

Eli Ridgely died Jan. 10, 1848. His wife died Dec. 25, 1875, aged eighty-six years. They rest in the family graveyard.

CHILDREN:

1. William, b. Jan. 8, 1817, d. Dec. 7, 1848.
2. Mary Ann, b. Aug. 31, 1818, d. Feb. 1, 1885. m. Wm. Stanton.
3. Ann Isabel, b. Nov. 23, 1819, d. Feb. 5, 1899.
4. Martha (Bevans). 5. Julia (Hilleary). 6. Eleanor (Kane).
7. Rebecca, b. March 17, 1826, d. Sept. 5, 1908.

WILLIAM RIDGELY, son of Eli, was county tax collector and a farmer. He married Catherine Hoyer; their only child was Judge John Hoyer Ridgely of Ohio.

THE McHENRYS DR. JAMES McHENRY was born November 16, 1753, at Ballymena, Ireland. In 1771, because of his delicate health, he was sent on a voyage to the colonies. He was placed under the care of Capt. William Allison of Philadelphia whose step-daughter, Margaret Caldwell, he married. James induced his father, Daniel McHenry, with his wife and son John, to emigrate, and in 1773 the elder McHenry and John established themselves as McHenry & Son, merchants, in Baltimore.

James McHenry studied medicine in Philadelphia under Dr. Benjamin Rush, a friend of Washington. He later entered the Revolutionary Army as a surgeon, served as Gen. Washington's private secretary and on the staff of Gen. Lafayette. He was Secretary of War under Washington and Adams.

Dr. McHenry's health was seriously impaired when he resigned his position in the cabinet. With his family he spent the summer of 1809 at the home of his friend, Capt. John Lynn, at Wild Cherry Tree Meadows and thereby became interested in western Allegany County. In 1810 he bought 444 acres of "Locust Tree Bottom" including the Buffalo Marsh. Thus the McHenrys became the nearest neighbors of the Hoyes at Crab Tree Bottom; they were good friends.

About 1811 McHenry established his son Daniel William at the Buffalo Marsh. Daniel McHenry had a log house on the

old Friend clearing near the Big Boiling Spring. In 1813 he had 11 slaves, 6 horses, 13 cattle, 56 ounces of silver ware: well fixed. Dr. McHenry spent his summers there. Mrs. McHenry wrote: "While here, my dear husband was taken with an infirmity in his legs, which, notwithstanding every means was used for his relief, gradually increased until he was entirely deprived of the use of them. The winter there coming on, we were obliged to remain there till the following summer when with great difficulty he was got home."

Of that winter Dr. McHenry wrote on Jan. 3, 1813, "that the snow and distance from the P. O. (16 mi.) from this place, shut me out from all news for a fortnight. Last Sat. however, my messenger surmounted all difficulties, and brought me, next day, the accumulation of weeks."

On July 24, 1813, McHenry wrote Secretary Pickering: "———— This is perhaps the last letter I shall ever write you. I have, it is true, gained a little strength which will encourage me to try whether by short stages, I can regain my old home. My children there are anxious to see me. I do wish to see them. May God lengthen your days, without mingling with them pains, sorrows or misfortunes."

Dr. McHenry died in Baltimore, May 3, 1816, leaving his widow, his son John, and daughter Anna, who married James P. Boyd. His son Daniel had been killed, June 30, 1814, by a fall from his horse while riding from Baltimore to Buffalo Marsh.

JOHN McHENRY, JR., a nephew of Dr. McHenry, was a lawyer who held important diplomatic posts at the Hague and elsewhere. He resigned and retired to his uncle's estate at Buffalo Marsh where he built a comfortable home near the site of the present Glotfelty house, and spent his time supervising the farm, reading and writing. His freed negroes he hired for wages. He built a church-school near his house at "McHenry's Gate."

Soon after the death of his wife Martha, John McHenry followed her to the little graveyard near their house. Their graves are unmarked but the nearby village bears the name "McHenry."

THE LYNNS COL. JOHN LYNN was a son of DAVID LYNN, SR., who emigrated from Dublin Ireland, about 1717 to Frederick, Md. He was the father of five daughters and three sons—David, John, George.

JOHN LYNN was born in Frederick, August 29, 1760. He served in the Revolutionary Army as ensign and lieutenant and was severely wounded in his left leg at the battle of Eutaw Springs. President Washington, while in Cumberland in 1794, wrote: "Major Lynn of the Maryland Line, an old Continental officer, to whose house I was conducted and where I was well lodged and civilly entertained." Lynn settled in Cumberland and in 1791 became the first Clerk of the Court of Allegany County.

Col. Lynn owned half of the "Wild Cherry Tree Meadows" tract, where his home was a log house on the east side of the present Oakland-Bittering road near Rock Lodge. In the census of 1800 he is listed here as head of a family of six with three "other free persons" and two slaves.

Col. Lynn married Eleanor Edelyn who died in 1824. They had two daughters, Jane and Eleanor (Richardson). He died in 1813 at the home of his friend, Dr. McHenry, at the Buffalo Marsh. Meshack Browning wrote that "Colonel Lynn was an old Federalist." Of politics in the Glade Country before 1812 Browning wrote:

"In those times politics were but little understood; and all the voters in the glades country were Federalists except one, old Mr. Gorge Rinehart ——— a Frederick County man, and a Democrat, or rather a Republican, as they were called in the days of Thomas Jefferson's Administration."

THE TOWNSHENDS trace descent from Walter de Haville, who came to England at the time of the Norman Conquest, and from his wife Mathilda, a Saxon princess.

SAMUEL TOWNSHEND was born in London, November 4, 1714, and emigrated to Prince George's Co., Md., in 1736. He acquired extensive tracts of land in Piscataway forest. In the census of 1790 he is listed as head of a family of eight and owner of eighteen slaves. He died Oct. 30, 1804, and was buried

near the village of T. B. His children were: Volinda, Samuel, Leonard, Elizabeth, Mary, Annie, Eleanor, Frank, John, William.

LEONARD TOWNSHEND (d. 1816) m. Sarah E. Young. He was a planter residing on "Robeysville" farm near Townshend, Prince George's Co., Md.

SINGLETON TOWNSHEND, son of Leonard, was born in Prince George's Co., Md., Oct. 7, 1790, and died on his farm at Hoyes, Md., Nov. 12, 1836. In 1812 he m. Catherine, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Belt. She died July 27, 1878.

In 1830 Singleton Townshend moved from Townshend in Prince George's County to "Fayette," 200 acres, patented to his heirs in 1848, at the "Flat Woods," now known as the Mattingly farm. By his will he left all his property in Allegany and Prince George's Counties to his wife. Inventory includes nine Negro servants and 5,000 lbs. of tobacco. In October, 1837, Catherine Townshend sold the slaves and other personal property. She resided at Oakland, Md.

Singleton Townshend did not long survive his friend and neighbor, Wm. W. Hoyer. His remains rest in the Drane cemetery at Accident.

Children of Singleton and Catherine Townshend:

Jeremiah Leonard, b. July 7, 1814, d. July 24, 1869.

Priscilla Eleanor, b. Dec. 22, 1816; m. Thomas R. King.

Ann Maria, b. Aug. 20, 1819. m. John M. Armstrong.

George Robert, b. May 21, 1822.

Singleton Lafayette, b. March 29, 1825, d. June 21, 1897.

Adeline Fedelia, b. April 19, 1829.

Louisa Elizabeth, b. Feb. 16, 1831, d. Dec. 17, 1889.

Mary Catherine, b. March 13, 1834, m. John F. Townshend.

JOHNSON FAMILY JOHN JOHNSON, JR., was born March 6, 1809. He resided with his parents on the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania until sent to Pittsburgh to attend the Academy or College there. He was educated, civic-minded and kindly.

In 1833 John Johnson came to Sang Run where he taught school. He m. Rebecca Friend. Their children were Levenia, born June 26, 1839, died March 29, 1926, and Hillary H., born March 17, 1842, died Oct. 1, 1927.

Mr. Johnson was instrumental in securing the establishment of a post office at Sang Run in 1838. Elijah Friend be-

came the first postmaster and Johnson was the mail carrier; he also kept a store, served as constable and was a skillful tailor.

Later he moved to Friendsville and carried the mail from a point in West Virginia, thru Friendsville to Pennsylvania. On one of these trips in winter he swam the icy waters of the Youghioghenny with his horse, contracted pneumonia, and died Jan. 11, 1844. He and his wife are buried at Sang Run.

The following letters from John Hoyer refer to Johnson's final illness. The first letter was sent by Jacob Baker's son; the second bears the Cumberland post mark and in place of a stamp is marked "10" (cts.).

Mr John Johnson
D Sir

Cumberland July 20th 1843

I received your letter by my Boy, and now send you some drops put up by Doct. Samul. P. Smith, who sends you directions how to use it—I told him you could not get any one to cup you. He says if you cannot get cuped, you must use the ointment without. Rub it in well and put on a lung plaster and when pimples comes then move it to another spot.

I directed you to take a small tea spoon full of soda about 20 or 30 minutes after eating desolve it in a little water in a tea cup and then fill the cup with water and drink it. Keep your bowels open moderately

Your most obedt

JOHN HOYE

Mr. John Johnson
D Sir

Cumberland July 21st 1843

I received your letter by my boy Henry. I went to see the doctr and got the drops and his directions. Young Mr. Baker was here with his waggon and loaded yesterday evening and will go on up through western port to his fathers. I sent the Vial of drops by him and a letter for you the doctor says you must go on with the ointment on your breast. That it would be better to be Cuped if it could be done. You must rub the part when you put on the ointment well with the ointment then put on the plaster, let it be prety large and when there is large pimples raised move it on to another place over the part where the pain is.

Your most obd

JOHN HOYE

PS you had better send over to Mr. Bakers for the drops and directions as this young man is careless.

J H

NOTE:—David, Catherine, Maria and Eli Hoyer were Johnson's pupils in 1833: tuition 2½ cents per day each. He was also the family tailor. Entries in his account book, 1835-43, debit W. W., Daniel and David Hoyer for clothes, including for David "making coat and skein silk \$4.56", etc., paid by cash and one days plowing, 75c.



MESHACH BROWNING.

THE BROWNINGS

MESHACK BROWNING, son of Joshua and Nancy Browning, was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1781. When nine years of age he came with his uncle John Spurgin, to Blooming Rose, "the prettiest country in the world"; there he married a school mate, Mary McMullen, daughter of James McMullen. In 1801 the Brownings moved to the Bear Creek Glades; six years later they moved again to what is now the Wm. H. Hoyer farm at Sang Run, but in 1816 Meshack bought of Charles Friend 75 acres of land in the Sang Run Valley and made this his permanent home. Here he appears to have lived in the old Friend house until about 1825 when he built a log cabin. In 1826 he built a grist mill near his house; this was the mill where the Hoyer family corn and buckwheat were ground.

Meshack Browning was a sturdy pioneer of varied accomplishments: farmer, miller, politician, author—but most noted as Maryland's foremost hunter. His book, "Forty-four Years of the Life of a Hunter," is an excellent account of his hunting experiences and of pioneer days in Allegany County.

Meshack Browning, the penniless orphan boy, became a prosperous and respected citizen. His wife, Mary, died Jan. 29, 1839, and in 1841 Meshack married Mrs. Mary M. Smith. He died in November, 1859, and was buried in the Catholic Church cemetery at Hoyes, Md.

Children of Meshack and Mary Browning:

1. Dorcas, born in 1800, m. Joseph Kelly.
2. Rachael, b. 1802, m. Joseph Friend.
3. William, b. 1804. Inherited the farm and mill at Sang Run.
4. Jane, b. 1806, m. Joab Browning.
5. John Lynn, b. 1809, d. 1895. Thayerville, Md.
6. Nancy, b. 1812, m. (1) Domnick Mattingly. (2) John Kitzmiller.
7. James, b. 1814. Muddy Creek, Md.
8. Thomas, b. 1817. Muddy Creek, Md.
9. Sally, b. 1820, m. Adam Nethkin.
10. Allen Meshack, b. 1822. Bloomington, Ill.
11. Jeremiah, b. 1825. Muddy Creek, Md.

**BROWNINGS
and
HOYES**

William W. Hoyer had settled at Crab Tree Bottom two years before the Brownings arrived at Bear Creek Glades. We quote from Meshack's book his account of the meeting of the families:

In those days, there being but few roads suitable for wagons, and only narrow paths leading from one settlement to another, and this being especially the case where we had to travel, pack-horses were the only mode of conveying goods from one place to another.

Our goods being all packed up, Mary and our little daughter were placed on uncle's horse, and we took the path for Bear Creek Glades. As we were late in starting, we did not reach our destined home that day, but stopped at Mr. William Hoy's farm, within three miles of our destination. He and his lady were not only exceedingly kind to us, but rejoiced at having a neighbor so near to them. In the morning, after eating a late breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Hoy saddled their horses, and accompanied us to our new home, which I will here describe.

It consisted of the remains of an old cabin, which had been torn down to the joists by hunters, and brunt for firewood. I had it again raised to its former height, and covered with clapboards; but it had neither floor, chimney, nor door—a hole cut through the wall being the only way of getting in and out. After we arrived at our house, the first thing which greeted us was a very large rattlesnake, which lay coiled up in the house, but which we soon despatched. We commenced stowing our bed and clothing on the ground in one corner of the house, while the horses were nipping the grass outside. Another rattlesnake was discovered outside of the house, but was soon killed. The loading being all laid in the house, the two pretty women (for Mrs. Hoy was also a very pretty lady) seated themselves on the clothes, to rest a little.

In a short time, it being proposed to take a cold dinner of meat, bread, and butter, Mary took her bucket, and asked me where the spring was. This was situated on the edge of a large swamp, matted with high weeds, twisted with wild hops in all directions, making the worst kind of a thicket. I pointed her to the little path I had made while I was working at the house, and told her to look out for snakes.

"Oh!" said she, "I will keep the dogs before me, and they will smell them. I am not afraid if I have Watch with me."

Off she ran for water; but no sooner had the dogs reached the swamp, than out rushed five wolves, some passing on one side of Mary, and some on the other; she hissing on the dogs, and calling to me to look out for wolves. But they all escaped my rifle, owing to the high and thick weeds. Our dinner being finished, Mr. and Mrs. Hoy, together with Uncle Spurgin and Mrs. McMullen, got ready to go home. "Now," thought I, "I shall see my poor little wife have another cry."

When her father bid her farewell, he said: "You have got yourself into a hard-looking place."

"It is so, father," she replied; "but outside this dreadful thicket, it is the most beautiful country I ever saw."

They all departed, leaving Mary and her brother Hugh, whom I had forgotten to mention, till now, as being one of our party. He had agreed to remain with his sister a week or two, till she became a little acquainted with the place. Mary and myself proposed to walk a little through the beautiful glade, which was covered with grass knee high, and intermixed with wild flowers of all the kinds and colors that nature had ever produced. All that fancy could desire

was here to be seen at a single glance. This pleasant walk finished, we returned to the house, where Hugh and our little daughter were playing on the bed, she being much pleased with the appearance of the place. When the sun began to sink behind the tops of the tall pine-trees, the deer and bears might be seen stalking over the open glades, feeding leisurely in the cool evening air.

That evening Meshack and Hugh went to a deer lick near the Hoyer farm, and, while watching for deer from a tree, an animal approached them which they at first thought was "one of Hoyer's cows", but proved to be a bear, which they followed and shot just before dark. Leaving the meat Hugh went to Mr. Hoyer's for a horse. Next morning he returned with Mr. Hoyer and a negro man. They quartered the bear, Mr. Hoyer taking three parts to his home on his horse. Mary told her husband on his return that he could have killed a deer near home, since she saw one passing while she milked her cows.

A BEAR HUNT

The hunting season being over, and the bears having retired to their holes, Mr. William Hoyer proposed that we should go to the Big Gap and rout some of them out. Accordingly, we set out for the rocks but got no farther than the house which had been put up for the preacher. It was called Wirsing's house; but he was afraid to occupy it, on account of so many wild beasts being in the neighborhood. Being a fine place for hunters to sleep in, we took our things inside and made a fire, around which we seated ourselves—the night being cold.

Just as it was getting dusk, a wolf howled very near the house. I told Hoyer to keep all the dogs in, and I would go and have a shot at him. I had gone but a short distance from the house when all the dogs came after me at full speed, passed me, and jumped at the wolves; though not one, except my old dog, would fight. Almost immediately, five worthless dogs came running back for life, with six wolves in full chase after them. One old one ran so near to me that I shot at him; but I was in such a hurry that I only wounded him. He separated from the others, but my old dog followed and fought him well; though it was so dark that I could not see to take part in the combat, and therefore returned to the house.

As I went back, the other wolves met me, some on one side and some on the other, and growled at me. I held my gun in my hand, being determined that if they did attack me I would put it against one of them, kill him, and then beat it to pieces over any one that would attack me afterwards. I have since thought it was the smell of the recently-discharged gun that kept them from me, as they dislike the smell of gunpowder.

During the whole night, our dogs could not go out of the house without being pursued back to the door, though it was so dark that I could not see one of the wolves. As the day began to break, I took my old dog, stole around the wolves, and placed myself between them and a swamp which I knew they would enter, and there seated myself, to await their coming.

While I was waiting for them they commenced howling; during which time I ran up close to them. But as it was not light enough to see, I sat down a minute or two in concealment; when I saw a large fellow coming towards me. I let him come as near as I wished, when, as I fired on him, the others ran towards the house, and my dog pursued the wounded wolf. I ran after my dog and the wolf, till I saw the latter lay down under a pine-tree, when I loaded my gun, and made ready to shoot him in the head. But Mr. Hoy, having seen the other wolves coming toward the house, had set the dogs on them and they came scampering back by me again. I fired at them as they passed, when my dog left the wounded wolf, and ran after the other dogs and wolves. We saw nothing of the dogs from that time until afternoon; when only my old dog and one other returned; the latter not being worth as much rope as would hang him. The old dog was so cut and tired that he was not able to trace the wounded wolf, and the other would not try to do it; so I lost him. But Mr. Brooke's sugar-camp hands found him lying dead near the pine-tree where I had last seen him.

Mr. Hoy and myself went to the old camp, and stopped there for that evening. In the morning we started for the rocks, and then separated, to look for such holes as might have bears in them. Hoy soon called me; but when I joined him I found that he had only discovered a hole into which a bear had carried broken laurel, and then deserted it. We started out again, when I found a hole into which a bear had been carrying moss. I called for Hoy, who joined me; but we could not determine whether there was a bear in the hole or not.

At length I cut a long pole, which I poked into the hole, and with it felt the bear very plainly. Hoy disputed the fact, when, to prove the truth of my assertion, I gave the bear a hard punch with the pole, and then told Hoy to take it and feel for himself. I knew the bear would be ready. Hoyer took the pole, and, standing on a sloping rock, gave the bear a hard punch; when the latter laid hold of the pole, and gave it such a sudden pull, that Hoy was drawn head-long down to the mouth of the hole. He made great efforts to get out, but did not succeed until I reached down, caught him by one hand, and raised him from his fearful position. However, I do not think that the bear was sufficiently angry, or he would have taken hold of him, as they were within six or eight feet of each other when Hoy was in the mouth of the hole.

After Hoyer's escape, we took the pole by turns, and punched the bear till he got furious, and tried to run out at us; but as he put his head out of the hole, I took a deliberate aim at him, and blew his brains out. It was a hard task to get him out of the hole, but we succeeded at last, skinned and quartered him, and each carried a quarter to the camp. We went back for the other two the same evening, which we again spent at the camp, returning home the next day. We then sent for our meat, and got it home in fine order.

LETTER FROM MESHACH BROWNING TO JOHN HOYE

Brownings Mill Feby 11th 1832

Dear Sir:—I received yours of the 4th and have taken the first opportunity to answer it—the letter you mention I did not Receive and of course could not answer it—I have not moved my fence

for when you and I talked on the subject you said you wold come up and show me your title and I must fence it off I told you if your title was better than mine I wold fence it of immediately and I still am Ready to do it as soon as our titles is Compaired and yours is the best—Mr Thos M Kaig is my agent and you can show him your papers and I will immediately attend what you and him agrees on I wold come and see you but my family is labouring under severe fevers and I cannot leave them—Sir I am truly sorry to find you have listened to some Mischievous wretches who have told you a falsehood for no man ever heard me say I thot you had no title and I defy any tongue of truth to say it—I am aware that there has been many things told you without one word of truth in it

You complain of having indulged me so long—it seems to me that I have been equally so on my part—Your sister has lived some years back in pofsession of a part of my land She occupied it as her own, Cut the meadow and when I bought hay from her I paid her for the same hay I had a Right to have cut myself and when she became uneasy I promised her she shold have it her lifetime and I Certainly wold have kept my promis if things had Remained in the same situation—and then to suit her convenience I let her have one of my fields well set with Clover and under good fence and took land in the woods that will cost me fifty dollars to put it in the same order—I never thought of asking her to pay rent or give it out of her pofsession for I knew it wold Ruin her farm and I Repeat I never wold till her death—I think I have since that time been the best friend she had here—night after night have I Roused my Children both sons and daughters and Ran through thorns briars fire and smoke to Riscue her property from the consuming flames which I have no doubt was set forth by the same hands that Runs to you prating falsehoods about me—I at one time had almost all my friends helping me to Roll logs, when her black girl came Crying fire—I took every son that was of any size and all my other hands and found her fence in flames which fire had not burnt more than a few roods from the fence—We put it out without lofs of Rails—I mention those things only for the purpose of rebuting any Report that may be told leading you to believe that Myself or family have ever had any part in seting those fires out—as I am aware you have heard many things of this kind—If you wold take a little pains I think you cold satisfy yourself on that subject—

As for the lott in question It is worth but little—and I wold not enter in to a suit with you for ten such lots but the thing can be settled without trouble to either of us for the moment you shew me or my agent a better wright then mine I will give it up without a word—

In the Meintime I Remain truly your friend

MESHACH BROWNING

Please Sir

When you send to me dont send it the way of Friends post office for I never git letters from there in time to attend to them

MB

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was organized in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association's principal office is in Chicago, Illinois, and it has branches in many other cities. The Association's main purpose is to promote the highest standards of medical practice and to protect the public interest. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Association also publishes other journals, books, and pamphlets. It also holds annual meetings and other conferences. The Association's work is financed by the contributions of its members and by the sale of its publications. The Association's work is of great importance to the medical profession and to the public. It is the only organization of the medical profession in the United States that is recognized by the Federal Government. It is also the only organization of the medical profession in the United States that is recognized by the State Governments. The Association's work is of great importance to the medical profession and to the public. It is the only organization of the medical profession in the United States that is recognized by the Federal Government. It is also the only organization of the medical profession in the United States that is recognized by the State Governments.

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JOHN HOYE TO MESHACK BROWNING

Feby 22nd 1832 Cumberland

Dear Sir

I received your letter of the 11th by Mr Mattingly. Mr. Thomas Mc Kaig has called to see my title to lot No 1468 for which I referred him to the Land records of the County. He examined them and said he supposed that I must keep the lot and said he would wright you on the subject—

What I heard from some of the people in your part of the country was, that you had observed to Mr Mc Cabe, that you did not believe I had a good title or I would not be so easy about it—

I have never had it insinuated or mentioned or hinted to me that you or your family had put fire out near my sisters fences—that act is too shameful for me to suspect any man of, unlefs proof can be aduced to prove it—to fire a poor loan womans fence or House— I afsure you I had had no suspicion of any person nor do I know how to suspect any person of so base an act— On the receipt of Mr Mc Kaigs letter you will please to let me know your determination.

I remain D Sir your

J HOYE

THE PAUL HOYE SOCIETY

In old China, one's motive for being good lay in the desire to live worthily of one's family and preserve its name and fortune.

—Lin Yutang

Sixty-eight descendants of Paul Hoyer and their friends met August 25, 1926, on the Crabtree Bottom farm at Sang Run, Maryland, to hold the first family reunion. Among those present were the following grandchildren of William Waller Hoyer: Elijah Hoyer, Wm. D. Hoyer, Minnie Hinebaugh, Ida M. Lee, Josephine Thrasher and Ralph Engle. Officers for the meeting were elected and a memorial committee appointed after the serving of a picnic dinner.

September 21, 1930, the Society met again in the family cemetery at Crabtree Bottom to dedicate a memorial stone. Rev. Paul Linaweaver, of Washington, conducted the religious rites of dedication: reading the Episcopal Church service, prayer and benediction. Dr. John G. Robinson, of Oakland, and a quartet lead in singing "Lead Kindly Light" and "Rock of Ages"; the exercises closed with a fife selection, "March of the Dead", by Charles F. Cook, of Somerset, Pennsylvania, while Ruth Hoyer, of Sang Run, placed a laurel wreath on the monument.



HOY MEMORIAL, CRAB TREE BOTTOM
FARM

The memorial is a natural-shaped gray sandstone, seven feet in height, found on the farm nearby. It stands in the family graveyard on a concrete foundation just above the grave of William Waller Hoyer.

After the dedication, about two hundred members of the family and their friends met in the Wm. H. Hoyer maple grove on the east bank of the Youghiogheny. Lunch served, a meeting was called to order by Charles E. Hoyer.

The Paul Hoyer Society was then organized by the adoption of a constitution and election of officers.

PROGRAM OF THE MEETING

- (1) Report of Committee on Constitution. Adoption of Constitution.
- (2) Election and installation of officers.
- (3) Report of Memorial Stone Committee, John R. Engle.
- (4) Report of Society Historian, Charles E. Hoyer.
- (5) Singing "Maryland, My Maryland".
- (6) Reading of Paul Hoyer's Will, Arthur Towson.
- (7) Story, "Discovery of Ginseng Run", Schell Hoyer.
- (8) Reading, "Old Man of Hoy", Elizabeth Engle Wadsworth.
- (9) Addresses by Prof. E. A. Browning and Mr. Stephen M. Hoyer, of New York.
- (10) Singing "Auld Lang Syne".
- (11) Olden Time Violin Music, Thomas and Abel Browning.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

President—Elijah Hoyer, Sang Run, Md.
1st Vice President—Robert F. Towson, Smithsburg, Md.
2nd Vice President—Emma Hoyer Leigh, Lincoln, Neb.
Secretary-Treasurer—Beulah Engle, Grantsville, Md.
Historian—Charles E. Hoyer, Los Angeles, Calif.

APPENDIX

WILLS, INVENTORIES, ETC.: Paul Hoy, Frances Hoy, John Dorsett, Abraham Rutan, Mary Rutan, Paul Hoyer II, Ann Hoyer, W. W. Hoyer, John Hoyer, Mary C. Hoyer, William Deakins, Sr., Francis Deakins, Leonard M. Deakins, John Rutan, James Slicer.

DEEDS: Paul Hoyer to Contee and to Marbury.

LAND PATENTS: "Friend's Delight", "The Gleanings", Land on Cheat River.

* * * * *

LAST WILL & TESTAMENT OF PAUL HOY

MARYLAND PR GEORGES COT January the 7th Seventeen Hundred twenty 7/8 Cauling to minde the Mortality of this Life knowing Y& it is appointed all Men once to Die: Due make this my Last Will and Testament Prinsipally & first of all I recommend my soul to the hands of God that gave it and my body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in a Desent & Christian Manner Pr. my Exetors hereafter mentioned. Re-voking and making Void all former Wills and testaments whatsoever Pr. me formerly made.

Item I give and Bequeath Well beloved and Eldest son James Hoy ye Plantation I now live on cauld twifer or part thereof to my son as aforesd. and one Negro Woman Cauld or so named Fido and one other Negro Man Cauld or so named Harculus to him the said James Hoy and his heirs forever I farther give to my Son James one feather Bed with the Covering & furniture thereunto belengin to him and his heirs forever.

Item I give unto my beloved Son Dorset Hoyer one Moiety or halfe of that tract or parsile of Land Cauld pt. of Twifer which I bought of William Paunce with one feather Bed furniture and Covering thereunto belonging to him and his Heirs forever.

Item I give to my well beloved Son Isaac Hoy all the remaining part of the Tract of Land as aforesd. which I have bequeathed to my Son Dorsett be it equally divided between my two Sons Dorsit and Isaac Hoyer and one feather Bed and

the furniture and clothes thereunto belonging to him the sd Isaac and his Heirs for Ever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Mary Hoye one Negro Woman Cauld Florah she the Sd. Negro Florah being now with Child I give the sd. Child to my Daughter Margarit Hoy, to them my sd. Daughters the Woman and Child to them and their heirs forever the Sd. Mary is to deliver the Sd. Child to my Daughter Margaritt when she the said Margarit shall arrive at the full Ears of age of Sixteen or the day of Marriage which shall first happen; if alive: but in case the Sd. Margarit should die before Age or Marriage then the Sd. Mary has Claim and property to the Sd. Negro Child and to them hur and their Heirs for Ever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Anne Hoye: Eight Cows to him and hur Heirs forever

Item I Leave all the Remaingd part of my Estate to be Equally Divided between my Children

Item I Constitute and Appoint my well beloved Wife and Eldest Son James to be Exetors of this my Last Will and Testament Joyntly together furthermore my Will is that none of my Children shall molest nor will interrupt my well beloved Wife upon any Acct. what ever Interrupting touching or claiming any part of my estate hearinn mentioned; Reale or pursenall dureing the Widdowhood of Sd. Wife but in case my well beloved wife should alter her Condition on any Acct. whatever that is to say marry or Intermarry with any person or persons whatever then I leave my two Sons Dorsett and Isaac at full age to receive their Estate hearein Mentioned at the age of Eighteen then to demand and pursess the Estates hearin mentioned of my Exetors any thing to the Contrary notwithstanding

Item I give to my well beloved Daughter Martha one Negro Called or named Sarah to her the Sd. Martha and her heirs forever In Witness Whaireof I hereunto acknowledge and confirmed this to be my last Will and as Witness my hand and name.

Testes Tho Dorsett

John Wright

Will.m (W) Harris

his mark

his

Paule (P) Hoy

mark

[Seal]

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It has only been about 150 years since it was founded. This is a very short time in the history of the world. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation. It is the third largest country in the world by area. The third is the fact that the United States is a powerful nation. It has the largest economy in the world and the most powerful military. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different people from many different countries. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a free nation. It has a long tradition of freedom and democracy.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. Most of the people who live in the United States today are the descendants of immigrants from other countries. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. The people who first settled in the United States were pioneers. They were the first to explore the new world and to build a new nation. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of inventors. Many of the most important inventions in the world were made in the United States. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of leaders. Many of the most important leaders in the world have come from the United States. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. The United States is a land of opportunity and a land of hope for the future.

On the back of this Will was endorsed to Witt Feb'y the 20th 1727/8 Then came Thomas Dorsett & Willm. Harris & John Wright and made Oath on Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that they saw & heard Paul Hoy the Decd. Testator Sign Seale publish and declare the within to be his last Will and Testament and at the time of his so doing he was of sound Mind & perfect Memory to the best of their Apprehensions & at his request & his presence Signed the same as Witnesses to the same.

Pet Dent Depty. Comry. of Pr Geo County.

AN INVENTORY OF YE GOODS & CHATTELS OF PAUL HOY;
late of Prince Georges County Deceasd appraised by us the said Sub-
scribers in Current Money May 31st, 1728.

Imprs.

To 1 Negro Girl ab't 12 years	18.	0.	0
To 1 Negro Man cald Harculus	22	10	0
To 1 Negro Woman caled Fidoe	30	0	0
To 1 do Woman Caled Flora & Child	32	0	0
To 27 Sortable Cattle	43	14	0
To one old horse Caled Pone	2	0	0
To 1 Do. very old	1	5	0
To 1 old Mare 30/ 1 wol Gated hors 77 old £7	8	10	0
To 1 old draft horse £4	4	0	0
To 14 Sheep & Lambs	6	6	0
To 1 Feather Bed bolster & Pillow & bedstead &c at	7	8	0
To 6 Leather Chairs & 3 Cain Chairs	3	3	0
To 1 Indifferent Bed & furniture	1	5	0
To 1 Feather Bed 2 Coarse Sheets & one Silk Rugg	4	8	6
To 1 very old feather Bed & covering	1	10	0
To 1 Chest of drawers 45/ & 1 Large ovall Table 35/	4	0	0
To 1 Diaper Table Cloth & 11 Napkins	2	0	0
To 1 pr. new Sheets 20/ & one old one 5/	1	5	0
To 6 Course Towels 4/ & 1 Looking Glass 15/	0	19	0
To 1 Filly Colt 20/ & x Cut Saw 2 Pestels 6/	1	16	0
To 88 G. Wedges 11/ & 1 old Spade 2/4 Broad & 4 Nar. Hows 8/	1	1	0
To 3 old Grubbing Axes 3/. & 1 Small hand Saw 1/	0	4	0
To 1 old Broad Ax 2/6 & 1 froc 1/6	0	3	0
To 1 Pr. old Sheep Shears 4 & 2 Nar. Axex 3/	0	3	4
To 1 Large Iron Spitt 3/5 & flesh fork & Ladle 3/	0	6	6
To 1 Grid Iron 2/ & 1 Man Sadle 30/ bridle & halter	1	16	6
To 190 lb. Pott Iron 47/6 & 1 pr. Pott Racks 5/	2	12	6
To frying Pan 2/ & 1 pr. Hand Mill Stones 25/	1	7	0
To 1 old Box Iron & 2 heaters 5/ & lb and iron 27/	1	12	0
To 1 quart Bowle 2/ & 2 small do salt 4d	0	2	4
To 1 pr small Kikyards 6/ & 1 Small Lanthorn 9	0	6	9
To 1 Candle box 1/6 & 1 brass Candle Stick 2/	0	3	6
To 1 Small Spinning Wheel 7/6 & hair brush & broom	0	10	6
To 3 old Gunns 18/ & 8 barrels Indian Corn £4	4	18	0

To 2 Sifters 3/ & 300 lb. dried Meat @3. 3. 15	3	18	0
To 6 Tinn Pans 1 funnel & 12 pastry panns	0	9	9
To 2 Stone Juggs 5/ 2 Tinn Kettles 3/	0	8	0
To 12 Qt Bottles 4/ & 12 Pt Bottles 3/	0	7	0
To 47 Lb Pewter 47/ & 660 Galls Sydr Cash £5.10	7	17	0
To 4 horse Collers 16/ & 1 pr. New Cart Wheels	3	6	0
To 1 Plow & Harrow & flaske 10/4 & tinnpan 4/	0	12	0
To 2 pr. old Harness & 1 pr. Juggs 14/ 1 small Table	0	8	0
To 1½ Doz Pewter Spoons 3/ & small Butt. potts	0	5	0
To old Lumber	0	10	0
To 3 Sows £3 Piggs 15/	3	15	0
To 26 Spaid Sows and Barrows	15	12	0
To 1 old Couth 5/ Chaffin dish 5/	0	10	0
To 1 Plate Warmer	0	6	0
	£254	2	5

Witness our Hands and Seals the Day & year above written

Appraisers John Wright L.L.

Quander Nickson L.L. his

Sam'l. Magruder Cred. Patrick Sim Cred. Wm. (W) Harris)
mark) relations
Thos. Dorsett)

July ye 9th Anno Domi 1728 Then came Frances Hoy & James Hoy & made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that this is a Just & Perfect Inventory off and all Singular the goods & Chattels of Paul Hoy late of Pr. Georges County Decd. that has come to their hands possession or knowledge that they know no concealment of any part or parcel thereof by any person whatsoever nor Suspect any to be & if they shall hereafter know of or Suspect any concealment they will acquaint ye Comm'ry Genle for the time or his Dty. with such Discovery or cause of Suspition that it might be enquired into & they will well & truly give an acct. of all & every part & parcel of the decd. personal Estate that Shall hereafter come to their hands possession or knowledge.

Sworn before Pet Dent Dt'y. Comm'ry of Pr. Geo County.

ADMINISTRATOR'S BONDS

Recorded in Prince Georges County, Md.:

(1) Frances Hoye, James Hoye, Richard Read and Thomas Dorsett gave bond, dated Feb 20, 1727, in the sum of three hundred pounds that Frances Hoye and James Hoye, Executors, would honestly administer the estate of Paul Hoye, deceased. Witnesses—Thos. Brooke, Wm. Harris

(2) Thomas Dorsett, John Smith, Walt Brooke, Thos. Hodgkin gave bond dated Sept. 13, 1737, in the sum of one hundred pounds, that they would honestly administer the estate of James Hoyer, deceased.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT, ESTATE OF PAUL HOY

Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md., Liber 9, Folio 341.

MARYLD: fst: The Account of Francis and James Hoyer, Ects. of the last Will and Testament of Paul Hoyer late of Prince Georges County, Deceased.

The Accountants charge themselves with an Inventory amounting to £254:2:5, and humbly crave allowance for ye following necessary payments, Viz:

Allowed for funeral charges	£ 3: 0: 0
Cash due from the Deceased to Rich'd Read	4: 7: 1½
Do Pat'k Sim	4:17: 6
Do Rich'd Clemens	1: 1: 0
Do William Ford	0: 4: 0
Do John Kirkwood	1: 0: 0
Do William Hook	0:12: 0
To 624 lbs. Tobacco @ 10s per ct. due Wm. Beans	3: 2: 4¾
To 505 lbs. Tobo @ 10s. due Robt. Tyler, Sheriff	2:10: 6
To 1710 lbs. Tobo due Sam'l Magruder	8:11: 0
To 313 lbs. Tobo @ 10s. due on attachm't of Bayley &	1:11: 3½
Of 600 lbs. Tobo @ 10s paid ye Comifsary Gen'l	3: 0: 0
Of 150 lbs. Tobo paid ye Depty Comfy for letters test.	0:15: 0
Of 50 lbs. Tobo paid ditto for pafsing this Acct.	0: 5: 0
Of Cash paid ditto for stating this Acct.	0: 9: 0
To my Comifs. on £32:6:7¾ as pr. ct.	3: 4: 7¾

£38:11: 3½

Balance due to this Estate is

215:11: 1½

The heirs of Paul Hoyer are Mary Ann Martha Dorsett Isaac Margaret Children of ye Deceased

May the 3d 1727—Then came Francis & James Hoyer and made Oath—true acct.

Examined and Passed: Peter Dent, D. Com'sy, Pr. Geo. Co.

* * * * *

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF FRANCES HOYE

MARYLAND Sct. Dec. 1732 In the name of God Amen I Frances Hoyer being sick and Weake of Body but of sound and perfect Memory thanks be to God for the same and considt the frailty of Human Nature and that it is appoint. for all Men once to Die. Whereas God of his infinite Goodness hath helped me with Sundry temporall Goods far Surpassing my Deserts I doe give and bequeath the same as followeth Imprimis I bequeath my Poor Immortal Soul to God that give it hoping thro'

the Merits of my Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ to receive pardon for all my Sins

Item I give and bequeath to my three Children (Viz). Dorsett Isaac Margaret and my niece Ann Buchannon or to the Survivor or Survivors of either of them one half of all the meat that shall be found killed in the House after my decease also twelve barrels of Corn and half the Wheat and three Bushels of Salt. And I desire that my Son in Law Charles Bevan take under his Care the aforesaid Children for su. Servill I give and bequeath to the S. Charles Bevan one Hogs. of Good Tobacco qt. Six Hund. o Wt. and Six Bushels of Corn Beans Ye S. Tobacco to be apply'd towards Clothng ye S. Children

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Margaret and to my niece Ann Buchannon and to the Survivor of either of them one Negro Man Called Sambo

Item I give to my Daughter Margaret and my Niece Ann Buchannon One feather Bed with an Ozaburgs Cover

Item I give to my Daughter Mary one Bay Horse now in my Possession havg but one Eye

Item I give to my Daughter Ann one new feather bed the Tick bound round together with one New Rugg 1 new pair of blanketts one pair of new Sheets and two Pillows also I give one new black trunk to my afores. Daughter Anne

Item I give all my Geese to the S Ann and Mary being about forty in Number

Item I give to my S Son Isaac a large Iron Grey Mare abt. three years old Branded with I H:

Item I will and Devise to my Daughter Martha Eight Barrels of Shel'd Corn and fourteen yds. of Crape now in my House as well as all the feathers now in my House and those likewise on the Geese at time of my Death

Item I will and Devise all the Residue of the Personall Estate Accordg. to the Purport and design of my late Husb. Paul Hoyer dece. his Will, and I do hereby Nominate and appoint my Son in Law Charles Bevan Sole Executor of this my last Will and testament abolsutely revoky. and making null and Void all other Wills and testaments by me heretofore made declaring this to be my last Will and testament.

Signed Sealed and declared to be my last Will and testament in the presence of us.—

her her
Thos. Hodgkin Ann u Harris Frances (F.H.) Hoyer [Seal]
Thos. Dorsett mark mark
Probated June the 2nd, 1733.

AN INVENTORY OF YE GOODS AND CHATTELS OF FRANCES HOYE late of Prince George's County, deceased. Appraised this 20th day of November 1733.

One Negro Man named Sambo aged 36 years	25	no	no
One old Horse called prince	0	15	
One feather Bed Bolster Pillows Ruggs Blankets Pr. Sheets	8	no	no
One deal box	0	2	6
75 Gallon Cyder at 4d	0	6	0
One Middling Trunk	0	12	0
Two low Bed Steads	0	2	6
One Earthen Bason	4	3	4

her
Ann x Harris (relation
mark

£40 4 4

James Russell (Cred.
Thos. Dorsett (relation

Thos. Hodgkin) Appr.
Walt Brooke) Appr.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT, ESTATE OF FRANCES HOY.

Hall of Records, L-12, F-475.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY: fst—: Account of James Hoy Adm's of Frances Hoy, dec'd.

Accountant charges himself with Goods and Chattles of the dec'd specified in the Inventory amounting to £40: 4: 4
And with the Crop of Tobo belonging to the Decd. Estate 3354 lbs. at 10s pr. ct. 16:15: 5

£56:19 9

Payments, Viz: Cash due to Wm. Ford 17/: to Edward Shursly 2/6: to Peregrine Mackenefs 14/ to Charles Bean £2/11: due on note 10/.

4:14: 6

Of Tabo paid Dep. Commsy fees
Of my Commission

1:15 6½

11: 0½

Payments and Difbursmts

£ 6:10: 8½

Balance due to the Estate—

50: 9: 0½

Peter Dent—Dept. Com'sy.

* * * * *

THE WILL OF JOHN DORSETT (Condensed)

In the name of God Amen I John Dofsett of Prince Georges County ——— sick ——— mind ——— Soule ——— God——

Jesus Christ ——— Everlasting life ——— body ——— Earth
—— Estate ——— debts ———.

TO my Loving Wife Ann Dofsett the plantation I now dwell upon & all Houses & Edifices ——— & the Lands during her natural Life (excepting Lands whereon I now dwel ——— called the Orchard, 190 a. lying over the Spring branch next —to the land called the frame, about 100 a.

TO sonn Thomas Dofsett the Orchard & my dwelling plantation after my wifes decease.

TO my daughter Frances Hoy part of two tracks of Land lying upwards & northerly from the path Commonly called Thomas Palmers path & being ye old Plantation Comonly called Joseph Harrysons being part of a tract called Littleworth & part of a Track of Land called Tiviver ——— forever.

TO my four daus. Elizabeth Bowing Ann Dofsett Sarah Dofsett & Mary Dofsett all that Trackt of Land ——— 431 a. called Lergoe lying in the forks of the Westward branch of Patuxent River to be equally divided ———.

TO sonn John Dofsett ——— land that I bought of Joseph Harryson ——— pt. of Tiviver ——— 70 a. ——— beg. at at marked Hickory neare the Roade called Mattapony Road ——— in line of the Orchard.

TO John Dofsett ——— remainder of his lands.

TO Loveing wife Ann Dofsett all remaining personal estate. Wife Ann Dofsett to be sole Executrix. Sett Hand & Seal Sg'd, Sealed & Del. in presence of

		his
Robert Huker	Wm. (X) Austin	John (ID) Dofsett [Seal]
	his mark	marke
William (A) Harryson	Aron (A) Lumus	Endorsed—May
his mark	his mark	the Ninth day
		1711

Benj. Berey Depy Comify Pr. Geo. Co.

The will of Ann Dorsett, John Dorsett's widow, is dated 14th January, 1720, and was probated 5th June, 1721. Among the bequests are: "To my grandson Dorsett Hoeys onne maire cault. To James Hoey John Bean Juner Thomas Webster and Linard Freacer each onne Cow Calfe."

WILL OF ABRAHAM RUTAN

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. This tenth day of September Anno 1712 in the 10th year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Anne ——— Abraham Ruttan of New Barbadoes in the County of Bergen ——— finding himself sickly and declining but of sound mind ——— being satisfied with that what God of his mercy hath blest my honest endeavors ——— doe ——— this my last will ———.

Imprimus I humbly Resign my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator Hoping for and trusting only to obtain Salvation by the merits of my Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ. My body I commit to the earth——; ——as for my worldly estate my will is that all my just debts —— shall be justly and truly paid —— . I will and bequeath as followeth: Item to son Daniel Rutan —— plantation where he now lives (he to pay mortgage of £50). Item —— to Daniel —— horse named Bloss and one two year old heifer. Item—— to my dearly Beloved Wife Mary Rattan all my estate both Reale and Personal ——to allenate sell and dispose of —— . Item ——appoint my dearly beloved wife my whole and sole executrix —— .

ABRAH RUTAN (L. S.)

Witness: Abraham Nefort, Cornelius Woolf, Edwd. Kingsland.
Proved the 19th. May 1713 before Thomas Gordon.

* * * * *

WILL OF MARY RUTAN

Dated February 19, 1713. Proved June 12, 1713.

(1) To children all her estate.

(2) To daughter Susanna the Molata childe, Johannes Popa till he become 21 years of age.

(3) To son David two cows. To Peter one cow.

MARY RUTAN (L. S.)

Witness: Cornelis Vanderoofs, John Wage, John Berrys.

Administrator appointed by the Court: Daniel Rutan.

Inventory of Mary Rutan's Estate includes:

5 cowse, 4 cattle, 3 horses, 7 sheep, 1 chest, 1 cobbord, 1 broad ax, 2 puter dishes, 1 puter bassen, 1 puter pot, 4 iron pots, 1 brass cettle, shovel and tongs, 1 Dussen Spoons, 1 sette, 1 bed, 1 plow, 1 cross cut saw, 1 wagen, 3 axes.

Total valuation:

£35:13:0

WILL OF PAUL HOYE II

In the Name of God Amen, I Paul Hoyer of Washington County and State of Maryland being of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs do make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following.

FIRST AND principally I commit my sole to the hands of Almighty God and my body to the Earth to be decently buried by my Executors hereinafter named.

SECONDLY—I give and bequeath to my Son John Hoyer and my Brother Leonard M. Deakens and to the survivor of them in trust for the purpose and use, and none other hereinafter mentioned—All that tract of land lying and being in Allegany County and State of Maryland called The Gleanings which was granted to me by Patent for five thousand one Hundred and Fifty four acres (except such parts of said tract as I may have conveyed away or sold) also one other tract of Land lying and being in the County and State aforesaid called Crab Tree Bottom “containing One Hundred and Twelve acres, One other tract in the County and State aforesaid called “Locust Thickett” containing forty one and one quarter acres—also four lots of land lying and being in Allegany County Westward of Fort Cumberland and within the reserved lands laid out by the State of Maryland each lot containing fifty acres be the same, of the said several tracts lots or parcels of land more or less. Likewise all the Stock and farming utensils on the farm whereon William W. Hoyer now lives in Allegany County aforesaid, and also a Negro man named Harry, and a Negro Woman named Roda and her children (except her daughter Maria) which she now hath or may hereafter have, To have and to hold unto them the said John Hoyer and Leonard M. Deakens and the Survivor of them for the use, upon the trusts and to the intents and purposes (and none other) herein after directed—that is to say, upon trust to permit and allow the Children of my Son William W. Hoyer to have the use and enjoyment of the said tracts or parcels of Land together with the Stock, Negroes and farming utensils and to have received and enjoy the rents, issues and profits of the same jointly and for their Mutual Benefit and support, but no part thereof to be

subject to any Debts contracted by my said Son William W. Hoyer—

And it is further my desire and will that this trust to the said John Hoyer and Leonard M. Deakens shall continue and be in force until the death of my said Son William W. Hoyer and until his youngest child shall arrive at lawful age when it is my Will and direction that the aforesaid land and negroes with their issue shall be equally divided amongst the children of my said son William W. Hoyer or their representatives and if my said son should die leaving no child or children, then my will and desire is, that the aforesaid Land and negroes together with the increase shall be divided among the nearest relations of my said son William W. Hoyer and their heirs who may be alive at the time of his death, and it is my express will and desire that the said John Hoyer and Leonard M. Deakens shall have the legal possession management and direction of the aforesaid lands and negroes and the increase thereof to and for the support and benefit of the children of my said son William, and likewise may at their discretion allow to my said son William any part or portion of the said tract of land and Negroes and their issue as thereof aforesaid as from time to time they may think prudent and proper, and it is my further will and desire, that should both the said John Hoyer and Leonard M. Deakens die before the trust hereinbefore delegated and reposed shall have been fully and entirely executed and discharged that the Orphans' Court for the time being shall appoint a proper person from time to time as the case may require which said person or persons when so appointed shall have full and complete power and authority to execute and fully discharge the trusts aforesaid. ITEM I will and bequeath and devise to my Son John Hoyer upon his paying a debt due from me to the estate of the late Francis Deakins of about Two Thousand dollars all my claim interest and estate of in and to every part of the estate of Francis or William Deakins deceased to have and hold to my said son John Hoyer his heirs and assigns forever the said John Hoyer paying the taxes for three years after my decease on the lands hereby bequeathed in trust for the family of my son William. ITEM I like wise give and bequeath unto my said son John Hoyer and

to his heirs forever a tract of land situated on Cheat River in Randolph County and State of Virginia which was conveyed to me by Joseph Scott by deed bearing date the fourteenth day of June One Thousand eight hundred and five containing One Hundred acres more or less, ITEM I will and bequeath unto my daughter Ann Hoyer for use and benefit and to my son John Hoyer in trust and as Guardian to Elizabeth H. Hoyer that is to say my will and desire is that my daughter Ann Hoyer have one half of the lands and personal property hereafter enumerated and the other half in trust to my son John Hoyer for the use and support of my Daughter Elizabeth H. Hoyer during her life. I will and devise unto my Daughter Ann Hoyer and her heirs forever and unto John Hoyer in trust as aforesaid an undivided fourth part of a tract of land called "Hope" situate in Alleghany County aforesaid containing in the whole tract Four Thousand two hundred and twenty two acres which is to be conveyed by Leonard M. Deakens, likewise a tract of land called "White Oak Point" containing Three Hundred Acres, another Tract being part of a tract called "False Alarm" containing One Hundred and Ninety Two Acres both tracts lying in Alleghany County aforesaid also one other tract of land lying in Randolph County State of Virginia granted to me by Patent for Two Thousand four Hundred Acres also two Tracts of land lying in Hampshire County State of Virginia one tract containing Five Hundred and Fifty Five Acres, the other containing One Hundred and forty five acres likewise the tract of land and farm whereon I now live called lot number four being part of the Resurvey on Salisbury and containing One Hundred and Four and a half acres more or less and a tract on Conococheage Creek called "Let Justice take place" containing Eighty six acres of land conveyed to me by William Deakens. And I hereby authorize John Hoyer aforesaid under the trust above mentioned with the consent of Ann Hoyer to sell all or any part of the above mentioned lands and vest the proceeds in such Stock or funds as they shall determine to be most advisable and the one half of the profits under the trust or Guardianship aforesaid to be applied to the use of Elizabeth H. Hoyer. I will also that all my personal estate may be sold consisting of Negroes, Stock Household Furniture, farming

utensils and grain and after the payment of my just Debts, the one half to Ann Hoyer, the other half to John Hoyer in trust for the support of Elizabeth H. Hoyer or at their discretion to fund the same as they may think proper. And provided Elizabeth H. Hoyer shall die without legal issue her part both real and personal to pass unto John Hoyer and to his heirs and assigns forever and provided Ann Hoyer should die without legal issue her part both real and personal to pass unto John Hoyer and to his heirs and assigns, forever, And lastly I do hereby constitute and appoint my son John Hoyer and my brother Leonard M. Deakens to be executors of this my last Will and testament, revoking and annulling all former Wills by me heretofore made ratifying and confirming this and none other to be my last Will and Testament. In testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this ninth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and thirteen. PAUL HOYE [SEAL]

Witnesses: Henritta Mariam Galloway Henritta Fitzhugh
Benjamin Galloway, Moses Tabler

This instrument of writing which is intended by me the subscriber Paul Hoyer of Washington County and State of Maryland to operate and be as a Codicil to my last Will and Testament I hereby declare to be such. Imprimis It is my further Will and intention that all the property both real and personal which I have devised and bequeathed to my dearly beloved daughter Ann Hoyer by my last Will and Testament bearing date the ninth day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall belong to her my said daughter Ann Hoyer and her heirs as her absolute property and estate and shall immediately after my decease vest in her and her heirs in fee simple, anything in my said last Will and testament to the contrary notwithstanding.

ITEM I bequeath to my Niece Ann Deakens, the daughter of my brother Leonard Deakens the sum of Two Hundred Dollars as a testimony of my sincere Love and affection for her, In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this twenty first day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Paul Hoyer [SEAL]

INVENTORY OF THE PERSONAL ESTATE OF PAUL HOYE

SLAVES: Negroes Selvy, Henney & 4 children, \$700; Ann and 2 children, 450; Vinney, 300; girl Susey, 300; man Sips, 150; James, 450.

STOCK: 17 horses, \$580; 32 cattle, 455; 38 sheep, 70; 63 hogs, sows, shotes, 292; 13 geese, 3.50.

DISTILLERY: 1 still of 112 gal., \$75; 1 still of 60 gal., 45; 1 small still, 5; 2 grain hogsheads, 4 kegs, 5 barrels-6.50; 20 still tubs, 20; 18 empty cider hogsheads, 36; 7 hogsheads cider, 42; 1 apple mill, 5.

GRAIN & HAY: 3076 bu. wheat, 614; 2 stacks rye, 90; oats, 80; hay in barn, 75; hay in stable, 50; hay in sheep stable, 35; 3 stacks second crop hay, 36; corn blades, 5; straw, 22; hemp not rolled, 8; hemp rolled, not broken, 10; flax, 4; potatoes, 4.50; turnips, 5.

FARM IMPLEMENTS: 3 barshear ploughs, \$18; 6 harrows, 16.50; 1 hay ladder, 3; 2 grass scythes, 1.50; 3 crades and scythes, 3 sickles, 7.25; 5 chopping axes, 6; 1 broad ax, 2; 2 hand saws, 1 cross cut saw-4; 6 augurs, 2 adzes, 4 chisels-3.75; 1 hammer & anvil, 7; lot of cooper stuff, 1.50; 2 crow bars & sledge, 5; 2 wire seives, 2; trow, mall rings, wedges, pump irons-2.25; 3 branding irons, .75; pump irons, log chain-1; 3 shovels, 3 dung forks, 4 pitch forks, 3 hoes, 1 stake how, 3 corn rakes, 1 lot hay rakes-6; ropes, old iron, shaving horse, 4 sets geers, 1 cutting box-12; 1 wind mill, 20; 1 sleigh, 8; 1 wagon, 27.50; 1 wagon, 90; 1 cart, 15; tanners knife & stool, .75; 3 hackles, 3.

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS & FURNITURE: 1 large boiler, 4; homny mortar & pestle, churn, 2 skilletts, 1 spur mortar, 2 tin coffee pots, ladles, skimmer, fork & roast spit, sifter, kettle, pots, oven-8; 1 pair steelyards, 1.50; grid iron, flat iron, 3 pairs and irons-1.75; 5 spinning wheels, real & swift, 1.50; 17 chairs, 8.50; rocking chair, .25; 6 arm chairs, 4; 2 carpets, 6.75; 2 looking glasses, 3.25; 1 table & looking glass, 1; 2 beadsteads, 2.50; 2 beds & furniture, 35; 2 chamber pots, .30; 4 tables, 8; 7 tea boards, waiters & servers, 5; tea china, 2.50; queensware plates, 2; castor, 1; knives, forks & box, 3; 3 pitchers, coffee mill, tea bag, earthenware-2; 9 dishes & butter bout, 2.50; brass candlesticks & snuffers, 2.50; 1 portmanteue, 1; 6 silver spoons, 1 tea spoon-25; desk, 2 trunks, 2.50; shovel & tongs, 1; pot racks, pruning knives, tea kettle-2.25; 2 pr window curtains, 1.50; 4 table cloths, 1; 1 stove, 2.50; 1 gun, 3; saddle & bridle, 1.50; wearing apparel including watch, 10.

Total—\$6061.90

Signed and Sealed

(Jacob T. Towson

23rd day of November, 1816.

(Joseph Firey

29th day of Nov., 1816, John Hoyer, Exc., made Oath to having the above in his possession.

* * * * *

THE WILL OF ANN HOYE (Extracts)

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Ann Hoyer, of Allegany County in the State of Maryland (but now in Washington County in said State)"

1. To my niece Ann Hoyer 1200 Acres of land in Randolph Co., Va., part of tract patented to Paul Hoyer. Also 70 shares of Hagerstown Bank Stock. Also household effects; also \$1000, to be paid when John Hoyer, Exc. settles with Hacob Feiry to whom he sold the land where my father died, and who gave a mortgage for the same. Also to Ann my girl named Nellie, also her offspring if any; all to serve Ann until they attain the age of 30 yrs.

2. To my brother Wm. W. Hoyer my watch, late the property of my father and \$200 to be used only to purchase sheep for him.

3. To Mary Hoyer, \$200, to purchase a watch for her use.

4. I give to John Hoyer my desert spoons during his life and after his death to my nephew Samuel Hoyer; also \$200 to purchase "a watch as a mememto, which I request he will wear for my sake." Also all the lands in Allegany Co. purchased at the sale of Roger Perry and conveyed to me by the Sheriff of Allegany Co.

5. To Eliza Drain, Mary Ann Drain and Eleanor Hoyer "daughters by his first wife," \$100 each.

6. To Samuel Hoyer my one undivided moiety of a tract of land in Allegany Co. called "White Oak Point."

7. To my cousin Ann O. Deakins, \$400.

8. To Tabitha Casan, Wife of James Casan of Georgetown, D. Co., \$200.

9. To Edward Beatty, son of Eli Beatty, one individed moiety of a tract of land in Allegany Co., called "Hoyer," near James Tidball's.

10. To each of the sons of Wm. W. Hoyer "by his first wife", \$200 to be applied exclusively to their education.

11. All the residue of my estate to John Hoyer, Who I appoint my Executor.

Dated May 16, 1825

ANN HOYE

[Seal]

Witnesses—Alex. Neill, Daniel Schuebly, Eli Beatty.

CODICIL TO ANN HOYE'S WILL

"I Ann Hoyer of Allegany," Md.

Imprimis, (1) To James and John Hoyer Cassin, the infant children of my Cousin Tabitha Cassin of Georgetown, Dis. of Col.,

\$150 each, to be invested in the stock of some bank for their use.

2. To my cousin Ann Deakins \$100 in addition to item in my will "as a testimony of her unremitted affection, kindness and attention to me in my Hours of affliction."

3. All the residue of my estate both real and personal, if any should remain undevise by me, I devise to my niece Ann Hoyer and to my Cousin Ann Orme Deakins, the daughters of my deceased Uncle Leonard Deakins, equally "as a farther testimony of my love and affection for them."

Dated 24th day of June, 1825. Ann Hoyer [Seal]

Witnesses—Henrietta M. Galloway, Sally Smith, Benjamin Galloway.

Filed in Orphans Court of Washington Co. by John Hoyer, Sept. 25, 1825.

* * * * *

THE WILL OF W. W. HOYE

In the name of God Amen— I William W. Hoyer of Allegany County and state of Maryland being sick and weak of body but of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding and considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof and being desirous of settling my worldly affairs, and thereby be the better prepared to leave this world when it shall please God to call me hence, do therefore make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner and form following, that is to say—

First and principally I commit my Soul into the hands of Almighty God and my body to the earth to be buried in the place I have reserved in my own burying ground known by my wife whom I have as my Executrix and after she has paid my debts and funeral charges, I devise and bequeath to her all my land consisting of five tracts in Allegany Co. and state of Maryland which my land papers will more fully show. I also devise and bequeath to her my Personal Property of every description except the roan colt, now two years old, which I devise and bequeath to my son David Hoyer. The Tract of Land called the Gleanings, I request that it may be equally divided amongst my children— Ann Bishop, Mary Ann Drane, John

Hoye, Samuel Hoye, Edward Hoye, Eli Hoye, Tabitha Hoye, Mariah Hoye, Catherine Hoye, Sarah Jane Hoye, Elizabeth Hoye. Eliza Drane having had her portion and conveyed it by deed to Samuel Hoye and it is my request that her share may be given to said Samuel Hoye. In Testemony where of I have here in to set my hand and affixed my seal this 13th Dec. 1831.

Signed sealed published by Wm. W. Hoye the above named Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who at his request in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses there to—

Robinson Savage Jr.

W. W. Hoye [Seal]

Jno. Maxwell

Recorded March 4th, 1842, at Cumberland, Md.

INVENTORY OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF WM. W. HOYE

3 cows, 2 calves, 8 geese, 3 turkeys: tobacco (\$72), buckwheat, wheat and rye in the ground: 3 hand axes, 2 plows, 1 shovel plow, 1 iron tooth harrow, 3 iron rakes, hoes, 2 grind stones, 1 pr. wagon wheels, log chain, 1 pr. steel yards, harness, 1 man's saddle and bridle, 1 side saddle, 1 bureau, 1 looking glass, split bottom chairs, 2 cupboards, 6 silver tea spoons, 2 chests, 1 iron kittle, 1 iron pot, 1 griddle, 1 tea kettle (broken), 3 mortars, 1 cutting box, 1 brass candle stick, 3 tables, 2 grind stones, 1 coffee mill: books (\$1.50), 1 wind mill (\$12), carpenter tools, 3 feather beds with bedstead furniture (\$16).

Certified, May 27, 1836, by Singleton Townshend, J. P.

* * * * *

WILL OF JOHN HOYE

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN!

I, JOHN HOYE, of Allegany County in the state of Maryland, being in impaired health of body but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, and being desirous of settling all my worldly affairs that I may be the better prepared to leave this scene of things whenever it shall please the Almighty to Call me hence, hereby revoking and cancelling all former wills by me at any time made, do make, declare, ordain and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say:

1st. I commend my spirit to the keeping of its merciful author and my body I commit to the Earth, to be buried after my decease at the discretion of my surviving friends and my Executors hereinafter named.

2nd. To my Beloved wife, Mary Hoyer, I give and devise in Lieu of her dower in my Real Estate and of her legal share or Portion of my personal Estate my dwelling House in which I now reside and the lot of ground on which it is built situate on the West side of Wills Creek and known as lot number Sixty-Six in the town of Cumberland, together with all my household goods and furniture of every description, including my Library. I also further give and bequeath to my said wife during her natural life the rents and profits of the following named property situated on the West side of Wills Creek in the Town of Cumberland, out of which rents and profits the taxes of every kind are to be paid by her for said property and which said property she is to have under her Control during her life, to be rented out and managed under her direction in such manner as she shall think best, Namely: The Brick dwelling house situated at the Corner of Paca Street and Smallwood Street, fronting about twenty-six feet on Paca Street and the part of Lot no. 43 on which said house is built and attached to the same being the remainder of said lot not heretofore conveyed to Mary Hoyer and Isabella Rogers in trust for the benefit of Isabella Scott; the Frame dwelling House and lot No. 9 at the Corner of Green and Smallwood Streets now occupied by Robert Reed; the New Brick dwelling House now occupied by George W. Devecmon on Green Street and the small white House adjacent thereto formerly occupied by said Devecmon as a residence, together with the ground attached to said two dwelling houses, the same being the remainder of Lot No. 7 on the West side of Wills Creek not heretofore sold by me to Richard Masters. I further give and bequeath to my said wife the double Carriage, Carriage Horses and Harness of which I shall be possessed at the time of my death. But if my said wife shall not accept of the foregoing devise and provision in Lieu of her Dower interest in my Real Estate and in Lieu of her legal portion of my personal Estate, then she is to take her dower and legal Interest Alone, which on Account of the unproductive Nature of much of my said Real estate, will not be very valuable. In Makeing this provision for my dear wife I think I render her situation as to property comfortable and independent, she has already an annual income of Five or six hundred Dol-

lars for life from her Father's Estate which added to this item of my will cannot fail to yield her an ample support.

3d. At the death of my said wife the above described property, of which she is to have the Rents and profits during her life is to be sold by my Executors hereinafter named and the proceeds are to be distributed under and in conformity with the residuary clause of this my will but in the House and lot herein before described as my residence my said wife is to take an estate in fee simple.

4th. My Negro woman, Lucinda Dorsey, wife of George Dorsey I hereby manumit from and at my death; and I further will and direct that her Children, Namely, Susan, aged about nine years, Louisa, aged about Eight years, Rosanna, aged about seven Years, Mary Amelia, aged about six years and Anna Maria, aged about Nine months, shall severally serve until they attain the age of twenty-two years, at which age they shall all be free. With regard to the Boy, William Dorsey lately purchased by me from Mrs. Townsend, he shall serve Agreeably to the term of the bill of sale Executed by her to me for said boy and recorded in the Clerk's office of Allegany County Court and then he shall be free.

5th. My Negro Girl Eliza Aged about thirteen years and my Negro Girl Elizabeth aged about twelve years (who are the daughters of Nelly, now deceased) I manumit and set free as soon as they respectively attain the age of twenty-two years.

6th. My slaves Henry Roboson, Elie Roboson and Phillis Roboson (children of my Freed woman, Phoebe Roboson) I hereby Manumit and set free from and at the time of my death.

7th. To my Nephew, John Hoyer of William I give and devise my tract of Land called William and Mary containing $932\frac{5}{8}$ Acres Lying Near Alexander Smith's old place in Allegany County.

8th. To my nephew Edward Hoyer I give and bequeath the sum of one Thousand Dollars and my gold watch.

9th. To my Nephew Daniel J. Hoyer I give and devise two soldier's lots No. Twelve hundred and sixty-two and Twelve hundred and Sixty-Three situated at and embracing the Falls of Muddy Creek in Allegany County and containing Fifty acres each. I Also give and devise to my said nephew a tract of land

in Murley's Glade on which Mr. Childs formerly lived, part of which Tract was conveyed to me by John Hooker, containing about 1100 Acres Virginia Title. I further give and devise my said Nephew my tract of Land called False Alarm containing about 412 Acres Maryland title. I further give and bequeath to my said Newpew the sum of Four hundred Dollars.

10th. To my friend James Smith of Allegany County I give and devise my undivided Half of A Tract of Land Lying Near Westernport in said County which was conveyed to John A. Smith and myself by William Miller and wife on 26th day of January 1837.

11th. It is my intention in all the foregoing devises of Real Estate excepting the Houses and Lots to be rented out by my wife during her life, to devise an estate in fee simple.

12th. To my friend George Smith I give and devise the sum of one Thousand Dollars.

13th. To my friend Elie Beatty of Hagerstown I give and bequeath the sum of Five hundred Dollars.

14th. To my Niece Mrs. Ann Bishop of Washington County, I give and devise the sum of one Thousand Dollars.

15th. To my Niece Ellen S. Pearson wife of George Pearson I give and bequeath the sum of Five hundred Dollars.

16th. To my niece Catharine Ridgely I give and bequeath the sum of Five hundred Dollars.

17th. To Maria Armstrong my niece wife of Thomas H. Armstrong I give and bequeath the sum of Five hundred Dollars.

18th. To my niece Elizabeth Hoyer I give and bequeath the sum of Five hundred dollars.

19th. To my niece, Miriam D. Hoyer, I give and bequeath the sum of Five Hundred Dollars.

20th. To my niece Tabitha Townsend deceased wife of J. L. Townsend of Allegany County, died Leaving three children, whose Christian names I do not know, to each of these three children I give and bequeath the sum of three hundred Dollars.

21st. To Maria Drane the daughter of my niece Eliza Drane, Deceased, the Former wife of Washington Drane, I give and bequeath the sum of three hundred Dollars.

22nd. To Ann Drane and Richard Drane the two children

of my niece Mary Ann Drane Dec'd, who was the wife of Marine Drane, I give and bequeath the sum of three hundred Dollars each that is to say, three hundred Dollars to Ann and three hundred Dollars to Richard.

23rd. To my friend George Smith and my nephew Edward Hoyer of Allegany County and the survivor of them if either of them shall refuse to act or become incapacitated to do so then to the one of them who shall act in the premises, I give and devise all the rest and residue of my property, Real, personal and mixed, in trust nevertheless to be sold by them or Either of them if the other one of them shall not qualify and act in the performance of the trust powers heretofore contained and it is my will and desire that all my estate of every description (Not otherwise disposed of in and by this my last will and testament wheresoever the same may be situated shall be sold by the said trustees or either of them if the other shall not unite in the trust, at such time as may be deemed advisable but as soon as practicable after my decease for the following uses and purposes to wit—First to pay All my just debts and the various legacies or bequests contained in this instrument and secondly, the remainder of my estate after it shall have been converted into money by my said trustees or either of them who shall as sole trustee act in the premises I desire and direct my said trustees or either of them who shall as sole Trustee Execute this trust, to divide and distribute share and share alike in equal proportions among my four Nephews, John Hoyer of William, David Hoyer, Daniel J. Hoyer and Edward, their Heirs, Executors and administrators and it is my will and I hereby direct that at and after the decease of my dear wife my said trustees or either of them as sole trustee if the other shall not unite in the trust, shall sell the four Houses and Lots mentioned and described in the second Item in this will, the rents and profits of which are to be enjoyed by my said wife during her life time and that the said trustees or either of them as sole trustee as aforesaid, shall distribute the proceeds of said sales among my four nephews mentioned in this clause of my will Namely, John Hoyer of William David Hoyer Daniel J. Hoyer and Edward Hoyer and I hereby authorise and empower my said trustees or either of them if acting solely in the premises to

sell all my real Estate intended and meant by me to pass under this will into the hands of the said trustees or either of them as sole trustee as aforesaid at such time and place on such Notice and terms and in such Manner either at publick or private sale as to them or either of them as such sole trustee shall seem advisable and proper and I hereby empower said Trustees or either of them as sole trustee as aforesaid to convey by deed to the purchasers thereof all and every portion of the said Real Estate so held in trust and intended to pass under this will wheresoever the same may lie or be situated in as ample and perfect a manner as I myself could do if I were personally present and had in my own person made such sale or sales. I also empower the said trustees or either of them Sole trustee as aforesaid to make and execute all such deeds of conveyance for lands sold by me in my life time as I myself would be bound or requested in good faith to make if I were living at the time when such deeds shall be required to be made and when it shall be just and proper that such deeds should be made it is further herein provided for as well as the lands and property which I shall be the owner at the time of my death and not otherwise disposed of by this will shall pass to my said trustees or the sole trustee under this devise and be held by them or him as herein provided for as well as the lands and property which I own and am possessed of at the time of my making this will.

24th. It is my will and I hereby direct that my aforementioned trustees or sole trustee as aforesaid shall receive and retain twelve per cent Commission out of the proceeds of all sales of land made in virtue of this my will.

25th. If the said George Smith and Edward Hoye shall both die or refuse to act or become incapacitated to perform the duties imposed on them by this will before my entire estate is settled up, then and in such case, I hereby request the Judges of Allegany County Court to appoint some suitable person to complete the settlement of my estate in conformity with the provisions of this will but it is my will and request that none of the Perry Family shall ever have any part or lot or be in any manner concerned or employed in such final settlement of my estate.

26th. It is my will and I hereby direct that if any person

Named as A devisee in this will shall dispute or Commence any suit or legal proceedings about the provisions of this my last will then and in such case every such person so dissatisfied shall be totally disbarred from any benefit under this my said will and the bequest or devise hereinbefore contained to him, her or them shall pass in to the residuary part of my estate.

27th. I hereby constitute and appoint my aforementioned friend George Smith and my nephew Edward Hoyer the Executors of this my last will and testament.

In testimony whereof and ratifying and confirming and declaring this to be my last will and testament, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this second day of March in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and forty-nine.

JOHN HOYE (SEAL)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by John Hoyer the above named testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as Witnesses thereto.

Joseph Shriver

Frederick L. Johnson

Probated June 12, 1849.

P. A. Healy.

INVENTORY OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF JOHN HOYE

The following condensed inventory is presented to illustrate what a gentleman of wealth of the ante-bellum days had in his house and on his lot in the City of Cumberland. The complete inventory is on file in the Court House. Only a few of the valuations are here given; they were based upon probable returns at public sale. The records show that a few articles of furniture were sold to Mr. Hoyer's nephews, but that most of the household furniture finally went to his widow, and later passed by will to her niece, Mary Perry.

PARLOR and SITTING ROOM: 2 Looking glasses, \$40; 1 pr. gilt looking glasses; 3 pier tables, marble tops, \$55; 1 doz. mahogany cushion chairs, \$40; 5 rocking chairs; sofa, \$20; piano, stool and music, \$220; set marble chandeliers, \$10; 2 parlor chandeliers, \$75; 2 Astor lamps, candle stand, 2 glass candle sticks; round center table, \$10; 3 gilt framed pictures, black window chairs, easy chair, settlee, brass clock, 2 card tables; secretary and book case, \$20; brass clock, 20 brass carpet rods; parlor carpet Brussels and rug, \$140; Matting on front parlor, \$5, and carpet under it, \$10; mahogany hat rack, passage lamp, 6 window blinds, 1 China cigar holder; 6 fenders, \$12; 2 pr. andirons, \$13; 6 poker, 2 sets shovels and tongs, cinder shovels. Library consisting of 188 volumes—\$25.

DINING ROOM: Mahogany set dining table, \$15; breakfast

table; mahogany side board, \$25; celery glasses, 6 salt cellars, 1 set white china dining ware, \$15; 1 broken set, \$5; 10 cane bottomed chairs, water cooler, clock; refrigerator, \$15; 13 diaper table cloths, \$65; ½ doz. knives and forks, \$30; 5 carver's knives and steels; ½ doz. oyster knives, 2 butter knives, 11 German silver forks; 3 knife trays; 83 oz. silver ware, \$62.25; 4 castors, \$20; 1 large plait and waiter, \$10; small plated water; plated coffee urn, \$10; 2 plated decanter stands; break basket, \$4; cake basket, \$5; 2 glass water pitchers, 1 cream pitcher, 10 pitchers; 7 toast bowls, 2 blue mangle dishes, 14 pressed desert dishes; 20 punch glasses, 23 jelly glasses, 13 wine glasses, 12 goblets, 11 tumblers, 5 wine decanters, \$12.50; 4 decanters, 1 doz table mals, 2 china bowls, 11 glass finger bowls; 2 brass candle sticks; 4 plated candle wicks; 2 snuffers, cracker box.

BED ROOMS: Bureau and dressing glass, \$15; marble top washstand, \$10; red Astor lamps, oil lamp, chamber candle stick; toilet looking glass, \$20; washstand, 6 double bedsteads including mattresses, \$180; single bed and bedding, \$15; 1 trundle bed stead; crib, \$5; mantle clock; 6 wash bowls, pitchers, soap boxes; 8 chamber pots, \$2; 2 wooden and one china foot tubs; china mug; matting, 3 chamber carpets; Marseills quilts, \$24; 7 prs. blankets, \$35; 1 cupboard feather bed, 5 comforts; 11 prs. linen sheets, \$44; 4 prs. cotton sheets; 23 prs. linen pillow cases, \$18; 4 pillow covers; 8 cotton pillow cases, 3 prs. dimity window curtains, 1 pr. plain cotton curtains, 2 toilet covers, 1 set bed curtains; 34 diaper towels.

KITCHEN: 2 kitchen tables, 6 kitchen chairs; 2 cupboards, \$10; 1 set china tea ware, 3 common waiters, 6 hand brushes, 1 table brush, 7 bread baskets, lot tin ware, 9 pewter plates, 2 sifters; 3 Dutch ovens, 2 large dinner pots; 3 large iron kettles, \$15; 1 large copper kettle, \$10; 2 small iron pots, 5 wash tubs, 2 blue metal kettles, 2 mortars, 2 coffee mills, 4 flat iron, 2 rolling pins, 1 sausage chopper.

MISCELLANEOUS: 22 yellow window chairs; washing machine, \$5; crout barrell, 4 hogsheads, 49 empty barrells, 1 oil can, 2 freezing tubs, 2 milk troughs, 5 market baskets, 2 clothes baskets, 2 buckets, 4 coal hods, 1 churn, 4 slop baskets, 1 clothes horse, 4 Flesh brushes, 4 brass knobs, 4 doz. candle moulds, 1 spinning wheel; 1 bathing tub, \$6; 1 grindstone, 1 scale an dweights, 1 common, 1 hall and 1 airtight stoves and pipes; 3 hearth rugs, 4 ash cans, 1 wood ladder, 1 bear skin; 1 thermometer, 1 plate stove and pipe; 1 medicine chest and medicine, \$; iron chest, \$10; 2 wood saws, 2 hand saws, 2 squares, 1 draw scales, 1 pr. steelyards, 1 lot of tools; 8 bags timothy seed; 8000 bricks, \$32. Planks, scantling, locust posts—total \$97. 120 Horse power steam engine, \$1500.

OFFICE: Safe, \$3; 2 office tables, \$3; 1 writing desk; 1 lot of maps, 1 surveyors compass and chain, \$25; 1 surveyors compass, \$20; 1 small surveyors compass, \$5; 1 stove and pipe, \$7.

IN THE STABLE: 1 carriage and harness, \$300; a buggy and harness, \$60; 1 four horse wagon, \$70; 2 carriage horses, \$150; 1 young horse, \$90; 1 saddle and 2 bridles, \$10; 2 half bushel measures, 1 corn sheller, 2 wheelbarrows; 1 shovel plow, \$3; 2 barshare plows, \$10; 1 harrow, \$6; 1 cutting box, 2 pitch forks, 2 rakes; 2 large breeding sows, \$10; 4 middle sized hogs, \$12; 6 shoats, \$9; 1 cow and calf, \$15; 2 cows, \$20; 3 yearlings, \$18; 1 yoke of oxen, \$40.

SLAVES: Henry, \$300; Elie, \$300; Phillis, \$200; William, age 8

years, to serve 14 years, \$175; Susanna, 9 yrs., to serve 13 yrs., \$150; Louisa, 8 yrs., to serve 14 years., \$125; Mary Amelia, 7 yrs., to serve 15 yrs., \$100; Anna Maria, 9 months, \$5; Eliza, 13 yrs. (sickly) \$5; Elizabeth, 12 yrs., \$100; Jim, 9 yrs. (slave for life), \$200; Lucinda Dorsey, 40 yrs., \$150; Rosanna Dorsey, 40 yrs., \$125.

Amount of appraisal of this inventory—\$6470.87½.

Dated July 10, 1849. Signed—Geo. W. Devecmon, Jas. Williams. George Smith, Executor.

INVENTORY OF LANDS BELONGING TO JOHN HOYE,

DECEASED, IN ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., 1849. (Condensed)

93 Military lots, 50 acres each—4650 acres, @ \$1.00.....	\$ 4650.00
20 Military lots or fractions, 964 acres, @ \$.50, \$2, \$3.....	2,088.00
Part of Cherry Creek, 341 a.; Buck Pasture, 254 a.; Johns Prospect, 410 a.; Son Wood Rs. 979 a.; Textile, 108 a.; Pt. Down the River, 155 a.; Pt. Memphis, 325 a.; Hope, 1056 a.; Half Slade Farm, 125 a.; Pt. Leatherwood, 100 a.; Flavia Res., 517; Pt. Ox Pasture, 304 a.; Half of Rays Discovery, 124a.; Half Mount Pisgah 235a.; Boornes, 932a.; Hoyes Fancy, 52a.; Hoyes Discovery, 291a.; Pt. Dundas, 297 a.; Enfield, 310 a.; Anvill, 770; Half Mt. Pelion, 157 a.; Hoyes Last Hope, 322 a.; John Hoyes Research, 50 a.; Cormandee, 151 a.; John Hoyes Wish, 303 a.; Pt. Moskwa Res., 8916 a.; Hoyes Neglect, 120 a.; Robeys Delight, 421; Mt. Ray, 99a.; Bermuda, 407 a.; Hoyestown (lot 3775), 502; Pt. Bridgewater, 164 a.; New Hampton, 96a. Total—19125 acres, \$1.00 per acre.	
Nothing But Coal, 20 a.; \$20	400.00
One third of Etheopia of the Isles, 871 a., \$5.00.....	4357.00
John Hoyes Small Gain, 26½ a., \$10.00.....	262.00
7-10 part of Rectitude, 27¼ a., \$20.00.....	545.00
Pt. William Hoyes Neglect, 104 a., \$2.00.....	208.00
Pt. Moores Farm, 192¼ a., @ \$5.00.....	961.00
John Hoyes Ore Bank Res., 1932⅞ a., @ \$2.00.....	3865.00
Pt. of Flowery Mead, 121½ a., \$5.00.....	607.00
Pt. of Flowery Mead, 303 a., \$.50.....	151.00
Inventory also included 37 small tracts of about 2000 acres.	2500.00
14 City lots in Cumberland, the most valuable being Lots 66, \$5000, and 7, \$4000. Total.....	17550.00
Lands of Pettit and Hoyer: Canal Warehouse Res., 2373 a., \$2; Coal and Iron Certain, 2756½ a., \$2; Pontiac, 45⅝ a., \$2; Narrows, 13a., \$10. Total—5188 acres, value—\$8061. One half to John Hoyer, viz—2594 acres, value	
Total value	4030.00
Total value	\$60545.37

Total Acres owned, including City lots, about 27320. This does not include John Hoyer's land in Virginia or the Paul Hoyer lands.

THE WILL OF MARY CALMES HOYE (Condensed)

Item—Provides that her lot No. 66 in Cumberland be divided and that the part adjoining H. Hebb's lot be sold and the

proceeds be divided equally between Isabella Rizer, Lucy Perry, Lucy Annan and Mary C. Perry.

Item—To her niece Mary Perry, she bequeaths all her household furniture, all china and glassware, silver and plated ware. Also the balance of lot 66 with the dwelling house and improvements, during her natural life.

Item—After death of Mary Perry, executors shall dispose of the house and lot, divide the proceeds equally between the Trustees of the Mary Hoyer School House and the African Missionary Society, "for the purpose of converting and Christianizing the African Race."

Item—To Lewis Throgmorton and William Gross, formerly family servants, \$100 each.

Item—The residue of her estate she bequeathed equally to Isabella Rizer, Lucy Perry, Lucy Annan and Mary C. Perry.

Executors—Samuel P. Smith, George Smith of Alex.

Signed—6th August, 1873.

MARY HOYE

Witnesses—Robert Bruce, Nelson Read, W. H. Wilkins.

Probated by Mary Perry, 29th October, 1875.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF WILLIAM DEAKINS, SR.

In the Name of God Amen this twenty Ninth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred I William Deakins of Prince Georges County and State of Maryland being of perfect mind & Memory do make and Ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following—

First I give and Pray to recommend my Soul unto Almighty God who gave it Hoping for Mercy through our Lord Jesus Christ—and as to my body I recommend it to the Earth to be Decently Buried—And as to my wordly Estate Goods and Ef-

NOTE:—Administration reports show the sale of the "Hoyer Mansion" and lot, Jan. 29, 1881, to Wm. H. Shepard for \$7500, but this sale was set aside by the Court. The executors then sold the same to Mary C. Swartzwelder for \$6300, which she "will pay at least half cash and the balance within a reasonable time, or as soon as the undersigned shall require her to pay it." (Report dated 18th May, 1881.) On June 25, 1881, the executors deeded the property to Mary C. Swartzwelder, consideration \$1.00. The records do not show any payment by Mary C. Swartzwelder or any disbursement from Mary Hoyer's estate to the School House Trustees or to the Missionary Society.

fects which it hath pleased Almighty God to Bless me with in this life I do Dispose of in manner and form following—

I give and bequeath unto my Son Leonard Marbury Deakins his Heirs and Assigns for ever my Dwelling Plantation and all the Lands thereunto belonging being about Two Hundred and Forty two Acres. And also my Tract of Land Called North Esk Containing Seventy four and ahalf Acres which I Purchased of Robert Bucken—

I give and bequeath unto Mip Martha Murdock the feather Bed and furniture She in common Uses together with Fifteen Pounds Current Money—

I give unto my Son Francis Deakins During his Life my two Mulatto Slaves known by the Name of Jack and Stephen which he now and for Some years past has had in possession— which Slaves I recommend to his, my Sons Humane protection—And my will is and I do hereby upon the Death of my Said Son Francis Deakins give unto the aforesaid two Mulatto Slaves Jack and Stephen their freedom and full Emancipation from Slavery recommending them to their own care Industry and Prudence.

I give unto my Son Leonard Marbury Deakins during his Life my two Negro Lads by the name of Basel and Patrick and also my Negro Girl Liddy—which three Slaves I recommend to my Son Leonards Human Protection and my will is and I do hereby upon the Death of my Said Son Leonard M. Deakins— Give unto the aforesaid two Negro Lads Basel and Patrick their Freedom and full Emancipation from Slavery. I also upon the Death of my Son Leonard, Give unto the aforesaid Negro Girl Liddy her freedom and full Emancipation from Slavery—recommending the Said Negroes to their own care Industry and Prudence—And also the Increase of her the aforesaid Negro Girl Liddy their Freedom and full Emancipation at the age of Thirty one—recommending them to their own care Industry and prudence—my old Negro woman Jenny to be Free when ever She Choices—

The residue of my Effects Having been before Divided among my Sons require no Explanation here—

And Lastly my will is and I do Hereby appoint my Son Leonard Deakins Executor of this my last will and Testament

revoking all former Wills before made—In witness whereof I do hereunto set my hand and Seal the day and year First above written—

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the Testator William Deakins to be his Last Will and Testament in the Presents of us the Subscribers who at his request and in the Presence of each other do Sign our names as witness—

WM. DEAKINS (SEAL)

WILL OF FRANCIS DEAKINS

In the Name of God Amen I, Francis Deakins of George Town in the District of Columbia, being in good health, considering the uncertainty of life and hoping for future bliss, do make this my Last Will and Testament—

I give to my Affectionate Wife, Eleanor Deakins, the nine following negroes—Hercules, Zelby, James, Black Jack, Sophia, Andrew, Rachel, Sarah and Milly—Together with one thousand acres of land, part of a tract of 2500 acres in Randolph County, Virginia, surveyod for Francis and William Deakins the 27th day of April, 1793, to be laid out at the most South end of said tract. To her and her Heirs and Assigns for ever.

I give to my Dear Wife during her life, the Home and Lot in George Town in which we live, with the furniture therein—Lot No. 48 on which my Stable and Office are—Also the privilege of getting fire wood from eighteen and a half acres land near Genl Forrest, Conveyed to me by Benjamin Stoddert—Our chariot pair of Horses and two Cows, together with two Hundred and ten pounds Current money to be paid to her by my Executors yearly and every year After my Decease and During her Life, Provided that my Wife Relinquish her Right of Dower to all my Lands, which in the unimproved State in which they are, can be of no benefit or Advantage whatever to her—further give to my Dear Wife During her Life, my three negro men, Tom, Stephen and Mulatto Jack—And that she may not be perplexed with the Management of them I advise her to permit them the privilege to hire themselves so long as they pay her twenty five shillings each pr. month and support themselves with Cloath Diet and Tax Clear of Expense to her—

I Give to my brother Leonard M. Deakins' two sons—Wil-

liam Francis Deakins and Francis Deakins, Six Thousand Acres Choice of my lands in Virginia not sold at my Decease, and Clear of the undivided half of the said Lands belonging to The Estate of William Deakins Jr—To them the said William Francis Deakins and Francis Deakins their Heirs and Assigns for ever.

I give to my Nephew John Hoyer my tract of land Called Elder Spring patented to me in Maryland for four hundred and eleven acres, also fifteen Hundred and thirty six acres part of a tract of Five Thousand acres in Harrison County, which was Conveyed by me to him in 1799 for Certain purposes, and for which I hold his obligation to Reconvey it to me or my order—which said two tracts I give to him his Heirs and Assigns for ever—

And all the Residue of my Estate Real and personal—after my Just debts are paid—I do by this my Last Will and Testament, Desire and Direct to be Devided and apportioned Between my two brothers Paul Hoyer and Leonard M. Deakins, in Manor and form following—to wit—one third part thereof to Paul Hoyer his Heirs and Assigns for ever, And the Remaining two thirds to Leonard M. Deakins his Heirs and Assigns for ever—And whereas I have made many Conveyances of lands, my Will is that in case any such land or conveyance be hereafter found Defective, so to admit of a legal Claim on my Estate or legal Representative, that when such legal Claim is Established against my Estate, it shall be paid with all Cost, by my aforesaid two brothers, or their Heirs Executors or Administrators in the same proportion they Receive the aforesaid Residue of my Estate—

And Lastly I do by this my Last Will and Testament appoint Leonard M. Deakins and John Hoyer my executors Giving to them full power to perform and fulfill all Contracts by me made and to Execute and perfect all Conveyance in as full manor as I myself if Living Could do.

In witness whereof I do Hereunto Set my Hand and Seal this twenty fourth Day of September Eighteen Hundred and four—

FRANCIS DEAKINS (SEAL)

Witnesses: Willm Whann, Clement Smith, Wm. D. Beall

Filed for probate on the 14th of November, 1804, by John Hoyer.

(The original of the above will of Francis Deakins is on file in the office of the Register of Wills of the District of Columbia. The handwriting of the will resembles John Hoyer's. The signature is in a clear, but evidently unsteady hand. There is a "seal" pasted securely after the signature.)

WILL OF LEONARD M. DEAKINS (Condensed)

To his wife, Deborah M. Deakins, household furniture, two negroes and their children. Also all rents and profits from his lands in Maryland until his youngest child shall be sixteen years of age. Also the privilege of taking wood from his tract called "Deakins Hall."

To his son, William Francis, the home plantation (Bloomfield) after his mother's death.

To his seven daughters, 7000 acres, undivided part of land devised to him by Francis Deakins, on the west side of the Alleghany Mountains in Virginia.

The residue of his estate equally to all his children.

Executors—Deborah M. Deakins, William F. Deakins, James S. Morse.

Dated: August 1, 1816 (Sgd) L. M. DEAKINS (SEAL)

Witnesses: Wm. Young, Manduit Young, Archibald Van Horn.

WILL OF WILLIAM DEAKINS, JR., MERCHANT (Extract)

"I give to my brother Francis Deakins and his heirs forever one half of the said estate. The residue I devise to my brothers Leonard Marbury Deakins and Paul Hoy and their heirs forever equally to be divided between them as tenants in common and not as joint tenants."

Dated 2nd March, 1798.

WILL OF JOHN RUTAN OF BLOOMING ROSE (Condensed)

In the name of God Amen I John Rutan of Allegany County and State of Maryland being sick and weak in body but of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs and thereby be the better prepared to leave this world when it shall please

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God to call me hence do therefore make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following that is to say First and principally I commit my sole into the hands of Almighty God and my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executor hereinafter named and after my debts and funeral charges are paid I leave to my dear wife Catherine one third of the hole amount of my estate if she shall outlive me and after her death to my son David.

(Here follow bequests to his children and grandchildren: To sons Peter and Daniel; to daughters Sarah Moore, Mary Hoyer and Catherine Rutan—each fifty dollars; to grandchildren Sarah and Isaac, children of Isaac Rutan—twenty five dollars each; to grandson Jesse Rutan, son of Andria Rutan—fifty dollars. All bequests to be paid after the death of his wife Catherine.)

I bequest to my son David all my real and personal property after the above legacys are paid.

And lastly I do hereby constitute and appoint David Rutan and Joseph Frantz Joint Executors of this my last will and testament revoking and annulling all former wills by me heretofore made ratifying and confirming this and none other to be my last will and testament. In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal this second day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

JOHN (O) RUTAN

his mark

Witnesses: John Frantz, Stephen P. Rutan, Joseph J. Frantz, Daniel J. Hoyer.

WILL OF JAMES SLICER (Extracts)

"In the name of God Amen, I, James Slicer of Allegany County——"

To son Samuel Slicer, negro man named Spencer.

To daughter, Harriet Slicer, negro woman named Darkey and negro girl named Esther with their increase.

To daughter, Ann Cromwill, negro girl named Harriot.

To son, John Slicer, negro girl named Sarah and her increase.

Bequests: To son Walter Slicer, negro named Thomas

To son, James Slicer, negro boy named George.

"I give and bequeath to each of my daughters, Nelly Hoy and Ann Cromwell one hundred dollars——"

"It is my will and desire that my land whereon I now live be sold——and the money equally divided amongst my four sons, after paying legacies."

"It is my will and I do direct that all the beforenamed negroes and land be and remain in the hands of my beloved wife, Mary Slicer, during her natural life with all the remainder of my property——."

Lastly he appoints his wife, Mary Slicer, and son, Walter Slicer, executors.

——JAMES SLICER

Witnesses—Wm. McMahon, Thos. Blair, Samuel Jevis.

Signed, Dec. 15, 1807. Probated, Feb. 13, 1808.

DEED FROM PAUL HOYE TO THOMAS CONTEE

MARYLAND—PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY:

Made the twelfth day of Jany in the tenth year of the Dominion of Frederick Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland and C. and in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and sixty one. Between Paul Hoyer of Prince Georges County and Province of Maryland Planter of one part and Thomas Contee of Charles County and Province aforesaid of the other part—Witnesseth that the said Paul Hoyer for and in consideration of the sum of Ninety three pounds sterling Lawful money of Great Britain——paid——sold——convey——unto Thomas Contee—Two Tracts of Land—in Prince Georges County——one called Tiviner——the other Littleworth ninety three and one half acres——fences buildings——except one half acre—Paul Hoyer reserves to him self and his heirs forever as a burying Ground or GraveYard and in which half acre of Land several corps have been heretofore interred—shall and will warrant and forever Defend by these presents—In testimony——Paul Hoyer——set his hand and affixed his seal.

PAUL HOYE (SEAL)

Witnesses: I. Hepburn, Wm. Deakins.

DEED FROM PAUL HOYE TO LUKE MARBURY

THIS INDENTURE made this fourth day of April seventeen hundred and eighty nine Between Paul Hoyer of Washing-

ton County—and Luke Marbury of Prince Georges County
 —Witnessfeth—for one hundred and twenty five pounds—sell
 —that Tract of land Called Tewkesbury—pattented to Francis
 Marbury, Sept. 26, 1728—35a—also—a tract adjoining
 Tewkesbury called Apple Hill, 65 a. as willed by Francis Mar-
 bury to his daughter, Tabitha Hoyer, which same will bears date
 Jan. 1, 1734,—affixed his seal—.

PAUL HOYE (SEAL)

Witnesses—Alex. Claggett, John Stull.

LAND OFFICE RECORD, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

May 9, 1774—Warrant then granted unto Paul Hoyer of
 Frederick County for one Thousand Acres of Land he having
 paid the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling caution for the same as
 appears etc.—256 acres applied to Friends Delight, 112 a.
 to Crab Tree Bottom, 341 a. to Carmel, 291 a. to Shawney War,
 total 1000 acres.

PAUL HOYE, HIS PATENT) THE STATE OF
 "FRIENDS DELIGHT," 256 Acres) MARYLAND,

KNOW YE that

Whereas Paul Hoyer, late of Frederick now of Washington
 County had surveyed for him a tract or parcel of land called
 "Friends Delight," lying and being then in Frederick now in
 Washington County and containing two hundred and fifty-six
 acres, by virtue of so much part of a warrant for one thousand
 acres granted him out of the Proprietary's Land Office the
 ninth day of May seventeen hundred and seventy-four, accord-
 ing to the condition of Plantation then in force as appears, and
 the right of the proprietary being now vested in the State of
 Maryland.

The said State doth hereby Grant unto him the said Paul
 Hoyer all that the aforesaid tract or parcel of land called
 "Friends Delight," lying in Washington County.

Beginning at a bounded Hickory standing about four
 perches above the mouth of Ginsang Run, which Run empties
 into the East side of the Great Youghigany River about thir-
 teen miles above the Province Line and running thence North,
 thirty-eight degrees East, one hundred and thirty-five perches;
 North, forty degrees West, eighty perches; South, seventy-nine

degrees; West, one hundred perches; South, one hundred and ten perches; South, sixty-seven degrees West, seventy-eight perches; South, forty degrees West, thirty-seven perches; South, twenty-nine degrees East, seventy perches; South, eighty degrees East, two hundred and fifteen perches; South, thirty-five degrees East, thirty-one perches; North, sixty perches; then with a straight line to the beginning,—

Containing two hundred and fifty-six acres, according to the Certificate of Survey thereof taken and returned into the Land Office bearing date the fourteenth day of May seventeen hundred and seventy-four, and there remaining; Together with all rights, profits, benefits and privileges thereunto belonging—To Have and To Hold the same unto him the said Paul Hoyer, his heirs and assigns forever—

Given under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this fifteenth day of February seventeen hundred and eighty six.

Witness the Honorable John Rogers, Esq. Chancellor
W. Smallwood (THE GREAT SEAL) J. Rogers

PAUL HOYE, HIS PATENT.) The State of Maryland
"THE GLEANINGS," 5144 Acres) &c, Know ye that
whereas Paul Hoyer of

Washington County, on the twenty fourth day of April seventeen hundred and ninety two obtained a special warrant to resurvey the following lands lying and being in Allegany County and contiguous to each other, siigt: "Crabtree Bottom," originally on the fifteenth day of February, seventeen hundred and eighty six granted the said Paul Hoyer for one hundred and twelve acres; and lots No. 4091, 4092, 4093, and 4094, each containing fifty acres, with liberty of correcting any errors in the former surveys, adding any contiguous vacancy and of reducing the whole into one entire tract.

In pursuance whereof a resurvey was made and a certificate thereof returned by which it appeared the said originals contained the exact quantity of the hundred and twelve acres to which was added four thousand eight hundred and thirty two acres of vacant land. And the said Paul Hoyer having pursuant to law, paid the Treasurer of the Western Shore the sum of six hundred and four pounds current money for the said

vacant land, and sixteen shillings for some improvements thereon.

The State of Maryland doth hereby grant and confirm unto the said Paul Hoyer the said lands resurveyed as aforesaid with the vacancy added, reduced into one entire tract and called "The Gleanings," lying in Allegany County aforesaid—

Beginning at a bounded white oak tree standing at the foot of the west side of the Buffaloe Marsh hill on the East side of Crab tree Run, about three quarters of a mile below the head of it, It being the bounded white oak tree at the end of the fifth line of Lot No. 4094, and running thence South—(Here follow the boundaries, 196 lines), containing five thousand One hundred and forty four acres, according to the certificate of resurvey thereof, taken and returned into the Land Office bearing date the twentieth day of October seventeen hundred and ninety two and there remaining: Together with all rights, profits, benefits and privileges there-unto belonging—to Have and to Hold the same unto him the said Paul Hoyer his heirs and assigns forever:

Given under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty eighth day of February seventeen hundred and ninety four—

Witness the Honorable Alexander Contee Hanson, Esquire, Chancellor.

Tho. L. Lee (THE GREAT SEAL) A. C. Hanson, Chancellor

**PAUL HOYE'S GRANT ON THE DRY FORK OF CHEAT
RIVER, VIRGINIA**

Robert Brooke, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia—To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, that by virtue of two Land Office Treasury Warrants Numbers 21351 and 15801, There is granted by the said Commonwealth unto Paul Hoyer, a certain tract or parcel of land, containing two thousand four hundred acres, by survey bearing date the twentyseventh day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, lying and being in the County of Randolph, on the east side of the Dryfork of Cheat River, adjoining above the Narrows nearly six miles above the Black fork and bounded as followeth, towit: Beginning at a sugar tree—

To have and to hold——to the said Paul Hoyer and his heirs forever.

In Witnefs _____ Governor_____

at Richmond, on the ninth day of May in the year of our Lord 1796 and of the Commonwealth of Virginia the twentieth.

(SEAL)

ROBERT BROOKE

In 1853, for \$800, Geo. Smith, Executor, deeded the above tract to John, Daniel J., Edward and Elizabeth Hoyer.

Letter written by Thos Brown of Kingwood, July 1, 1851:

"I was informed by Jno Hoyer in the year 1836 more than probable the survey of 2400 as. could not be established as it was made by Wm. W. Hoyer and he never done anything right; several years previous to my going out to make the survey I was present at a conversation between Jno. and Wm. W. Hoyer relative to the Paul Hoyer survey; Wm. W. Hoyer at that time promised to go out and hunt up the survey. ——I have the recollection that Wm. W. Hoyer described the land as rich limestone land and that several short lines run along the edge of land on the top of the River hill. About the year 1820 Jno Rush described the land in speaking of the fortune of Miss Ann Hoyer, ——that it was very rich land and would be salable. Jno Rush lived at the mouth of Black Water and must have had an opportunity of being acquainted with the land."

It appears that Jonathan Arnold and Arnold Bonnifield included part of these lands in their survey, resulting in a suit at law. In 1875 John Hoyer's heirs compromised the suit with the trespassers and sold their interests to Solomon Boner for \$3100.

Family Record

Family Record

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